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**THE**

**NATIONAL ALMANAC**

**AND**

**ANNUAL RECORD**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1863.**

**PHILADELPHIA:**  
**GEORGE W. CHILDS, 628 & 630 CHESTNUT ST.**  
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**1863.**

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GEORGE W. CHILDS,  
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District of Pennsylvania.

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**Dedicated,**

**BY THE PUBLISHER,**

**TO**

**HON. GEORGE P. SANGER,**

**WHO FOR SO MANY YEARS CONDUCTED**

**THE AMERICAN ALMANAC,**

**A WORK THAT WILL REMAIN A MONUMENT OF HIS RARE ABILITY AND  
UNTIRING INDUSTRY.**



# PREFACE.

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THE primary object of the publisher of the National Almanac has been to make it, as far as possible, a thoroughly accurate, reliable, and exhaustive authority upon the subjects of which it treats. To this end, every effort has been used, and no expense has been spared. Some practical difficulties have arisen, necessarily incident to the preparation of this, the initial volume of the proposed series; but it is confidently expected that they will be wholly overcome in the succeeding volume for 1864. The arrangements for future publication are believed to be such as will satisfy, in all respects, the wants of the public. No hesitation, however, is felt in referring to the following pages as an earnest of what may be accomplished hereafter; for they contain twice the quantity of matter that has been furnished by any similar work ever published in this country.

In the collection and preparation of this matter, the aim has been to take nothing at secondhand, but to resort, whenever it was practicable so to do, to the original sources of knowledge. Hence the statistics and statements connected with the civil, military, and naval service of the country have, to a very great extent, been submitted to the examination of official personages for revision and correction, so that they may be considered as embodying not only the latest information, but as communicating it in a form sanctioned by the proper authority.

In addition to the precaution taken by the publisher to secure reliability in this respect, he has also endeavored in like manner to bring the facts down to the date of going to press. The statistics of preceding almanacs have generally been from six to twelve months behindhand, chiefly because their editors have been content to await the tardy publication by Congress of official documents and reports; whereas in the present case, upon application to various departments of the Government, we have been kindly enabled to avail ourselves of the manuscript sources of information.

The valuable results of the last census (the eighth) have been classified and incorporated, so as fully to exhibit the absolute and relative state of the

government and people and their progress during the last decade. We have also introduced throughout the work a larger variety of topics, and a far greater copiousness of treatment, than will be found in any publication of this class which has preceded the present. Indeed, the purpose has been to exhibit, for immediate use and future reference, a complete representation of the actual condition of the **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT** and the respective **STATES**, in their manifold interests, whether political, social, industrial, agricultural, commercial, financial, ecclesiastical, educational, or literary. We hope to present, for each year, in the **National Almanac** a faithful summary and analysis of the elements of our national life, and thus to make up a record which will possess the value, and merit the permanence, as it will assuredly contain the materials, of history.

On all topics connected with the present state of hostilities, special pains have been taken to insure fulness and reliability. Hence we have prepared a minute and accurate narrative of facts and events; and, in order to render the same complete, it has been carried back to the origin of the struggle, so that there may be found in this and the succeeding numbers of the **National Almanac** a detailed and unbroken diary of the occurrences of the war from its outbreak, and an obituary record of the officers who have fallen in the contest.

For the carefully prepared sketch of each of the coins of the United States we are indebted to the forthcoming new edition of **Bouvier's Law Dictionary**. The article was prepared for that work by the **Hon. J. Ross Snowden**, whose former official connection with the **National Mint** gives assurance of its entire accuracy. Our thanks are also due to **A. Dallas Bache, LL.D.**, **Joseph Henry, LL.D.**, **Professor Gillespie**, **Professor Coppée**, **Hon. James Pollock, LL.D.**, **Pliny Earle, M.D.**, **W. V. McKean, Esq.**, the heads of the Departments at Washington, the Governors and Secretaries of the various States, and to other contributors and correspondents, who have kindly furnished aid and extended facilities to us in the preparation of the work. We regret that most of the valuable material transmitted by various officers of the army and navy reached us at a period too late for use in this volume. It is, however, duly appreciated, and will be embodied in our next year's issue.

The publisher will, at all times, be happy to receive contributions and suggestions from all who may feel an interest in the undertaking.

G. W. C.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1863.

NOTE.—The **National Almanac** will hereafter be issued about the 15th of December of each year.

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# THE NATIONAL ALMANAC AND ANNUAL RECORD

## FOR THE YEAR 1863,\*

Being the latter part of the 87th and the beginning of the 88th year of the Independence of the United States of America; also,

The year 6576 of the Julian Period;

“ 7371-72 of the Byzantine era;

“ 5623-24 of the Jewish era;

“ 2616 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro;

“ 2610 since the beginning of the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, the 26th of February, of the 3967th year of the Julian Period, corresponding, according to the chronologists, to the 747th, and, according to the astronomers, to the 746th year before the birth of Christ;

“ 2639 of the Olympiads, or the third year of the 660th Olympiad, commencing in July, 1861, if we fix the era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or near the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period;

“ 2175 of the Grecian era, or the era of the Seleucidæ;

“ 1579 of the era of Diocletian.

The year 1280 of the Mohammedan era, or the era of the Hegira, begins on the 18th of June, 1863.

The first day of January of the year 1863 is the 2,401,507th day since the commencement of the Julian Period.

### Chronological Cycles.

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### Seasons.

		H.	M.	
Spring begins.....	Mar. 20,	9	21	P.M.
Summer “ .....	June 21,	5	54	“
Autumn “ .....	Sept. 23,	8	9	A.M.
Winter “ .....	Dec. 22,	2	4	“

Mean time at  
Washington.

### Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1863.

Septuagesima Sunday.....	Feb. 1.	Ascension Day .....	May 14.
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb. 18.	Whit Sunday.....	May 24.
Palm Sunday.....	Mar. 29.	Corpus Christi.....	June 4.
Easter Sunday .....	Apr. 5.	First Sunday of Advent.....	Nov. 29.

### Eclipses.†

There will be four eclipses this year,—two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, May 17, visible in Europe, the northern coast of Asia, and the north-western part of North America. This eclipse is not visible in any of the United States except Minnie-

\* Prepared for the National Almanac by George Searle, Professor Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.

† The times given for the eclipses are the local times of the places referred to, unless otherwise stated.



ota, California, and Oregon. The line north of which it is visible connects the western extremity of Lake Superior with Los Angeles, on the California coast. This eclipse

Begins on the Earth generally, May 17, 5h. 4m. A.M., in longitude  $69^{\circ} 4'$  W. of Washington, and latitude  $32^{\circ} 57'$  N.

Ends on the Earth generally, May 17, 7h. 25m. P.M., in longitude  $80^{\circ} 0'$  E. of Washington, and latitude  $47^{\circ} 13'$  N.

The greatest obscuration is about 7 digits, and takes place May 18, 1h. 27m. A.M., in longitude  $156^{\circ} 18'$  W. of Washington, and latitude  $69^{\circ} 18'$  N.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, June 1, partially visible in the Atlantic States.

The times of this eclipse are as follows:—

	H.	M.	
First contact with the Penumbra.....	June 1,	3 41.1 P.M.	} Mean time at Washington.
“ “ Shadow.....	“	4 37.8 “	
Beginning of Total Phase.....	“	5 44.8 “	
Middle of the Eclipse.....	“	6 17.8 “	
End of Total Phase.....	“	6 50.8 “	
Last contact with the Shadow.....	“	7 57.8 “	
“ “ Penumbra.....	“	8 54.5 “	

For any other place, the times will be obtained by adding its longitude from Washington to the above times if it is east, and subtracting it if it be west. But, as the longitudes in common use are given in degrees and minutes, we must turn them into time first,—remembering that each degree of longitude is equal to four minutes of time, and each minute of longitude equal to four seconds of time.

III. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, November 11, visible in the Antarctic Continent as annular, and in the southern extremity of Africa, and the southern coast of Australia, as a partial eclipse. This eclipse

Begins on the Earth generally, November 11, 5h. 14m. A.M., in longitude  $67^{\circ} 58'$  E. of Washington, and latitude  $23^{\circ} 0'$  S.

Ends on the Earth generally, November 11, 6h. 50m. P.M., in longitude  $157^{\circ} 13'$  W. of Washington, and latitude  $42^{\circ} 30'$  S.

Central eclipse at noon, in longitude  $126^{\circ} 32'$  E. of Washington, and latitude  $80^{\circ} 33'$  S.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, November 25, visible throughout the United States.

The times of this eclipse are as follows:—

	H.	M.	
First contact with the Penumbra.....	November 25,	0 55.4 A.M.	} Mean time at Washington.
“ “ Shadow.....	“	2 7.6 “	
Middle of the Eclipse.....	“	3 47.8 “	
Last contact with the Shadow.....	“	5 28.0 “	
“ “ Penumbra.....	“	6 40.2 “	

For any other place, the times will be obtained as for the other eclipse of the Moon, above. This eclipse will be nearly total, only one-seventieth of the Moon's disc remaining unobscured.

### Morning and Evening Stars.

Venus will be evening star till September 25, then morning star for the rest of the year. Mars will be evening star till September 28, then morning star for the rest of the year. Jupiter will be morning star till April 12, then evening star till October 31, then morning star the rest of the year. Saturn will be morning star till March 23, then evening star till October 2, then morning star the rest of the year.

### Visibility of Mercury.

This planet will be seen most easily for a few days about May 18, in the evening, when it sets about 1h. 58m. after the sun. On January 26, the interval between its setting and that of the sun reaches a maximum of about 1h. 34m., and on September 5 of about 0h. 52m. On February 28, the interval between its rising and that of the sun reaches a maximum of about 1h. 12m., and on October 27 of about 1h. 36m.

## Duration of Twilight.

The following table exhibits the duration of twilight, morning and evening. It is calculated for a latitude of about  $40^{\circ} 20'$ , but will answer for all the Northern States.

	H.	M.		H.	M.		H.	M.
Jan. 1.....	1	37	May 11.....	1	49	Sept. 18.....	1	31
11.....		36	21.....		54	28.....		30
21.....		34	31.....	1	59	Oct. 8.....		30
31.....		33	June 10.....	2	3	18.....		30
Feb. 10.....		31	20.....		5	28.....		31
20.....		30	30.....		4	Nov. 7.....		32
Mar. 2.....		30	July 10.....	2	1	17.....		34
12.....		30	20.....	1	56	27.....		35
22.....		31	30.....		51	Dec. 7.....		37
April 1.....		32	Aug. 9.....		45	17.....		38
11.....		35	19.....		41	27.....	1	38
21.....		39	29.....		37			
May 1.....	1	44	Sept. 8.....	1	34			

## PROGRESS OF ASTRONOMY DURING THE YEAR 1862.

The past year has made the following additions to the already very numerous group of minor planets:—

Name of Planet.	By whom, where, and when discovered.
Feronia.....	Safford, at Cambridge, Jan. 29.
Clytia.....	Tuttle, at Cambridge, April 7.

The first of these was first seen by Dr. C. H. F. Peters, at Clinton, New York, May 29, 1861, but was supposed by him to be Maia (66), which he had been observing a few days before. It was found to be new by Mr. Safford's calculations, made subsequently. Its distance from the sun is the least of any of the group,—being only about 204 millions of miles.

Two others were also found, on the nights of August 30 and 31, by Tempel, at Marseilles, and Luther, at Bilk.

These new discoveries make the whole number of asteroids now known seventy-five, as follows:—

1. Ceres.	16. Psyche.	31. Euphrosyne.	46. Hestia.	61. Echo.
2. Pallas.	17. Thetis.	32. Pomona.	47. Aglaia.	62. Erato.
3. Juno.	18. Melpomene.	33. Polyhymnia.	48. Doris.	63. Ausonia.
4. Vesta.	19. Fortuna.	34. Circe.	49. Pales.	64. Angelina.
5. Astræa.	20. Massilia.	35. Leucothea.	50. Virginia.	65. Cybele.
6. Hebe.	21. Lutetia.	36. Atalanta.	51. Nemausa.	66. Maia.
7. Iris.	22. Calliope.	37. Fides.	52. Europa.	67. Asia.
8. Flora.	23. Thalia.	38. Leda.	53. Calypso.	68. Leto.
9. Metis.	24. Themis.	39. Lætitia.	54. Alexandra.	69. Hesperia.
10. Hygeia.	25. Phoebe.	40. Harmonia.	55. Pandora.	70. Panopæa.
11. Parthenope.	26. Proserpina.	41. Daphne.	56. Melete.	71. Niobe.
12. Victoria.	27. Euterpe.	42. Isis.	57. Mnemosyne.	72. Feronia.
13. Egeria.	28. Bellona.	43. Ariadne.	58. Concordia.	73. Clytia.
14. Irene.	29. Amphitrite.	44. Nyssa.	59. Elpis.	74.
15. Eunomia.	30. Urania.	45. Eugenia.	60. Danaë.	75.

Two comets have also been found.

I. Found by Schmidt, at Athens, Greece, July 2. This comet was remarkable for its near approach to the earth, and its very rapid motion, as seen from it. On July 4 it was distant only 9,300,000 miles, and moved at the extremely rapid rate of about  $24^{\circ}$  a day. It passed the perihelion on the 22d of June, at a distance of about 93,000,000 miles from the sun, or ten times its distance from the earth.

II. Found by Tuttle, at Cambridge, July 18. This comet became easily visible to the naked eye in

the latter part of August, its distance from us on the 30th being about 32,000,000 miles. Its tail was  $10^{\circ}$  or  $15^{\circ}$  in length. It passed its perihelion on the 23d of August, at a distance almost exactly the same as that of the first comet.

It seems not impossible that this comet is identical with the great comet of 1811, as suggested by Professor Secchi, of Rome; as the elements of its orbit agree tolerably well with those of that interesting body, whose brilliancy was scarcely surpassed even by our magnificent visitors of 1858 and 1861,—which last, by the way, remained visible in large telescopes as late as June of the past year. It is not improbable that a comet should lose in brilliancy at its successive returns,—as has been to a marked degree the case with the first periodic comet ever discovered,—that of Halley,—which at its earlier apparitions, in 1378, 1456, and 1531, presented a magnificent appearance, but at its last return, in 1835, was hardly more conspicuous than the comet of this year.

Besides these new-comers, the regular periodical return of Encke's comet took place in the beginning of the year. This comet is interesting not only as having the shortest period of any known (completing its circuit as it does in the space of three years and four months), but also as indicating by its movements the existence of a resisting medium, of a very subtle character, in space. It also shows well the complete knowledge of the movements of these erratic bodies which is given us by the theory of gravitation; for at the first observation by Dr. Winnecke, of Pulkowa, of this comet, he found it within about a minute and a half of the place predicted by Professor Encke,—a quantity equal to about one-twentieth of the apparent diameter of the sun,—and this when it had not been visible for three years.

The number of stars known to be variable in brightness has also been increased this year, and one such star has been found among those visible to the naked eye. The cause of this phenomenon—which has been observed in seventy or eighty stars, most of which are telescopic—has not yet been ascertained. Some of them vary slowly and regularly, occupying many days in their periodic changes; while others pass through the most surprising variations in a few days, or even hours. In one case, the brightness of the star is increased some two-hundredfold for a few days; after which it subsides to its former condition, in which it is scarcely discernible with the most powerful telescope. And, in another, the star passes, in a period of about 330 days, from a brilliancy which makes it conspicuously visible to the naked eye, to one 5000 times less, and returns to its original state. In others, the variation takes place at perfectly regular intervals of time, even to the minute; in some cases the color varies as well as the brightness: in short, there are all varieties.

Besides these variable stars, we have accounts from Professor D'Arrest, of Copenhagen, and others, of the discovery of several variable nebulae. This phenomenon seems even more unaccountable than that of the variable stars; as nebulae, if consisting, as has been proved in very many cases, of immense numbers of stars clustered together at an inconceivable distance from us, would require for their perceptible variation the variation of not merely seventy or eighty, but of thousands—even of millions—of their components.

A very interesting discovery was made, on the evening of January 31, by Mr. Alvan Clark, of Cambridge, with his great refractor. This magnificent instrument, being directed, on the first favorable evening after its completion, to the star Sirius, showed plainly what had before been suspected to exist,—viz. a faint companion to this, the brightest of all the fixed stars. The reason for the suspicion of the existence of this companion was, an apparent circular motion which had been for some time observed in the large star, similar to what is noticed in each of the components of double stars, but which could not be easily accounted for in a star apparently single. This companion, however, both in its direction and distance from Sirius, probably will explain the movement of the latter, and is also interesting as the first fruit of the largest refracting telescope in the world.

It would appear from this discovery that the size of the fixed stars is not necessarily at all in proportion to their light; as this small star, whose light is hardly one ten-thousandth part that of Sirius, would seem to be large enough to perceptibly affect its movements.

Another important event of the year is the publication of another part of the "Durchmusterung" of Professor Argelander, Director of the Observatory at Bonn. The completion of this gigantic work involves the observing and mapping of all the stars of the northern heavens, as far as the  $9\frac{1}{2}$  magnitude, which embraces stars twenty times as faint as any visible to the naked eye. In the present portion of the work we have the places of 105,075 stars, charted with so great accuracy that a good instrument and careful observing would be necessary to detect any error in the positions given. Mr. Pogson, Director of the Observatory at Madras, intends, it is understood, to complete this work by charting the southern heavens,—thus making, as it would seem, almost all that could be desired in the way of celestial maps.

TABLE showing the Rise and Fall of the Tide, in Feet, at various Sea-Ports of the United States.

(From the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac.")

Time of Moon's Southing.	Boston.	New York.	Phila.	Old Point Comfort.	Baltimore.	Smithville, N.C.	Charleston.	Tybee Ent. Ga.	Key West.	San Francisco.
0h.	11.2	4.9	6.3	2.9	1.5	5.2	6.0	7.8	1.6	4.5
1	11.3	4.9	6.4	3.0	1.5	5.1	5.9	7.9	1.6	3.9
2	11.2	4.7	6.6	2.9	1.5	5.0	5.7	7.6	1.5	3.7
3	10.6	4.3	6.6	2.6	1.4	4.6	5.3	7.1	1.4	3.5
4	10.0	3.8	6.4	2.3	1.3	4.3	4.7	6.5	1.2	3.1
5	9.2	3.5	6.1	2.1	1.1	4.0	4.4	6.1	1.0	2.8
6	8.8	3.3	5.7	2.0	0.9	3.8	4.2	5.8	1.0	2.7
7	8.6	3.3	5.4	2.0	0.9	3.8	4.3	6.0	1.0	3.0
8	8.9	3.6	5.2	2.2	1.0	4.0	4.5	6.4	1.1	3.4
9	9.4	4.0	5.4	2.5	1.1	4.3	5.0	6.9	1.3	3.8
10	10.1	4.5	5.7	2.8	1.3	4.7	5.5	7.4	1.4	4.0
11	10.7	4.8	6.0	3.0	1.4	5.0	5.9	7.8	1.6	4.2

EXPLANATION OF THE FOLLOWING TABLES.

The sun's and moon's rising and setting are calculated for four points,—viz. Boston, a point midway between New York and Philadelphia, a point midway between Baltimore and Washington, and San Francisco. They will serve, however, for other points not differing much in latitude,—though for the moon's rising and setting we should add as we go west, and subtract as we go east, about one minute and a half for every ten degrees of longitude.

The time of high water is only given for one of the two daily tides; the other will be half-way between the two given in the table, on each side of it. Thus, we have given the morning high tide at New York, March 7, 9h. 29m.; the evening tide occurs half-way between 9h. 29m. and 10h. 9m., or at 9h. 49m.

The letters m. and e. in the tables for the rising and setting of the planets, and for the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, signify morning and evening. The former tables are calculated for New York—Philadelphia, or a latitude of 40° 20', and will be only approximately true elsewhere.

The times of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites are given for Washington. The columns for sun's and moon's southing are also given for Washington: the former is sufficiently accurate for any place in the United States; but to the latter we should add as we go west, and subtract as we go east, about one minute and a half for every ten degrees of longitude, as for the rising and setting, above.

The following signs are used in the column of Phenomena, &c.:—

PLANETS.	SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC, ASPECTS, ETC.
☉ ..... The Sun.	♈ ..... Aries.
☾ ..... The Moon.	♋ ..... Cancer.
☿ ..... Mercury.	♎ ..... Libra.
♀ ..... Venus.	♏ ..... Capricornus.
♂ ..... Mars.	☌ ..... Conjunction.
♃ ..... Jupiter.	☐ ..... Quadrature.
♄ ..... Saturn.	♌ ..... Opposition.
♅ ..... Uranus.	♊ ..... Ascending Node.
♆ ..... Neptune.	♍ ..... Descending Node.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..... 4d. 10h. 24m. P.M.  
 Last Quarter..... 12d. 6h. 58m. "  
 New Moon..... 19d. 10h. 54m. A.M.  
 First Quarter..... 26d. 11h. 46m. "

Apogee..... 3d. 9h. A.M.  
 Perigee..... 18d. 11h. "  
 Apogee..... 30d. 6h. P.M.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston.		N.Y.-Phila.		Balt.-Wash.		S. Fr'cisco.		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.				Sun's Dec. South.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N.Y.-Phila.	Balt.-Wash.		
1	Th.	H. 7 M. 30	H. 4 M. 38	H. 7 M. 23	H. 4 M. 44	H. 7 M. 20	H. 4 M. 48	H. 7 M. 17	H. 4 M. 52	H. 0 M. 3.8	H. 9 M. 8	H. 9 M. 21	H. 9 M. 28	° 23 ' 2	
2	Frid.	30	39	23	45	20	49	17	53	4.3	9	22	29	22 57	
3	Sat.	30	40	24	46	20	50	17	54	4.8	10	22	30	51	
4	Sun.	30	41	24	47	20	51	17	55	5.2	11	23	31	45	
5	Mon.	30	42	24	48	20	52	17	56	5.7	12	24	32	39	
6	Tues.	30	42	23	49	20	53	17	57	6.1	12	26	33	32	
7	Wed.	30	43	23	50	20	54	17	58	6.6	13	27	34	24	
8	Th.	30	45	23	51	20	55	17	59	7.0	15	28	35	16	
9	Frid.	29	46	23	52	20	55	17	4 59	7.4	17	29	35	8	
10	Sat.	29	47	23	53	19	56	16	5 0	7.8	18	30	37	22 0	
11	Sun.	29	48	23	54	19	57	16	1	8.2	19	31	38	21 50	
12	Mon.	29	49	23	55	19	4 58	16	2	8.6	20	32	39	41	
13	Tues.	28	50	22	56	19	5 0	16	3	9.0	22	34	41	31	
14	Wed.	28	51	22	57	18	1	15	4	9.3	23	35	43	21	
15	Th.	27	52	22	58	18	2	15	5	9.7	25	36	44	21 10	
16	Frid.	27	54	21	4 59	18	3	15	6	10.1	27	38	45	20 59	
17	Sat.	26	55	21	5 0	17	4	14	7	10.4	29	39	47	47	
18	Sun.	26	56	20	2	17	5	14	8	10.7	30	42	48	35	
19	Mon.	26	57	20	3	16	6	13	9	11.0	31	43	50	28	
20	Tues.	25	4 58	19	4	16	7	13	10	11.3	33	45	51	20 10	
21	Wed.	24	5 0	19	5	15	8	12	11	11.6	36	46	53	19 57	
22	Th.	23	1	18	6	15	9	12	12	11.9	38	48	54	43	
23	Frid.	23	2	17	7	14	11	11	14	12.1	39	50	57	29	
24	Sat.	22	3	17	9	13	12	10	15	12.4	41	52	9 59	15	
25	Sun.	21	5	16	10	13	13	10	16	12.6	44	54	10 0	19 1	
26	Mon.	20	6	15	11	12	14	9	17	12.8	46	56	2	18 46	
27	Tues.	19	7	14	12	11	15	8	18	13.1	48	58	4	30	
28	Wed.	18	8	14	13	11	16	8	19	13.2	50	9 59	6	18 15	
29	Th.	18	10	13	15	10	17	7	20	13.4	52	10 2	7	17 59	
30	Frid.	17	11	12	16	9	19	6	22	13.6	54	4	10	43	
31	Sat.	7 16	5 12	7 11	5 17	7 8	5 20	7 5	5 23	0 13.7	9 56	10 6	10 12	17 28	

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.			Phenom.			Time.			Day.			Phenom.			Time.		
						H. M. S.									H. M. S.		
Jan.	1		I.	Disapp.		8	37	13 e.	Jan.	7		I.	Disapp.		4	2	12 m.
	2		II.	"		11	3	53 e.		8		I.	"		10	30	34 e.
	3		I.	"		3	5	31 e.		10		II.	"		1	37	5 m.
	5		I.	"		9	33	55 m.		10		I.	"		4	58	52 e.
	6		II.	"		0	29	30 e.		12		I.	"		11	27	16 m.
	7		III.	"		0	33	38 m.		13		II.	"		2	53	46 e.
	7		III.	Reapp.		3	4	59 m.		14		III.	"		4	31	22 m.

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	H. M. 7 49 m.	H. M. 5 4 e.	H. M. 0 5 e.	H. M. 1 18 m.	H. M. 1 16 m.	H. M. 0 24 e.	H. M. 11 36 e.	H. M. 11 43 m.
11	7 56 m.	5 26 e.	11 36 m.	1 4 m.	0 43 m.	11 46 m.	10 56 e.	11 4 m.
21	7 57 m.	5 51 e.	11 10 m.	0 51 m.	0 8 m.	11 12 m.	10 17 e.	10 25 m.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N.Y.- Phila.	Balt.- Wash.	San Fr'isco.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Phila.	Balt.	Charle- ton.	
1	H. M. 4 32	H. M. 4 26	H. M. 4 23	H. M. 4 26	H. M. 9 42	H. M. 8 37	H. M. 5 21	H. M. 11 20	H. M. 3 43	H. M. 4 35	Circumcision. ☾ ☾ ☾. ☾ 0 14 N.
2	5 25	5 19	5 15	5 17	10 31	9 29	6 13	morn	4 35	5 27	
3	6 14	6 8	6 4	6 6	11 20	10 19	7 3	0 13	5 25	6 17	
4	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 5	7 49	0 59	6 11	7 3	2d Sunday after Christ- [mas. Epiphany.
5	5 31	5 37	5 40	5 50	0 7	11 45	8 29	1 39	6 51	7 43	
6	6 31	6 35	6 38	6 48	0 54	0 24	9 8	2 19	7 30	8 22	
7	7 32	7 35	7 37	7 46	1 39	1 4	9 48	3 1	8 10	9 2	1st Sund. after Epiphany. ☾ ☾ ☾. ☾ 5 31 N.
8	8 33	8 35	8 36	8 44	2 24	1 42	10 26	3 39	8 48	9 40	
9	9 35	9 36	9 36	9 44	3 7	2 21	11 5	4 19	9 27	10 19	
10	10 38	10 38	10 38	10 46	3 50	3 0	11 44	4 58	10 6	10 58	☾ ☾ ☾. ☾ 5 31 N.
11	11 43	11 41	11 40	11 47	4 35	3 41	0 25	5 39	10 47	11 39	
12	morn	morn	morn	morn	5 21	4 29	1 13	6 26	11 35	0 27	
13	0 51	0 48	0 46	0 52	6 11	5 23	2 7	7 15	0 29	1 21	☾ ☾ ☾. ☾ 5 31 N.
14	2 2	1 58	1 56	2 2	7 5	6 29	3 13	8 11	1 35	2 27	
15	3 12	3 7	3 4	3 9	8 2	7 39	4 23	9 22	2 45	3 37	
16	4 21	4 15	4 12	4 16	9 3	8 46	5 30	10 33	3 51	4 44	☾ ☾ ☾. ☾ 5 31 N.
17	5 24	5 18	5 14	5 17	10 7	9 53	6 37	11 46	4 59	5 51	
18	6 20	6 14	6 11	6 15	11 10	10 54	7 38	0 49	6 0	6 52	
19	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 19	11 46	8 30	1 40	6 52	7 44	☾ ☾ ☾. ☾ 5 31 N.
20	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 55	1 8	morn	9 18	2 29	7 40	8 32	
21	7 52	7 54	7 55	8 5	2 1	0 34	10 6	3 19	8 28	9 20	
22	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 12	2 52	1 22	10 50	4 4	9 12	10 4	☾ ☾ ☾. ☾ 5 31 N.
23	10 12	10 11	10 10	10 17	3 40	2 6	11 34	4 48	9 56	10 48	
24	11 18	11 16	11 15	11 21	4 27	2 50	morn	5 32	10 40	11 32	
25	morn	morn	morn	morn	5 14	3 34	0 18	6 18	11 26	morn	☾ ☾ ☾. ☾ 5 31 N.
26	0 22	0 19	0 17	0 23	6 1	4 20	1 4	7 6	morn	0 18	
27	1 24	1 20	1 17	1 21	6 49	5 13	1 57	7 54	0 19	1 11	
28	2 23	2 18	2 15	2 19	7 37	6 9	2 53	8 51	1 15	2 7	☾ ☾ ☾. ☾ 5 31 N.
29	3 19	3 13	3 10	3 14	8 26	7 9	3 53	9 51	2 15	3 7	
30	4 10	4 4	4 1	4 4	9 15	8 6	4 50	10 49	3 12	4 4	
31	4 55	4 49	4 46	4 48	10 3	9 2	5 46	11 43	4 8	5 0	☾ ☾ ☾. ☾ 5 31 N.

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
Jan. 14	I. Disapp.	5 55 32 m.	Jan. 21	I. Disapp.	7 48 50 m.
14	III. Reapp.	7 1 46 m.	21	III. "	8 29 19 m.
16	I. Disapp.	0 23 54 m.	21	III. Reapp.	10 58 46 m.
17	II. "	4 10 24 m.	23	I. Disapp.	2 17 12 m.
17	I. "	6 52 11 e.	24	II. "	6 43 50 m.
19	I. "	1 20 34 e.	24	I. "	8 45 29 e.
20	II. "	5 27 9 e.	26	I. "	3 13 52 e.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..... 3d. 5h. 17m. P.M.  
 Last Quarter..... 11d. 5h. 39m. A.M.  
 New Moon..... 17d. 9h. 58m. P.M.  
 First Quarter..... 25d. 7h. 26m. A.M.

Perigee..... 15d. 6h. P.M.  
 Apogee..... 2d. 1h. "

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston.		N.Y.-Phila.		Balt.-Wash.		S. Fr'isco.		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAY.				Sun's Dec. South.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N.Y.-Phila.	Balt.-Wash.		
1	Sun.	7 15	5 14	7 10	5 18	7 7	5 21	7 4	5 24	0 13.9	9 59	10 8	10 14	17 9	
2	Mon.	14	15		9 19		6 23		3 25	14.0	10 1	10	16	16 52	
3	Tues.	12	16		8 21		5 23		2 26	14.1	4	13	13	16 34	
4	Wed.	11	18		7 22		5 24		2 27	14.2	7	15	19	16 17	
5	Th.	10	19		6 23		4 25		1 28	14.3	9	17	22	15 59	
6	Frid.	9	20		5 24		2 27	7 0	29	14.4	11	19	25	15 40	
7	Sat.	8	22		4 26		1 28	6 59	30	14.4	14	22	27	15 22	
8	Sun.	7	23		3 27	7 0	29	58	31	14.5	16	24	29	15 3	
9	Mon.	5	24		2 28	6 59	30	57	32	14.5	19	26	31	14 44	
10	Tues.	4	25	7 0	29	58	31	56	33	14.5	21	28	33	14 25	
11	Wed.	3	27	6 59	30	57	33	55	35	14.5	24	31	36	14 5	
12	Th.	2	28	58	32	56	34	54	36	14.5	26	34	38	13 45	
13	Frid.	7 0	29	57	33	55	35	53	37	14.5	29	36	40	13 25	
14	Sat.	6 59	31	55	34	53	36	51	38	14.4	32	39	43	13 5	
15	Sun.	57	32	54	35	52	37	50	39	14.4	35	41	45	12 44	
16	Mon.	56	33	53	36	51	38	49	40	14.3	37	43	47	12 24	
17	Tues.	55	34	52	37	50	39	48	41	14.3	39	45	49	12 3	
18	Wed.	53	36	50	39	49	40	47	42	14.2	43	49	51	11 42	
19	Th.	52	37	49	40	47	42	45	43	14.1	45	51	53	11 21	
20	Frid.	50	38	48	41	46	43	44	44	14.0	48	53	57	10 59	
21	Sat.	49	39	46	42	45	44	43	45	13.9	50	56	10 59	10 38	
22	Sun.	47	41	45	43	43	45	42	46	13.7	54	58	11 2	10 16	
23	Mon.	46	42	43	44	42	46	41	47	13.6	56	11 1	4	9 54	
24	Tues.	44	43	42	46	40	47	39	48	13.5	10 59	4	7	9 32	
25	Wed.	43	44	40	47	39	48	38	49	13.3	11 1	7	9	9 9	
26	Th.	41	46	39	48	38	49	37	50	13.1	5	9	11	8 47	
27	Frid.	40	47	37	49	36	50	35	51	13.0	7	12	14	8 25	
28	Sat.	6 38	5 48	6 36	5 50	6 35	5 51	6 34	5 52	0 12.8	11 10	11 14	11 16	8 2	

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
Jan. 27	II. Disapp.	8 0 41 e.	Feb. 3	II. Disapp.	10 34 22 e.
28	I. "	9 42 7 m.	4	I. "	11 35 24 m.
28	III. "	0 26 43 e.	4	III. "	4 28 1 e.
28	III. Reapp.	2 55 14 e.	4	III. Reapp.	6 51 36 e.
30	I. Disapp.	4 10 29 m.	6	I. Disapp.	6 3 46 m.
31	II. "	9 17 25 m.	7	II. "	11 51 9 m.
31	I. "	10 38 46 e.	8	I. "	0 29 3 m.
Feb. 2	I. "	5 7 8 e.	9	I. "	7 0 25 e.



Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	H. M. 7 53 m.	H. M. 6 18 e.	H. M. 10 42 m.	H. M. 0 38 m.	H. M. 11 25 e.	H. M. 10 30 m.	H. M. 9 32 e.	H. M. 9 42 m.
11	7 46 m.	6 42 e.	10 18 m.	0 28 m.	10 46 e.	9 52 m.	9 50 e.	9 2 m.
21	7 35 m.	7 7 e.	9 55 m.	0 29 m.	10 6 e.	9 12 m.	9 9 e.	8 21 m.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N.Y.- Phila.	Balt.- Wash.	San Fr'isco.		Boston.	N. Yk.	Phila.	Balt.	Char'le ton.	
1	H. M. 5 34	H. M. 5 29	H. M. 5 26	H. M. 5 28	H. M. 10 50	H. M. 9 51	H. M. 8 35	H. M. morn	H. M. 4 57	H. M. 5 49	<i>Septuagesima Sunday.</i> <i>Purification of B. V. M.</i> ♀ greatest Hel. Lat. S.
2	6 9	6 5	6 3	6 5	11 36	10 38	7 22	0 33	5 44	6 36	
3	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	morn	11 20	8 4	1 14	6 26	7 18	
4	6 26	6 28	6 30	6 39	0 21	11 59	8 43	1 52	7 5	7 57	
5	7 28	7 29	7 30	7 39	1 6	0 35	9 19	2 30	7 41	8 33	<i>Sexagesima Sunday.</i> ♂ greatest Hel. Lat. N. ♂ inf. ♂ ☉. ♂ stationary.
6	8 31	8 31	8 31	8 39	1 50	1 12	9 56	3 9	8 18	9 10	
7	9 36	9 35	9 34	9 41	2 34	1 51	10 35	3 48	8 57	9 49	
8	10 43	10 40	10 38	10 44	3 20	2 32	11 16	4 30	9 38	10 30	
9	11 50	11 47	11 45	11 51	4 8	3 14	11 58	5 12	10 20	11 12	<i>Quinquagesima Sunday.</i> ♀ ♂ ☉. ♀ 1 14 S.
10	morn	morn	morn	morn	4 59	4 4	0 48	6 3	11 10	0 2	
11	0 58	0 54	0 51	0 56	5 54	5 3	1 47	6 57	0 9	1 1	
12	2 5	2 0	1 57	2 2	6 51	6 9	2 53	7 54	1 15	2 7	
13	3 9	3 3	3 0	3 5	7 51	7 22	4 6	9 4	2 28	3 20	<i>Ash Wednesday.</i> ♀ ♂ ☉. ♀ 6 55 S. ♂ ♂ ♂ Arctis * (6m 2) W.
14	4 6	4 1	3 58	4 2	8 53	8 34	5 18	10 20	3 40	4 32	
15	4 55	4 50	4 47	4 52	9 53	9 38	6 22	11 29	4 44	5 36	
16	5 38	5 34	5 32	5 35	10 50	10 37	7 21	0 32	5 43	6 35	
17	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 45	11 27	8 9	1 21	6 33	7 25	<i>1st Sunday in Lent.</i> ♂ stationary. <i>St. Matthias.</i> ♂ ♂ ☉. ♂ 0 30 N.
18	6 39	6 40	6 41	6 51	0 38	morn	8 55	2 4	7 17	8 9	
19	7 49	7 49	7 49	7 57	1 28	0 11	9 38	2 50	8 0	8 52	
20	8 59	8 57	8 56	9 3	2 17	0 54	10 20	3 33	8 42	9 34	
21	10 6	10 3	10 1	10 7	3 5	1 36	11 2	4 16	9 24	10 16	
22	11 16	11 6	11 4	11 10	3 53	2 18	11 46	5 0	10 8	11 0	
23	morn	morn	morn	morn	4 42	3 2	morn	5 45	10 53	11 45	
24	0 11	0 6	0 3	0 8	5 31	3 47	0 31	6 36	11 45	morn	
25	1 9	1 3	1 0	1 4	6 20	4 39	1 23	7 23	morn	0 37	
26	2 2	1 56	1 53	1 56	7 9	5 33	2 17	8 15	0 39	1 31	
27	2 50	2 44	2 41	2 44	7 57	6 33	3 17	9 14	1 39	2 31	
28	3 32	3 27	3 24	3 26	8 45	7 31	4 15	10 14	2 37	3 29	

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
Feb. 11	II. Disapp.	1 8 13 m.	Feb. 18	II. Disapp.	3 42 16 m.
11	I. "	1 28 42 e.	18	I. "	3 22 9 e.
11	III. "	8 21 30 e.	19	III. "	0 19 7 m.
11	III. Reapp.	10 48 9 e.	19	III. Reapp.	2 44 50 m.
13	I. Disapp.	7 57 3 m.	20	I. Disapp.	9 50 21 m.
14	II. "	2 25 4 e.	21	II. "	4 59 11 e.
15	I. "	2 25 20 m.	22	I. "	4 18 39 m.
16	I. "	8 53 43 e.	23	I. "	10 47 3 e.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..... 5d. 9h. 33m. A.M.  
Last Quarter..... 12d. 1h. 48m. P.M.  
New Moon..... 19d. 9h. 29m. A.M.  
First Quarter..... 27d. 3h. 50m. "

Perigee..... 15d. 3h. A.M.  
Apogee..... 27d. 9h. "

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston.		N.Y.-Phila.		Balt.-Wash.		S. Fr'cisco.		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.			Sun's Dec. South.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N.Y.-Phila.	Balt.-Wash.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	° ' "
1	Sun.	6 36	5 49	6 36	5 51	6 33	5 52	6 32	5 53	0 12.6	11 13	11 16	11 19	7 39
2	Mon.	35	51	33	52	32	53	31	54	12.4	16	19	21	7 17
3	Tues.	33	52	31	53	30	54	29	55	12.2	19	22	24	6 54
4	Wed.	32	53	30	55	29	56	28	57	11.9	21	25	27	6 31
5	Th.	30	54	28	56	27	57	26	58	11.7	24	28	30	6 8
6	Frid.	28	55	27	57	26	58	25	59	11.5	27	30	32	5 44
7	Sat.	27	57	25	58	24	5 59	23	6 0	11.2	30	33	35	5 21
8	Sun.	25	58	24	5 59	23	6 0	22	1	11.0	33	35	37	4 58
9	Mon.	23	5 59	22	6 0	21	1	20	2	10.7	36	38	40	4 34
10	Tues.	21	6 0	20	1	20	2	19	3	10.5	39	41	42	4 11
11	Wed.	20	1	19	2	18	3	17	4	10.2	41	43	45	3 47
12	Th.	18	2	17	3	17	4	16	5	9.9	44	46	47	3 24
13	Frid.	16	4	16	4	15	5	15	6	9.7	48	48	50	3 0
14	Sat.	15	5	14	5	14	6	14	7	9.4	50	51	52	2 37
15	Sun.	13	6	12	6	12	7	12	8	9.1	53	54	55	2 13
16	Mon.	11	7	11	7	11	8	11	9	8.8	56	11 56	11 57	1 49
17	Tues.	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	8.5	11 59	12 0	12 0	25
18	Wed.	8	9	8	10	7	10	7	10	8.2	12 1	2	3	1 2
19	Th.	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	7.9	5	5	5	0 38
20	Frid.	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	7.6	8	8	8	8. 14
21	Sat.	3	13	3	13	3	13	3	13	7.3	10	10	10	N. 9
22	Sun.	6 1	14	6 1	14	6 1	14	6 1	14	7.0	13	13	13	33
23	Mon.	5 59	15	5 59	15	5 59	15	5 59	15	6.8	16	16	16	0 57
24	Tues.	57	16	58	16	58	16	58	16	6.4	19	18	18	1 20
25	Wed.	56	17	56	17	56	17	56	17	6.1	21	21	21	1 44
26	Th.	54	18	54	18	55	18	55	18	5.8	24	24	23	2 3
27	Frid.	52	20	53	19	53	19	53	19	5.5	28	26	26	31
28	Sat.	50	21	51	20	52	20	52	20	5.2	31	29	28	2 54
29	Sun.	49	22	50	21	50	20	50	20	4.9	33	31	30	3 13
30	Mon.	47	23	48	22	48	21	49	21	4.6	36	34	33	3 41
31	Tues.	5 45	6 24	5 46	6 23	5 47	6 22	5 47	6 21	0 4.3	12 39	12 37	12 35	4 4

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
Feb. 25	II. Disapp.	6 16 32 m.	Mar. 3	I. Disapp.	0 40 24 m.
25	I. "	5 15 20 e.	4	II. "	8 51 1 m.
26	III. "	4 17 26 m.	4	I. "	7 8 43 e.
26	III. Reapp.	6 42 13 m.	5	III. "	8 15 18 m.
27	I. Disapp.	11 43 42 m.	5	III. Reapp.	10 39 9 m.
28	II. "	7 33 32 e.	6	I. Disapp.	1 37 5 e.
Mar. 1	I. "	6 12 0 m.	7	II. "	10 8 6 e.

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	7 26 m.	7 25 e.	9 37 m.	0 13 m.	9 32 e.	8 40 m.	7 35 e.	7 49 m.
11	7 15 m.	7 46 e.	9 18 m.	0 3 m.	8 49 e.	7 59 m.	6 52 e.	7 8 m.
21	7 4 m.	8 12 e.	9 0 m.	11 53 e.	8 5 e.	7 17 m.	6 13 e.	6 31 m.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N.Y.- Phila.	Balt.- Wash.	San Fr'isco.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles- ton.	
1	H. M. 4 8	H. M. 4 4	H. M. 4 1	H. M. 4 2	H. M. 9 31	H. M. 8 28	H. M. 5 12	H. M. 11 8	H. M. 3 34	H. M. 4 26	2d Sunday in Lent.
2	4 42	4 38	4 36	4 38	10 17	9 19	6 3	11 58	4 25	5 17	
3	5 10	5 8	5 7	5 10	11 1	10 5	6 49	morn	5 11	6 8	
4	5 37	5 35	5 34	5 36	11 46	10 49	7 33	0 44	5 55	6 47	☿ in ♊.
5	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 29	8 13	1 23	6 35	7 27	
6	7 26	7 25	7 25	7 33	0 31	0 5	8 49	1 58	7 11	8 3	
7	8 33	8 31	8 30	8 37	1 17	0 45	9 29	2 40	7 51	8 43	♂ ☿ ☿. ♀ 7 44 N.
8	9 41	9 38	9 36	9 42	2 6	1 25	10 9	3 22	8 31	9 23	3d Sunday in Lent.
9	10 50	10 46	10 43	10 48	2 56	2 9	10 53	4 7	9 15	10 7	
10	11 57	11 52	11 49	11 54	3 50	2 57	11 41	4 55	10 3	10 55	♂ ☿ A' Tauri * (2m. 7) E.
11	morn	morn	morn	morn	4 46	3 50	0 34	5 49	10 56	11 48	♂ ☿ A' Tauri * (0m. 8) E.
12	1 0	0 54	0 51	0 56	5 44	4 52	1 36	6 46	11 58	0 50	
13	1 59	1 53	1 50	1 54	6 44	6 1	2 45	7 47	1 7	1 59	
14	2 50	2 45	2 42	2 45	7 43	7 12	3 56	8 54	2 18	3 10	☿ in aphellon.
15	3 33	3 29	3 27	3 30	8 40	8 21	5 5	10 7	3 27	4 19	4th Sunday in Lent.
16	4 10	4 7	4 5	4 9	9 34	9 21	6 5	11 12	4 27	5 19	
17	4 44	4 43	4 41	4 44	10 26	10 14	6 58	0 8	5 20	6 12	St. Patrick.
18	5 15	5 14	5 14	5 18	11 16	11 3	7 47	0 57	6 9	7 1	
19	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 5	11 44	8 28	1 38	6 50	7 42	St. Joseph.
20	7 45	7 43	7 42	7 49	0 54	morn	9 9	2 19	7 31	8 23	☉ enters ♏.
21	8 51	8 48	8 46	8 52	1 43	0 25	9 50	3 3	8 12	9 4	♀ ☿ ☿. ♀ 4 13 S.
22	9 55	9 51	9 48	9 53	2 32	1 6	10 32	4 4	8 54	9 46	Pussion Sunday.
23	10 56	10 51	10 48	10 52	3 21	1 48	11 17	4 46	9 39	10 31	♂ 8 ☉.
24	11 52	11 46	11 43	11 47	4 11	2 33	morn	5 31	10 24	11 16	♂ ☿ ☿. ♂ 1 26 N.
25	morn	morn	morn	morn	5 1	3 18	0 2	6 16	11 13	morn	Annunciation of B. V. M.
26	0 42	0 36	0 33	0 36	5 50	4 7	0 51	7 5	morn	0 5	
27	1 26	1 21	1 18	1 20	6 38	5 0	1 44	7 54	0 7	0 58	
28	2 5	2 0	1 57	1 59	7 24	5 57	2 41	8 43	1 8	1 55	
29	2 39	2 35	2 33	2 35	8 10	6 52	3 36	9 34	1 58	2 50	Palm Sunday.
30	3 10	3 7	3 5	3 7	8 54	7 48	4 32	10 26	2 54	3 46	
31	3 38	3 36	3 35	3 38	9 39	8 40	5 24	11 19	3 46	4 38	♀ in ♏.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
Mar. 8	I. Disapp.	8 5 25 m.	Mar. 15	II. Disapp.	0 42 55 m.
10	I. "	2 33 50 m.	15	I. "	9 58 53 m.
11	II. "	11 25 44 m.	17	I. "	4 27 19 m.
11	I. "	9 2 9 e.	18	II. "	2 0 43 e.
12	III. "	0 13 26 e.	18	I. "	10 55 40 e.
12	III. Reapp.	2 36 23 e.	19	III. "	4 11 8 e.
13	I. Disapp.	3 30 32 e.	19	III. Reapp.	6 38 10 e.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..... 3d 11h. 1m. P.M.  
 Last Quarter..... 10d. 8h. 15m. "  
 New Moon..... 17d. 9h. 57m. "  
 First Quarter..... 25d. 11h. 6m. "

Perigee..... 9d. 0h. A.M.  
 Apogee..... 24d. 4h. "

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston.		N.Y.-Phila.		Balt.-Wash.		S. Fr'isco.		Sun Souths.	Lunars on Day.				Sun's Dec North.			
		Risen.	Set.	Risen.	Set.	Risen.	Set.	Risen.	Set.		Boston.	N.Y.-Phila.	Balt.-Wash.					
1	Wed.	H. 5	M. 43	H. 6	M. 26	H. 5	M. 45	H. 6	M. 23	H. 0	M. 40	H. 12	M. 42	H. 12	M. 39	H. 12	M. 38	4 28
2	Th.		42		26		43		25		3.7		44		42		40	4 51
3	Frid.		40		27		41		26		3.4		47		45		43	5 14
4	Sat.		38		29		40		27		3.1		51		47		45	5 37
5	Sun.		37		30		38		28		2.8		53		50		48	6 0
6	Mon.		35		31		37		29		2.5		56		52		51	6 22
7	Tues.		33		32		35		30		2.2	12	59		55		53	6 45
8	Wed.		31		33		33		31		1.9	13	2	12	58		56	7 7
9	Th.		30		34		32		32		1.6		4	13	0	12	58	7 30
10	Frid.		28		35		30		33		1.3		7		3	13	1	7 52
11	Sat.		26		36		29		34		1.1		10		5		3	8 14
12	Sun.		25		38		27		35		0.8		13		8		6	8 38
13	Mon.		23		39		25		36		0.5		16		11		8	8 58
14	Tues.		22		40		24		37		0.3		19		13		11	9 20
15	Wed.		20		41		22		38		0		21		16		13	9 41
16	Th.		18		42		21		39		11 59.8		24		18		16	10 3
17	Frid.		17		43		19		40		59.6		26		21		18	10 24
18	Sat.		15		44		18		41		59.3		29		23		20	10 45
19	Sun.		14		45		16		42		59.1		31		26		23	11 6
20	Mon.		12		46		15		43		58.9		34		28		25	11 27
21	Tues.		10		48		14		44		58.7		38		30		28	11 47
22	Wed.		9		49		12		45		58.5		40		33		30	12 7
23	Th.		7		50		11		46		58.3		43		36		32	12 28
24	Frid.		6		51		9		48		58.1		45		39		35	12 47
25	Sat.		4		52		8		49		57.9		48		41		37	13 7
26	Sun.		3		53		7		50		57.7		50		43		39	13 27
27	Mon.		1		54		5		51		57.6		53		46		42	13 46
28	Tues.	5	0		55		4		52		57.4		56		48		43	14 5
29	Wed.	4	59		56		2		53		57.2	13	57		51		45	14 24
30	Th.	4	57	6	58	5	1	6	54	5	57.1	14	1	13	53	13	48	14 42

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
Mar. 20	I. Disapp.	5 24 4e.	Mar. 29	II. Disapp.	5 53 19 m.
22	II. "	3 17 59 m.	29	I. "	1 46 4e.
22	I. "	11 52 26 m.	31	I. "	8 14 32 m.
24	I. "	6 20 53 m.	Apr. 1	II. "	7 11 28 e.
25	II. "	4 35 58 e.	2	I. "	2 42 56 m.
26	I. "	0 49 15 m.	3	III. "	0 6 51 m.
26	III. "	8 8 51 e.	3	I. "	9 11 22 e.
28	I. "	7 17 40 e.	5	II. "	8 28 56 m.

Day of Month	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	6 53 m.	8 38 e.	8 40 m.	11 42 e.	7 15 e.	6 32 m.	5 21 e.	5 41 m.
11	6 45 m.	9 2 e.	8 24 m.	11 33 e.	6 29 e.	5 50 m.	4 38 e.	5 0 m.
21	6 42 m.	9 25 e.	8 10 m.	11 22 e.	5 43 e.	5 7 m.	3 55 e.	4 19 m.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N.Y.- Phila.	Balt.- Wash.	San Fr'isco.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles- ton.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	4 5	4 4	4 4	4 8	10 24	9 28	6 12	morn	4 34	5 26	<i>Good Friday.</i> ♂ greatest Hel. Lat. S. <i>Easter Sunday.</i> ♂ ♀ ☉. ♂ 1 20 N.
2	4 31	4 32	4 32	4 36	11 10	10 13	6 57	0 7	5 19	6 11	
3	5 0	5 1	5 2	5 7	11 58	10 57	7 41	0 51	6 3	6 55	
4	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 38	8 22	1 32	6 44	7 36	
5	8 38	8 34	8 32	8 39	0 49	0 20	9 4	2 14	7 26	8 18	
6	9 48	9 43	9 40	9 45	1 43	1 6	9 50	3 3	8 12	9 4	
7	10 54	10 48	10 45	10 50	2 40	1 54	10 38	3 52	9 0	9 52	
8	11 53	11 48	11 45	11 49	3 40	2 47	11 31	4 45	9 53	10 45	
9	morn	morn	morn	morn	4 39	3 43	0 27	5 42	10 49	11 41	
10	0 47	0 42	0 39	0 42	5 38	4 44	1 28	6 39	11 50	0 42	
11	1 32	1 28	1 26	1 28	6 35	5 51	2 35	7 38	0 57	1 49	<i>Low Sunday.</i>  ♂ ♀ ☉. ♀ 4 41 S. 2d Sunday after Easter. ♂ sup. ♂ ☉. ♀ ♀ ☉. ♀ ♀ A' Tauri * (5m. 1) W. ♂ ♀ ☉. ♂ 3 10 N. ♂ in ☉. ♀ ♀ ♀ Tauri * (Im. 9) E. <i>St. Mark.</i> 3d Sunday after Easter. ♂ in perihellion. ♂ ♀ ☉. ♀ 7 56 N.
12	2 10	2 7	2 5	2 8	7 29	6 57	3 41	8 39	2 3	2 55	
13	2 44	2 42	2 41	2 44	8 20	7 59	4 43	9 44	3 5	3 57	
14	3 15	3 14	3 14	3 18	9 10	8 57	5 41	10 44	4 8	4 55	
15	3 44	3 45	3 45	3 49	9 58	9 47	6 31	11 39	4 53	5 45	
16	4 12	4 14	4 15	4 20	10 46	10 34	7 18	0 29	5 40	6 32	
17	4 41	4 44	4 46	4 52	11 34	11 19	8 3	1 13	6 25	7 17	
18	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 23	11 58	8 42	1 51	7 4	7 56	
19	8 41	8 36	8 33	8 38	1 12	morn	9 24	2 36	7 46	8 38	
20	9 40	9 34	9 31	9 35	2 2	0 40	10 7	3 20	8 29	9 21	
21	10 33	10 27	10 24	10 27	2 53	1 23	10 51	4 5	9 13	10 5	
22	11 20	11 14	11 11	11 14	3 42	2 7	11 36	4 50	9 58	10 50	
23	morn	11 55	11 52	11 55	4 30	2 52	morn	5 35	10 43	11 35	
24	0 0	morn	morn	morn	5 17	3 37	0 21	6 23	11 31	morn	
25	0 36	0 32	0 30	0 32	6 3	4 25	1 9	7 7	morn	0 23	
26	1 8	1 5	1 3	1 5	6 47	5 15	1 59	7 53	0 21	1 13	
27	1 37	1 35	1 34	1 37	7 31	6 8	2 52	8 44	1 14	2 6	
28	2 5	2 4	2 3	2 6	8 15	7 2	3 46	9 40	2 8	3 0	
29	2 31	2 31	2 31	2 35	9 0	7 55	4 39	10 34	3 1	3 53	
30	2 58	2 59	3 0	3 5	9 47	8 47	5 31	11 26	3 53	4 45	

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
Apr. 5	I. Disapp.	H. M. S. 3 39 47 e.	Apr. 14	I. Reapp.	H. M. S. 2 10 27 e.
7	I. "	10 8 16 m.	16	II. "	2 48 24 m.
8	II. "	9 47 13 e.	16	I. "	8 38 53 m.
9	I. "	4 36 42 m.	17	III. "	10 22 28 m.
10	III. "	4 5 4 m.	18	I. "	3 7 20 m.
10	I. "	11 5 10 e.	19	II. "	4 5 55 e.
12	II. "	11 4 47 m.	19	I. "	9 35 47 e.
12	II. Reapp.	1 30 5 e.	21	I. "	4 4 18 e.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..... 3d. 9h. 44m. A.M.  
 Last Quarter..... 10d. 2h. 8m. "  
 New Moon..... 17d. 11h. 40m. "  
 First Quarter..... 25d. 3h. 39m. P.M.

Perigee..... 6d. 1h. A.M.  
 Apogee..... 21d. 9h. P.M.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston.		N.Y.-Phila.		Balt.-Wash.		S. Fr'cisco.		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.				Sun's Dec. North.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N.Y.-Phila.	Balt.-Wash.		
1	Frid.	4 56	6 59	5 0	6 55	5 2	6 52	5 4	6 49	11 57.0	14 3	13 55	13 50	15 1	
2	Sat.	55	7 0	4 59	56	1	53	3	50	56.8	5	13 57	52	19	
3	Sun.	53	1	57	57	5 0	54	2	51	56.7	8	14 0	54	37	
4	Mon.	52	2	56	58	4 59	55	1	52	56.6	10	2	56	54	
5	Tues.	51	3	55	6 59	57	56	5 0	53	56.5	12	4	13 59	15 54	
6	Wed.	49	4	54	7 0	56	57	4 59	54	56.4	15	6	14 1	16 11	
7	Th.	48	5	53	1	55	58	58	55	56.4	17	8	3	28	
8	Frid.	47	6	52	2	54	6 59	57	56	56.3	19	10	5	45	
9	Sat.	46	7	50	3	53	7 0	56	57	56.2	21	13	7	2	
10	Sun.	45	8	49	4	52	1	55	58	56.2	23	15	9	18	
11	Mon.	43	10	48	5	51	2	54	6 59	56.2	27	17	11	34	
12	Tues.	42	11	47	6	50	3	53	7 0	56.1	29	19	13	49	
13	Wed.	41	12	46	7	49	4	52	1	56.1	31	21	15	5	
14	Th.	40	13	45	8	48	5	51	2	56.1	33	23	17	20	
15	Frid.	39	14	44	9	47	6	50	3	56.1	35	25	19	35	
16	Sat.	38	15	43	10	46	6	49	3	56.1	37	27	20	49	
17	Sun.	37	16	42	10	45	7	48	4	56.1	39	28	21	3	
18	Mon.	36	17	42	11	45	8	48	5	56.2	41	29	23	17	
19	Tues.	35	18	41	12	44	9	47	6	56.2	43	31	25	30	
20	Wed.	34	19	40	13	43	10	46	7	56.3	45	33	27	43	
21	Th.	33	20	39	14	42	11	45	8	56.3	47	35	29	56	
22	Frid.	33	21	38	15	42	12	45	9	56.4	48	37	30	9	
23	Sat.	32	22	37	16	41	13	44	10	56.5	50	39	32	21	
24	Sun.	31	23	37	17	40	13	43	10	56.5	52	40	33	32	
25	Mon.	30	23	36	18	40	14	43	11	56.6	53	42	34	44	
26	Tues.	30	24	35	18	39	15	42	12	56.7	54	43	36	55	
27	Wed.	29	25	35	19	38	16	41	13	56.8	56	44	38	5	
28	Th.	28	26	34	20	38	17	41	14	57.0	58	46	39	16	
29	Frid.	28	27	34	21	37	17	40	14	57.1	14 59	47	40	26	
30	Sat.	27	28	33	22	37	18	40	15	57.2	15 1	49	41	35	
31	Sun.	4 27	7 29	4 33	7 22	4 36	7 19	4 40	7 16	11 57.3	15 2	14 49	14 43	45	

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
Apr. 23	I. Reapp.	5 24 23 m.	Apr. 30	II. Reapp.	8 0 36 m.
23	I. "	10 32 45 m.	30	I. "	0 26 44 e.
24	III. "	2 20 8 e.	May 1	III. "	6 18 6 e.
25	I. "	5 1 15 m.	2	I. "	6 55 15 m.
26	II. "	6 42 0 e.	3	II. "	9 18 18 e.
26	I. "	11 29 43 e.	4	I. "	1 23 44 m.
28	I. "	5 58 15 e.	5	I. "	7 52 18 e.

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	6 43 m.	9 46 e.	7 58 m.	11 10 e.	4 58 e.	4 25 m.	8 13 e.	3 39 m.
11	6 50 m.	10 4 e.	7 46 m.	10 56 e.	4 14 e.	3 42 m.	2 32 e.	2 58 m.
21	7 2 m.	10 17 e.	7 36 m.	10 41 e.	3 31 e.	3 1 m.	1 52 e.	2 18 m.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N.Y.- Phila.	Balt.- Wash.	San Fr'isco.		Boston.	N.Yk.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles- ton.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	3 26	3 20	3 31	3 37	10 37	9 35	6 19	morn	4 41	5 33	<i>Sts. Philip and James.</i>
2	3 57	4 1	4 3	4 9	11 31	10 25	7 9	0 20	5 31	6 23	
3	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 14	7 58	1 8	6 20	7 12	<i>4th Sunday after Easter.</i>
4	8 30	8 34	8 31	8 37	0 28	0 2	8 46	1 55	7 8	8 0	♀ in perihelion.
5	9 46	9 40	9 37	9 42	1 28	0 51	9 35	2 48	7 57	8 49	♀ ☉ ☿. ♀ 1 30 N.
6	10 42	10 37	10 34	10 38	2 30	1 45	10 29	3 43	8 51	9 43	
7	11 31	11 26	11 23	11 26	3 31	2 38	11 22	4 36	9 44	10 36	
8	morn	morn	morn	morn	4 30	3 35	0 19	5 33	10 41	11 33	♂ greatest Hel. Lat. N.
9	0 12	0 8	0 6	0 9	5 25	4 32	1 16	6 29	11 38	0 30	
10	0 46	0 44	0 43	0 46	6 18	5 31	2 15	7 21	0 37	1 29	<i>5th Sunday after Easter.</i>
11	1 17	1 16	1 16	1 20	7 7	6 32	3 16	8 14	1 38	2 30	
12	1 47	1 47	1 47	1 51	7 55	7 30	4 14	9 13	2 36	3 28	
13	2 14	2 16	2 17	2 22	8 42	8 26	5 10	10 12	3 32	4 24	
14	2 43	2 46	2 48	2 54	9 30	9 18	6 2	11 6	4 24	5 16	<i>Ascension Day.</i>
15	3 14	3 18	3 20	3 27	10 17	10 6	6 50	0 0	5 12	6 4	
16	3 47	3 52	3 55	4 3	11 6	10 53	7 37	0 47	5 50	6 51	
17	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 55	11 35	8 19	1 29	6 41	7 33	<i>Sunday after Ascension.</i>
18	8 25	8 19	8 16	8 19	0 45	morn	9 1	2 11	7 23	8 15	♂ ☉ ☿. ♀ 2 10 N.
19	9 13	9 8	9 5	9 8	1 35	0 17	9 44	2 57	8 6	8 58	♂ greatest elong. 22 15 E.
20	9 57	9 52	9 49	9 51	2 24	1 0	10 26	3 39	8 48	9 40	♀ ☉ ☿. ♀ 4 46 N.
21	10 35	10 31	10 28	10 30	3 12	1 42	11 9	4 23	9 31	10 23	♂ ☉ ☿. ♂ 4 40 N.
22	11 9	11 5	11 3	11 5	3 58	2 25	11 51	5 5	10 13	11 5	♀ ☉ ☿. ♀ Gem. * (2m. 3) W.
23	11 39	11 36	11 34	11 36	4 42	3 7	morn	5 47	10 55	11 47	
24	morn	morn	morn	morn	5 28	3 49	0 33	6 30	11 39	morn	<i>Whitsunday, or Pentecost.</i>
25	0 6	0 4	0 3	0 6	6 9	4 33	1 17	7 14	morn	0 31	
26	0 31	0 31	0 31	0 35	6 52	5 23	2 7	7 59	0 29	1 21	♀ greatest Hel. Lat. N.
27	0 57	0 58	0 58	1 3	7 37	6 15	2 59	8 52	1 21	2 13	♂ ☉ ☿. ♀ 7 56 N.
28	1 25	1 27	1 28	1 33	8 25	7 10	3 54	9 50	2 16	3 8	
29	1 55	1 58	2 0	2 6	9 15	8 5	4 49	10 50	3 11	4 3	♂ ☉ ☿. ♀ 5 45 N.
30	2 29	2 33	2 36	2 44	10 11	9 2	5 46	11 51	4 8	5 0	
31	3 9	3 15	3 18	3 27	11 10	9 58	6 42	morn	5 4	5 56	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i>

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
May 7	II. Reapp.	10 37 2 m.	May 12	I. Reapp.	9 46 27 e.
7	I. "	2 20 49 e.	14	II. "	1 13 40 e.
8	III. Disapp.	7 59 48 e.	14	I. "	4 15 0 e.
8	III. Reapp.	10 15 40 e.	15	III. Disapp.	11 58 15 e.
9	I. "	8 49 21 m.	16	III. Reapp.	2 13 15 m.
10	II. "	11 54 49 e.	16	I. "	10 43 33 m.
11	I. "	3 17 52 m.	18	II. "	2 31 31 m.



## PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..... 1d. 6h. 22m. P.M.  
 Last Quarter..... 8d. 8h. 44m. A.M.  
 New Moon..... 15d. 2h. 28m. "  
 First Quarter..... 24d. 5h. 23m. "

Perigee..... 3d. 2h. A.M.  
 Apogee ..... 18d. 9h. "

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston. Sun		N.Y.-Phila. Sun		Balt.-Wash. Sun		S. Fr'cisco. Sun		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAY.				Sun's Dec. North.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N.Y.- Phila.	Balt.- Wash.		
1	Mon.	H. 4 M. 26	H. 7 M. 29	H. 4 M. 32	H. 7 M. 23	H. 4 M. 36	H. 7 M. 19	H. 4 M. 40	H. 7 M. 16	11 57.5	H. 15 M. 8	H. 14 M. 51	H. 14 M. 43	22 2	
2	Tues.	26	30	32	24	36	20	39	16	57.6	4	52	44	10	
3	Wed.	25	31	31	24	35	21	39	17	57.8	6	53	46	18	
4	Th.	25	31	31	25	35	21	39	17	58.0	6	54	46	25	
5	Frid.	24	32	31	26	34	22	38	18	58.1	8	55	48	32	
6	Sat.	24	33	30	26	34	23	38	19	58.3	9	56	49	38	
7	Sun.	24	34	30	27	34	23	38	19	58.5	10	57	49	44	
8	Mon.	23	34	30	28	34	24	38	20	58.7	11	58	50	50	
9	Tues.	23	35	30	28	33	24	37	20	58.9	12	58	51	56	
10	Wed.	23	35	29	29	33	25	37	21	59.1	12	14 58	52	22 56	
11	Th.	23	36	29	29	33	25	37	21	59.2	13	0	52	23 0	
12	Frid.	23	36	29	30	33	26	37	22	59.5	13	1	53	6	
13	Sat.	23	37	29	30	33	26	37	22	59.7	14	1	53	9	
14	Sun.	23	37	29	31	33	27	37	23	59.9	14	2	54	13	
15	Mon.	23	38	29	31	33	27	37	23	0 0.1	15	2	54	16	
16	Tues.	23	38	29	31	33	28	37	24	0.3	15	2	55	19	
17	Wed.	23	39	29	32	33	28	37	24	0.5	16	3	55	21	
18	Th.	23	39	29	32	33	28	37	24	0.7	16	3	55	23	
19	Frid.	23	39	30	32	33	28	37	24	0.9	16	2	55	25	
20	Sat.	23	39	30	33	34	29	38	25	1.2	16	3	55	26	
21	Sun.	23	40	30	33	34	29	38	25	1.4	17	3	55	27	
22	Mon.	23	40	30	33	34	29	38	25	1.6	17	3	55	27	
23	Tues.	24	40	30	33	34	29	38	25	1.8	16	3	55	27	
24	Wed.	24	40	31	33	35	29	39	25	2.0	16	2	54	26	
25	Th.	24	40	31	33	35	30	39	26	2.2	16	2	55	25	
26	Frid.	25	40	31	34	35	30	39	26	2.5	15	3	55	23	
27	Sat.	25	40	32	34	36	30	40	26	2.7	15	2	54	21	
28	Sun.	25	40	32	34	36	30	40	26	2.9	15	2	54	19	
29	Mon.	26	40	32	34	36	30	40	26	3.1	14	2	54	16	
30	Tues.	4 26	7 40	4 33	7 34	4 37	7 30	4 41	7 26	0 3.3	15 14	15 1	14 53	23 12	

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
May 18	I. Reapp.	5 12 6 m.	May 25	I. Reapp.	7 6 24 m.
19	I. "	11 40 41 e.	27	I. "	1 35 0 m.
21	II. "	3 50 28 e.	28	II. "	6 27 24 e.
21	I. "	6 9 15 e.	28	I. "	8 3 36 e.
23	III. Disapp.	3 57 0 m.	30	III. Disapp.	7 55 55 m.
23	III. Reapp.	6 11 10 m.	30	III. Reapp.	10 9 14 m.
23	I. "	0 37 50 e.	30	I. "	2 32 11 e.
25	II. "	5 8 22 m.	June 1	II. "	7 45 22 m.

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	7 20 m.	10 24 e.	7 27 m.	10 23 e.	2 44 e.	2 16 m.	1 8 e.	1 34 m.
11	7 37 m.	10 23 e.	7 18 m.	10 5 e.	2 3 e.	1 36 m.	0 29 e.	0 55 m.
21	7 56 m.	10 17 e.	7 10 m.	9 45 e.	1 24 e.	0 57 m.	11 51 m.	0 17 m.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N.Y.- Phila.	Balt.- Wash.	San Francisco.		Boston.	N. Yk.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles- ton.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	3 59	4 5	4 9	4 20	morn	10 54	7 38	0 48	6 0	6 52	♂ and ♀ stationary.
2	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	0 12	11 47	8 31	1 40	6 53	7 45	♀ ♂ ♂. ♀ 0 54 N.
3	9 23	9 18	9 15	9 19	1 16	0 40	9 24	2 36	7 46	8 38	Corpus Christi.
4	10 8	10 4	10 2	10 6	2 18	1 34	10 18	3 31	8 40	9 32	
5	10 47	10 44	10 42	10 46	3 17	2 28	11 12	4 26	9 34	10 26	
6	11 20	11 19	11 18	11 21	4 12	3 18	0 2	5 16	10 24	11 16	
7	11 50	11 50	11 50	11 54	5 4	4 9	0 53	5 47	11 15	0 7	1st Sunday after Trinity.
8	morn	morn	morn	morn	5 53	5 4	1 48	6 58	0 10	1 2	
9	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 26	6 41	6 0	2 44	7 46	1 6	1 58	♂ greatest Hel. Lat. N.
10	0 47	0 49	0 51	0 57	7 28	6 57	3 41	8 40	2 3	2 55	♀ in aphellon.
11	1 16	1 20	1 22	1 28	8 15	7 53	4 37	9 38	2 59	3 51	♂ ♂ ♂.
12	1 48	1 53	1 56	2 3	9 3	8 50	5 34	10 37	3 56	4 48	♂ inf. ♂ ♂.
13	2 23	2 29	2 32	2 41	9 52	9 39	6 23	11 30	4 45	5 37	2d Sunday after Trinity.
14	3 5	3 11	3 15	3 25	10 41	10 29	7 13	0 24	5 35	6 27	♂ stationary.
15	3 53	4 0	4 4	4 14	11 31	11 14	7 58	1 8	6 20	7 12	
16	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 20	11 56	8 40	1 49	7 2	7 54	
17	8 36	8 31	8 28	8 30	1 8	morn	9 20	2 31	7 42	8 34	
18	9 10	9 6	9 4	9 5	1 54	0 36	10 0	3 13	8 22	9 14	
19	9 40	9 37	9 35	9 37	2 39	1 16	10 40	3 53	9 2	9 54	♂ ♂ ♂. ♂ 5 50 N.
20	10 8	10 6	10 5	10 8	3 23	1 56	11 20	4 34	9 42	10 34	♀ ♂ ♂. ♀ 7 6 N.
21	10 35	10 34	10 34	10 37	4 5	2 36	11 57	5 11	10 19	11 11	3d Sunday after Trinity.
22	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	4 48	3 13	morn	5 54	11 1	11 58	☉ enters ♉.
23	11 25	11 27	11 28	11 33	5 31	3 55	0 39	6 36	11 46	morn	
24	11 53	11 56	11 58	morn	6 16	4 40	1 24	7 20	morn	0 38	St. John Baptist.
25	morn	morn	morn	0 4	7 4	5 30	2 14	8 16	0 36	1 28	♀ stationary.
26	0 24	0 28	0 30	0 38	7 54	6 28	3 12	9 11	1 34	2 26	
27	1 1	1 6	1 9	1 17	8 51	7 28	4 12	10 19	2 34	3 26	
28	1 45	1 51	1 54	2 3	9 51	8 33	5 17	11 28	3 39	4 31	4th Sunday after Trinity.
29	2 37	2 44	2 48	2 59	10 54	9 37	6 21	morn	4 43	5 35	St. Peter and Paul.
30	3 39	3 46	3 50	4 2	11 58	10 39	7 28	0 34	5 45	6 37	

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
June 1	I. Reapp.	H. M. S. 9 0 46 m.	June 8	I. Reapp.	H. M. S. 10 55 13 m.
3	I. "	8 29 24 m.	10	I. "	5 28 51 m.
4	II. "	9 4 28 e.	11	II. "	11 41 37 e.
4	I. "	9 58 1 e.	11	I. "	11 52 29 e.
6	III. Disapp.	11 55 31 m.	13	III. Disapp.	8 54 39 e.
6	III. Reapp.	2 8 1 e.	13	III. Reapp.	6 6 20 e.
6	I. "	4 26 35 e.	13	I. "	6 21 6 e.
8	II. "	10 22 28 m.	15	I. "	0 40 43 e.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..... 1d. 1h. 38m. A  
 Last Quarter..... 7d. 5h. 21m. P.M.  
 New Moon..... 15d. 5h. 45m. "  
 First Quarter..... 23d. 4h. 24m. "  
 Full Moon..... 30d. 8h. 26m. A.M.

Perigee..... 1d. 10h. A.M.  
 Apogee..... 15d. 1h. P.M.  
 Perigee..... 29d. 8h. "

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston.		N.Y.-Phila.		Balt.-Wash.		S. Fr'cisco.		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.				Sun's Dec. North.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N.Y.-Phila.	Balt.-Wash.		
1	Wed.	H. 4 M. 27	H. 7 M. 40	H. 4 M. 33	H. 7 M. 33	H. 4 M. 37	H. 7 M. 30	H. 4 M. 41	H. 7 M. 26	H. 0 M. 3.5	H. 15 M. 13	H. 15 M. 0	H. 14 M. 53	° 23 ' 9	
2	Th.	27	40	34	33	38	29	42	25	3.6	13	14	51	4	
3	Frid.	28	40	34	33	38	29	42	25	3.8	12	59	51	0	
4	Sat.	28	39	35	33	39	29	43	25	4.0	11	58	50	55	
5	Sun.	29	39	35	33	39	29	43	25	4.2	10	58	50	50	
6	Mon.	29	39	36	32	40	29	44	25	4.4	10	56	49	44	
7	Tues.	30	39	37	32	40	28	44	24	4.5	9	55	48	38	
8	Wed.	31	38	37	32	41	28	45	24	4.7	7	55	47	31	
9	Th.	31	38	38	31	42	28	46	24	4.8	7	53	46	25	
10	Frid.	32	37	39	31	42	27	46	23	5.0	5	52	45	17	
11	Sat.	33	37	39	31	43	27	47	23	5.1	4	52	44	10	
12	Sun.	34	36	40	30	44	27	48	23	5.3	2	50	43	2	
13	Mon.	34	36	41	30	44	26	48	22	5.4	2	49	42	53	
14	Tues.	35	35	41	29	45	26	49	22	5.5	15 0	48	41	44	
15	Wed.	36	35	42	29	46	25	50	21	5.6	14 59	47	39	35	
16	Th.	37	34	43	28	46	25	50	21	5.7	57	45	39	26	
17	Frid.	38	33	44	27	47	24	51	20	5.8	55	43	37	16	
18	Sat.	39	33	45	27	48	23	51	20	5.9	54	42	35	5	
19	Sun.	40	32	45	26	49	23	52	19	6.0	52	41	34	56	
20	Mon.	40	31	46	25	50	22	53	19	6.0	51	39	32	44	
21	Tues.	41	30	47	25	50	21	53	18	6.1	49	38	31	32	
22	Wed.	42	30	48	24	51	21	54	18	6.1	48	36	30	21	
23	Th.	43	29	49	23	52	20	55	17	6.2	46	34	28	9	
24	Frid.	44	28	50	22	53	19	56	16	6.2	44	32	26	56	
25	Sat.	45	27	50	21	54	18	57	15	6.2	42	31	24	44	
26	Sun.	46	26	51	21	54	17	57	14	6.2	40	30	23	31	
27	Mon.	47	25	52	20	55	16	58	13	6.2	38	28	21	17	
28	Tues.	48	24	53	19	56	16	4 59	13	6.2	36	26	20	4	
29	Wed.	49	23	54	18	57	15	5 0	12	6.2	34	24	18	50	
30	Th.	50	22	55	17	58	14	1	11	6.1	32	22	16	36	
31	Frid.	4 51	7 21	4 56	7 16	4 59	7 13	5 2	7 10	0 6.1	14 30	14 20	14 14	18 21	

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
June 15	II. Reapp.	0 59 39 e.	June 22	II. Disapp.	1 14 31 e.
17	I. "	7 18 21 m.	23	I. Reapp.	2 44 15 e.
19	I. "	3 47 0 m.	23	II. "	3 36 52 e.
19	II. "	2 18 49 m.	24	I. "	9 12 54 m.
20	III. Disapp.	7 53 59 e.	26	II. Disapp.	2 33 51 m.
20	I. Reapp.	8 15 38 e.	26	I. Reapp.	3 41 34 m.
20	III. "	10 4 51 e.	26	II. "	4 56 4 m.

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	H. M. 8 13 m.	H. M. 10 4 e.	H. M. 7 3 m.	H. M. 9 25 e.	H. M. 0 48 e.	H. M. 0 18 m.	H. M. 11 14 m.	H. M. 11 34 e.
11	8 29 m.	9 49 e.	6 55 m.	9 3 e.	0 12 e.	11 36 e.	10 38 m.	10 56 e.
21	8 41 m.	9 29 e.	6 47 m.	8 40 e.	11 38 m.	10 59 e.	10 1 m.	10 17 e.

Day of Month.	MOON, RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N.Y.- Phila.	Balt.- Wash.	San Fr'isco.		Boston.	N.Y.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles- ton.	
1	H. M. rises.	H. M. rises.	H. M. rises.	H. M. rises.	H. M. morn	H. M. 11 35	H. M. 8 19	H. M. 1 29	H. M. 6 41	H. M. 7 33	♂ greatest Hel. Lat. S.
2	8 41	8 38	8 36	8 39	1 0	0 27	9 11	2 22	7 33	8 25	Visitation of B. V. M.
3	9 18	9 16	9 15	9 19	1 59	1 19	10 3	3 13	8 25	9 17	☉ in apogee.
4	9 51	9 50	9 50	9 54	2 56	2 8	10 52	4 6	9 14	10 6	
5	10 21	10 21	10 22	10 26	3 47	2 55	11 39	4 53	10 1	10 53	5th Sunday after Trinity.
6	10 50	10 52	10 53	10 58	4 37	3 42	0 26	5 40	10 48	11 40	
7	11 20	11 23	11 25	11 31	5 25	4 32	1 16	6 29	11 38	0 30	♂ greatest elong. 21 2 W.
8	11 52	11 56	11 59	morn	6 13	5 26	2 10	7 17	0 32	1 24	
9	morn	morn	morn	0 6	7 1	6 24	3 8	8 7	1 30	2 22	
10	0 26	0 31	0 34	0 43	7 49	7 23	4 7	9 5	2 29	3 21	
11	1 5	1 11	1 15	1 24	8 38	8 21	5 5	10 7	3 27	4 19	☿ ☿ ☿.
12	1 49	1 55	1 59	2 9	9 27	9 14	5 58	11 3	4 20	5 12	6th Sunday after Trinity.
13	2 36	2 43	2 47	2 57	10 16	10 5	6 49	11 58	5 11	6 8	☉ ☉ ☉. ☉ 1 33 N.
14	3 28	3 35	3 39	3 50	11 5	10 52	7 36	0 46	5 58	6 50	☿ ☉ ☉. ☿ 0 51 N.
15	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	11 52	11 32	8 16	1 26	6 38	7 30	
16	7 44	7 41	7 39	7 41	0 37	morn	8 55	2 4	7 17	8 9	
17	8 13	8 11	8 10	8 12	1 21	0 11	9 33	2 45	7 55	8 47	
18	8 39	8 38	8 37	8 40	2 4	0 49	10 10	3 23	8 32	9 24	♂ ☉ ☉. ♂ 6 29 N.
19	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 9	2 47	1 26	10 47	4 1	9 9	10 1	7th Sunday after Trinity.
20	9 30	9 31	9 32	9 37	3 29	2 3	11 26	4 40	9 48	10 40	☿ ☉ ☉. ♀ 5 36 N.
21	9 57	9 59	10 0	10 5	4 13	2 42	morn	5 19	10 27	11 19	☿ in ☿.
22	10 25	10 29	10 31	10 37	4 59	3 21	0 5	6 4	11 11	morn	☿ ☉ ☉. ☿ 5 8 N.
23	10 58	11 3	11 6	11 14	5 47	4 5	0 49	6 51	morn	0 3	
24	11 37	11 43	11 46	11 56	6 39	4 57	1 41	7 43	0 3	0 55	☿ in perihellion.
25	morn	morn	morn	morn	7 34	5 57	2 41	8 47	1 3	1 55	St. James.
26	0 25	0 31	0 35	0 46	8 35	7 5	3 49	10 0	2 11	3 3	8th Sunday after Trinity.
27	1 20	1 27	1 31	1 43	9 37	8 14	4 58	11 11	3 20	4 12	☿ ☉ ☉ Leonis.
28	2 26	2 32	2 36	2 48	10 40	9 21	6 5	morn	4 27	5 19	
29	3 38	3 44	3 47	3 59	11 41	10 25	7 9	0 20	5 31	6 23	
30	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 21	8 5	1 15	6 27	7 19	
31	7 48	7 47	7 46	7 49	0 39	0 11	8 55	2 4	7 17	8 9	

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
June 27	I. Reapp.	10 10 12 e.	July 3	II. Disapp.	5 11 24 m.
27	III. Disapp.	11 52 51 e.	3	I. Reapp.	5 36 10 m.
28	III. Reapp.	2 2 56 m.	3	II. "	7 33 18 m.
29	II. Disapp.	3 52 5 e.	5	I. "	0 4 48 m.
29	I. Reapp.	4 38 50 e.	5	III. Disapp.	3 51 40 m.
29	II. "	6 14 8 e.	5	III. Reapp.	6 0 58 m.
July 1	I. "	11 7 30 m.	6	II. Disapp.	6 29 38 e.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..... 6d. 4h. 57m. A.M.  
 New Moon..... 14d. 8h. 55m. "  
 First Quarter..... 22d. 1h. 11m. "  
 Full Moon..... 28d. 3h. 46m. P.M.

Apogee..... 11d. 5h. P.M.  
 Perigee..... 27d. 4h. A.M.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston.		N.Y.-Phila.		Balt.-Wash.		S. Fr'isco.		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.			Sun's Dec. North.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N.Y.-Phila.	Balt.-Wash.	
1	Sat.	4 52	7 19	4 57	7 15	5 0	7 12	5 3	7 9	0 6.1	14 27	14 18	14 12	18 6
2	Sun.	53	18	58	14	1	11	4	8	6.0	25	16	10	17 51
3	Mon.	54	17	4 59	12	1	10	4	8	5.9	23	13	9	35
4	Tues.	55	16	5 0	11	2	9	5	7	5.8	21	11	7	20
5	Wed.	56	15	1	10	3	8	5	6	5.7	19	9	5	17 4
6	Th.	57	13	2	9	4	6	6	4	5.6	16	7	2	16 47
7	Frid.	58	12	3	8	5	5	7	3	5.5	14	5	14 0	31
8	Sat.	4 59	11	4	7	6	4	8	2	5.4	12	3	13 58	16 14
9	Sun.	5 0	10	5	5	7	3	9	1	5.3	10	14 0	56	15 57
10	Mon.	1	8	5	4	8	2	10	7 0	5.1	7	13 59	54	30
11	Tues.	2	7	6	3	9	7 1	11	6 59	5.0	5	57	52	22
12	Wed.	3	6	7	2	10	6 59	12	57	4.8	14 3	55	49	15 4
13	Th.	5	4	8	7 0	11	58	13	56	4.7	13 59	52	48	14 46
14	Frid.	6	3	9	6 59	12	57	14	55	4.5	57	50	45	27
15	Sat.	7	2	10	58	12	55	14	53	4.3	55	48	43	14 9
16	Sun.	8	7 0	11	56	13	54	15	52	4.1	52	46	41	13 50
17	Mon.	9	6 58	12	55	14	53	16	51	3.9	49	43	39	31
18	Tues.	10	57	13	53	15	51	17	49	3.7	47	40	36	18 12
19	Wed.	11	55	14	52	16	50	18	48	3.5	44	38	34	12 52
20	Th.	12	54	15	51	17	49	19	47	3.2	42	36	32	33
21	Frid.	13	52	16	49	18	47	20	45	3.0	39	33	29	12 13
22	Sat.	14	51	17	48	19	46	21	44	2.7	37	31	27	11 53
23	Sun.	15	49	18	46	20	44	22	42	2.5	34	28	24	33
24	Mon.	16	48	19	45	21	43	23	41	2.2	32	26	22	11 12
25	Tues.	17	46	20	43	22	42	24	40	2.0	29	23	20	10 52
26	Wed.	18	44	21	42	23	40	25	39	1.7	26	21	17	31
27	Th.	19	43	22	40	24	39	26	38	1.4	24	18	15	10 10
28	Frid.	20	41	23	39	24	37	26	36	1.1	21	16	13	9 49
29	Sat.	22	39	24	37	25	36	27	35	0.8	17	13	11	28
30	Sun.	23	38	25	35	26	34	27	33	0.5	15	10	8	9 6
31	Mon.	5 24	6 36	5 26	6 34	5 27	6 33	5 28	6 32	0 0.2	13 12	13 8	13 6	8 45

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
July 6	I. Reapp.	6 33 27 e.	July 12	III. Disapp.	7 50 46 m.
6	II. "	8 51 22 e.	12	III. Reapp.	9 59 17 m.
8	I. "	1 2 6 e.	13	I. "	8 28 4 e.
10	I. "	7 30 47 m.	13	II. Disapp.	9 7 10 e.
10	II. Disapp.	7 48 57 m.	13	II. Reapp.	11 28 36 e.
10	II. Reapp.	10 10 32 m.	15	I. "	2 56 44 e.
12	I. "	1 59 25 m.	17	I. "	9 26 25 m.

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	H. M. 8 49 m.	H. M. 9 5 e.	H. M. 6 41 m.	H. M. 8 15 e.	H. M. 11 0 m.	H. M. 10 18 e.	H. M. 9 23 m.	H. M. 9 37 e.
11	8 52 m.	8 36 e.	6 34 m.	7 51 e.	10 28 m.	9 42 e.	8 48 m.	8 59 e.
21	8 46 m.	8 4 e.	6 26 m.	7 28 e.	9 56 m.	9 6 e.	8 14 m.	8 22 e.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N.Y.- Phila.	Balt.- Wash.	San Fr'isco.		Boston.	N.Yk.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles- ton.	
1	H. M. 8 20	H. M. 8 20	H. M. 8 20	H. M. 8 24	H. M. 1 34	H. M. 0 58	H. M. 9 42	H. M. 2 55	H. M. 8 4	H. M. 8 56	♂ ♀ α Leonis * (7m.5) W. 9th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ sup. ♂ ☉. ♂ greatest Hel. Lat. N.
2	8 51	8 52	8 53	8 58	2 26	1 44	10 28	3 41	8 50	9 42	
3	9 21	9 24	9 26	9 32	3 17	2 30	11 14	4 28	9 36	10 28	
4	9 53	9 57	9 59	10 7	4 6	3 18	11 57	5 11	10 19	11 11	
5	10 27	10 32	10 35	10 43	4 56	4 2	0 46	6 1	11 8	0 0	Transfiguration.
6	11 4	11 10	11 13	11 22	5 45	4 55	1 39	6 49	0 1	0 53	
7	11 47	11 53	11 57	morn	6 34	5 52	2 36	7 39	0 58	1 50	
8	morn	morn	morn	0 6	7 24	6 52	3 35	8 34	1 58	2 50	
9	0 33	0 39	0 43	0 53	8 13	7 51	4 35	9 36	2 57	3 49	10th Sunday after Trinity. St. Lawrence.
10	1 24	1 30	1 34	1 44	9 2	8 49	5 33	10 36	3 55	4 47	
11	2 18	2 24	2 27	2 37	9 49	9 37	6 21	11 28	4 43	5 35	
12	3 16	3 21	3 24	3 34	10 35	10 24	7 8	0 18	5 30	6 22	
13	4 15	4 19	4 21	4 30	11 20	11 7	7 51	1 1	6 13	7 5	Assumption of B. V. M. 11th Sunday after Trinity. ♀ ♀ h. ♀ 6 14 S. h ♀ c. h 7 0 N. h ♀ c. h 4 31 N.
14	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 3	11 43	8 27	1 37	6 49	7 41	
15	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 13	0 47	morn	9 3	2 13	7 25	8 17	
16	7 36	7 37	7 37	7 41	1 29	0 19	9 39	2 52	8 1	8 53	
17	8 2	8 4	8 5	8 10	2 12	0 55	10 17	3 30	8 39	9 31	♂ ♀ α Leonis * (9m.5) E. ♀ at greatest brilliancy. 12th Sunday after Trinity. St. Bartholomew.
18	8 30	8 33	8 35	8 41	2 57	1 33	10 57	4 11	9 19	10 11	
19	9 1	9 5	9 7	9 14	3 44	2 18	11 38	4 52	10 0	10 52	
20	9 37	9 42	9 45	9 53	4 34	2 54	morn	5 38	10 46	11 38	
21	10 20	10 26	10 30	10 40	5 27	3 40	0 24	6 30	11 39	morn	♂ in ☿.
22	11 10	11 16	11 20	11 32	6 24	4 33	1 17	7 26	morn	0 37	
23	morn	morn	morn	morn	7 23	5 37	2 21	8 29	0 43	1 35	
24	0 10	0 16	0 20	0 32	8 23	6 47	3 31	9 45	1 53	2 45	
25	1 17	1 23	1 26	1 37	9 23	8 0	4 44	10 56	3 6	3 58	13th Sunday after Trinity. h ♀ η Virg. * (8m.8) W.
26	2 30	2 35	2 38	2 49	10 21	9 8	5 52	morn	4 14	5 6	
27	3 46	3 50	3 52	4 3	11 17	10 8	6 52	0 1	5 14	6 6	
28	5 2	5 4	5 5	5 15	morn	11 2	7 46	0 56	6 8	7 0	
29	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	0 12	11 48	8 32	1 41	6 54	7 46	
30	7 18	7 20	7 21	7 26	1 4	0 32	9 16	2 27	7 38	8 30	
31	7 51	7 54	7 56	8 3	1 55	1 16	10 0	3 13	8 22	9 14	

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
July 17	II. Disapp.	H. M. S. 10 26 26 m.	July 21	II. Reapp.	H. M. S. 2 5 45 m.
17	II. Reapp.	0 47 42 e.	22	I. Reapp.	4 51 22 e.
19	I. "	8 54 3 m.	24	I. "	11 20 3 m.
19	III. Disapp.	11 49 55 m.	24	II. Disapp.	1 3 51 e.
19	III. Reapp.	1 57 40 e.	24	II. Reapp.	3 24 48 e.
20	I. "	10 22 43 e.	26	I. "	5 48 42 m.
20	II. Disapp.	11 44 39 e.	26	III. Disapp.	3 49 42 e.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 4d. 5h. 1m. P.M.  
 New Moon..... 12d. 11h. 34m. "  
 First Quarter..... 20d. 8h. 25m. A.M.  
 Full Moon..... 27d. 0h. 54m. "

Apogee ..... 8d. 6h. A.M.  
 Perigee..... 24d. 3h. "

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston.		N.Y.-Phila.		Balt.-Wash.		S. Fr'isco.		Sun Souths.	LATITUDE OF DATA.				Sun's Dec. North.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N.Y.-Phila.	Balt.-Wash.		
1	Tues.	5 25	6 34	5 27	6 32	5 28	6 31	5 29	6 30	11 59.9	13 9	13 8	13 3	8 23	
2	Wed.	26	33	28	31	29	30	30	29	59.6	7	3	13 1	8 1	
3	Th.	27	31	29	29	30	28	31	27	59.3	4	13 0	12 58	7 39	
4	Frid.	28	29	30	28	31	26	32	25	58.9	13 1	12 58	55	7 17	
5	Sat.	29	28	31	26	32	25	33	24	58.6	12 59	56	53	6 55	
6	Sun.	30	26	32	24	33	23	34	22	58.3	56	52	50	6 23	
7	Mon.	31	24	33	23	33	22	35	21	58.0	53	50	48	6 10	
8	Tues.	32	22	34	21	34	20	35	19	57.6	50	47	46	5 48	
9	Wed.	33	21	34	19	35	19	36	17	57.3	48	45	44	5 25	
10	Th.	34	19	35	18	36	17	37	16	56.9	45	43	41	5 2	
11	Frid.	35	17	36	16	37	15	38	14	56.6	42	40	38	4 40	
12	Sat.	36	15	37	14	38	14	39	13	56.2	39	37	36	4 17	
13	Sun.	37	14	38	13	39	12	40	12	55.9	37	35	33	3 54	
14	Mon.	38	12	39	11	40	11	41	11	55.5	34	32	31	3 31	
15	Tues.	40	10	40	9	41	9	42	9	55.2	30	29	28	3 8	
16	Wed.	41	8	41	8	42	7	43	7	54.8	27	27	26	2 44	
17	Th.	42	7	42	6	43	6	44	6	54.5	25	24	23	2 21	
18	Frid.	43	5	43	4	43	4	44	4	54.1	22	21	21	1 58	
19	Sat.	44	3	44	3	44	2	45	2	53.8	19	19	18	36	
20	Sun.	45	1	45	1	45	1	45	1	53.4	16	16	16	1 11	
21	Mon.	46	0	46	59	46	59	46	59	53.1	14	13	13	0 48	
22	Tues.	47	59	47	58	47	58	47	58	52.7	11	11	11	25	
23	Wed.	48	56	48	56	48	56	48	56	52.4	8	8	8	N 1	
24	Th.	49	54	49	54	49	54	49	54	52.0	5	5	5	8 22	
25	Frid.	50	52	50	53	50	53	50	53	51.7	2	3	3	0 46	
26	Sat.	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51.4	12 0	12 0	12 0	1 9	
27	Sun.	52	49	52	49	52	50	52	50	51.0	11 57	11 57	11 58	32	
28	Mon.	54	47	53	48	53	48	53	48	50.7	53	55	55	1 56	
29	Tues.	55	45	54	46	54	46	54	46	50.3	50	52	52	2 19	
30	Wed.	5 56	5 44	5 55	5 44	5 55	5 45	5 55	5 45	11 50.0	11 48	11 49	11 50	2 43	

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
July 26	III. Reapp.	5 56 42 e.	Aug. 2	I. Reapp.	7 43 20 m.
28	I. "	0 17 21 m.	2	III. Disapp.	7 48 55 e.
28	II. Disapp.	2 22 2 m.	2	III. Reapp.	9 55 11 e.
28	II. Reapp.	4 42 50 m.	4	I. "	2 12 0 m.
29	I. "	6 46 0 e.	4	II. "	7 19 49 m.
31	I. "	1 14 42 e.	5	I. "	8 40 38 e.
31	II. Disapp.	3 41 11 e.	7	I. "	3 9 20 e.
31	II. Reapp.	6 1 49 e.	7	II. "	8 38 42 e.

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	8 28 m.	7 21 e.	6 19 m.	7 1 e.	9 22 m.	8 28 e.	7 38 m.	7 42 e.
11	7 54 m.	6 35 e.	6 12 m.	6 36 e.	8 52 m.	7 52 e.	7 5 m.	7 5 e.
21	6 59 m.	5 45 e.	6 5 m.	6 11 e.	8 23 m.	7 18 e.	6 31 m.	6 29 e.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N.Y.- Phila.	Balt.- Wash.	San Fr'isco.		Boston.	N. Yk.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles- ton.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	8 25	8 29	8 32	8 40	2 46	2 0	10 44	3 58	9 6	9 58	
2	9 3	9 8	9 11	9 19	3 37	2 47	11 31	4 45	9 53	10 45	
3	9 44	9 50	9 54	10 3	4 27	3 33	0 17	5 31	10 39	11 31	
4	10 30	10 36	10 40	10 50	5 18	4 24	1 8	6 22	11 30	0 22	
5	11 19	11 25	11 29	11 40	6 8	5 20	2 4	7 12	0 26	1 18	♂ ♀ h. ♂ 3 41 S.
6	morn	morn	morn	morn	6 57	6 19	3 3	8 3	1 25	2 17	14th Sunday after Trinity.
7	0 12	0 18	0 22	0 32	7 45	7 17	4 1	8 59	2 23	3 15	Nativity of B. V. M.
8	1 8	1 18	1 16	1 26	8 31	8 14	4 58	10 0	3 20	4 12	
9	2 6	2 10	2 13	2 23	9 16	9 4	5 48	10 51	4 10	5 2	
10	3 5	3 8	3 10	3 19	10 1	9 50	6 34	11 42	4 56	5 48	
11	4 5	4 7	4 8	4 17	10 44	10 33	7 17	0 28	5 39	6 31	
12	5 5	5 6	5 7	5 16	11 27	11 13	7 57	1 7	6 19	7 11	
13	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 11	11 50	8 34	1 44	6 56	7 48	15th Sunday after Trinity.
14	6 34	6 37	6 39	6 45	0 56	morn	9 10	2 20	7 32	8 24	h ♂ ♀. h 6 39 N.
15	7 5	7 9	7 11	7 17	1 42	0 26	9 51	3 4	8 13	9 5	♂ greatest elong. 26 28 E.
16	7 40	7 45	7 48	7 56	2 32	1 7	10 33	3 47	8 55	9 47	♀ ♂ ♀. ♀ 3 51 N.
17	8 20	8 26	8 29	8 39	3 24	1 49	11 19	4 33	9 41	10 33	♂ ♀ h. ♀ 11 20 S.
18	9 8	9 14	9 18	9 29	4 19	2 35	morn	5 22	10 30	11 22	☉ ☐ ☉.
19	10 3	10 9	10 13	10 24	5 16	3 24	0 8	6 18	11 26	morn	16th Sunday after Trinity.
20	11 5	11 11	11 15	11 26	6 14	4 20	1 4	7 16	morn	0 18	St. Matthew.
21	morn	morn	morn	morn	7 12	5 25	2 9	8 17	0 31	1 23	
22	0 14	0 19	0 22	0 33	8 9	6 35	3 19	9 29	1 41	2 33	☉ enters ♎.
23	1 26	1 30	1 32	1 43	9 4	7 45	4 29	10 37	2 51	3 43	♀ ♂ ♂. ♀ 10 9 S.
24	2 39	2 42	2 44	2 55	9 58	8 50	5 34	11 37	3 56	4 48	
25	3 53	3 55	3 56	4 6	10 50	9 45	6 29	morn	4 51	5 43	
26	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 14	11 42	10 37	7 21	0 32	5 43	6 35	
27	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 24	8 8	1 18	6 30	7 22	17th Sunday after Trinity.
28	6 21	6 25	6 27	6 33	0 32	0 6	8 50	1 59	7 12	8 4	♀ inf. ♂ ☉. ♀ 8 ☉.
29	6 57	7 2	7 5	7 13	1 24	0 50	9 34	2 46	7 56	8 48	St. Michael.
30	7 38	7 44	7 47	7 55	2 16	1 34	10 18	3 31	8 40	9 32	

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
Aug. 9	I. Reapp.	9 37 58 m.	Aug. 16	I. Reapp.	11 32 35 m.
9	III. Disapp.	11 48 14 e.	17	III. Disapp.	3 47 3 m.
10	III. Reapp.	1 53 47 m.	17	III. Reapp.	5 51 54 m.
11	I. "	4 6 38 m.	18	I. "	6 1 15 m.
11	II. "	9 56 40 m.	18	II. "	0 33 22 e.
12	I. "	10 35 16 e.	20	I. "	0 29 52 m.
14	I. "	5 3 58 e.	21	I. "	5 58 54 e.
14	II. "	11 15 28 e.	22	II. "	1 52 4 m.



## PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..... 4d. 2h. 13m. P.M.

New Moon..... 12d. 1h. 34m. "

First Quarter..... 19d. 2h. 58m. "

Full Moon..... 26d. 0h. 47m. "

Apogee..... 5d. 0h. A.M.

Perigee..... 20d. 4h. P.M.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston. Sun		N.Y.-Phila. Sun		Balt.-Wash. Sun		S. Fr'cisco. Sun		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAY.				Sun's Dec. South.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N.Y.- Phila.	Balt.- Wash.		
1	Th.	H. 5 M. 57	H. 5 M. 42	H. 5 M. 56	H. 5 M. 43	H. 5 M. 56	H. 5 M. 43	H. 5 M. 56	H. 5 M. 44	11 49.7	H. 11 M. 45	H. 11 M. 47	H. 11 M. 47	° 3 ' 0	
2	Frid.	5 58	5 40	5 57	5 41	5 56	5 42	5 56	5 43	49.4	11 42	11 44	11 46	3 20	
3	Sat.	5 59	5 38	5 58	5 39	5 57	5 40	5 57	5 41	49.1	39	41	43	3 52	
4	Sun.	6 0	5 37	5 59	5 38	5 58	5 38	5 57	5 39	48.8	37	39	40	4 16	
5	Mon.	6 1	5 35	6 0	5 36	5 59	5 37	5 58	5 38	48.5	34	36	38	4 30	
6	Tues.	6 2	5 33	6 1	5 35	6 0	5 35	5 59	5 36	48.2	31	34	35	5 2	
7	Wed.	6 3	5 32	6 2	5 33	6 1	5 34	6 0	5 35	47.9	29	31	33	5 25	
8	Th.	6 5	5 30	6 3	5 31	6 2	5 32	6 1	5 33	47.6	25	29	30	5 48	
9	Frid.	6 6	5 28	6 4	5 30	6 3	5 31	6 2	5 32	47.3	22	26	28	6 11	
10	Sat.	6 7	5 27	6 5	5 28	6 4	5 29	6 3	5 30	47.1	20	23	25	6 34	
11	Sun.	6 8	5 25	6 6	5 27	6 5	5 28	6 4	5 29	46.8	17	21	23	6 57	
12	Mon.	6 9	5 23	6 7	5 25	6 6	5 26	6 5	5 27	46.6	14	18	20	7 19	
13	Tues.	6 10	5 22	6 8	5 24	6 7	5 25	6 6	5 26	46.3	12	16	18	7 42	
14	Wed.	6 11	5 20	6 9	5 22	6 8	5 23	6 7	5 24	46.1	9	13	15	8 4	
15	Th.	6 13	5 18	6 10	5 21	6 9	5 22	6 8	5 23	45.9	5	11	13	8 27	
16	Frid.	6 14	5 17	6 12	5 19	6 10	5 20	6 8	5 22	45.7	3	7	10	8 49	
17	Sat.	6 15	5 15	6 13	5 18	6 11	5 19	6 9	5 21	45.5	11 0	6	8	9 11	
18	Sun.	6 16	5 14	6 14	5 16	6 12	5 18	6 10	5 20	45.3	10 58	2	6	9 33	
19	Mon.	6 17	5 12	6 15	5 15	6 13	5 16	6 11	5 18	45.1	55	11 0	3	9 55	
20	Tues.	6 19	5 11	6 16	5 14	6 14	5 15	6 12	5 17	44.9	52	10 58	11 1	10 16	
21	Wed.	6 20	5 9	6 17	5 12	6 15	5 13	6 13	5 15	44.7	49	55	10 58	10 38	
22	Th.	6 21	5 8	6 18	5 10	6 16	5 12	6 14	5 14	44.6	47	52	56	10 59	
23	Frid.	6 22	5 6	6 19	5 9	6 18	5 11	6 16	5 13	44.4	44	50	53	11 20	
24	Sat.	6 23	5 5	6 20	5 8	6 19	5 9	6 17	5 11	44.3	42	48	50	11 41	
25	Sun.	6 25	5 3	6 21	5 6	6 20	5 8	6 18	5 10	44.2	38	45	48	12 2	
26	Mon.	6 26	5 2	6 23	5 5	6 21	5 7	6 19	5 9	44.1	36	42	46	12 23	
27	Tues.	6 27	5 0	6 24	5 4	6 22	5 6	6 20	5 8	44.0	33	40	44	12 43	
28	Wed.	6 28	4 59	6 25	5 2	6 23	5 4	6 21	5 6	43.9	31	37	41	13 4	
29	Th.	6 30	4 58	6 26	5 1	6 24	5 3	6 22	5 5	43.8	28	35	39	13 24	
30	Frid.	6 31	4 56	6 27	5 0	6 25	5 2	6 23	5 4	43.8	25	33	37	13 43	
31	Sat.	6 32	4 55	6 28	4 59	6 26	5 1	6 24	5 3	11 43.7	10 23	10 31	10 35	14 3	

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
Aug. 23	I. Reapp.	1 27 11 e.	Aug. 29	II. Reapp.	4 28 30 m.
24	III. Disapp.	7 45 47 m.	30	I. Reapp.	3 21 46 e.
24	III. Reapp.	9 49 56 m.	31	III. Disapp.	11 44 45 m.
25	I. "	7 55 51 m.	31	III. Reapp.	1 48 18 e.
25	II. "	3 9 56 e.	Sept. 1	I. "	9 50 25 m.
27	I. "	2 24 28 m.	1	II. "	5 46 18 e.
28	I. "	8 53 9 e.	3	I. "	4 19 1 m.

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	H. M. 5 49 m.	H. M. 4 55 e.	H. M. 5 58 m.	H. M. 5 46 e.	H. M. 7 55 m.	H. M. 6 44 e.	H. M. 5 58 m.	H. M. 5 52 e.
11	4 42 m.	4 10 e.	5 52 m.	5 22 e.	7 26 m.	6 10 e.	5 24 m.	5 17 e.
21	3 52 m.	3 39 e.	5 46 m.	4 58 e.	6 57 m.	5 37 e.	4 51 m.	4 39 e.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N.Y.- Phila.	Balt.- Wash.	San Fr'isco.		Boston.	N.Y'k.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles- ton.	
1	H. M. 8 23	H. M. 8 23	H. M. 8 33	H. M. 8 42	H. M. 3 8	H. M. 2 20	H. M. 11 4	H. M. 4 18	H. M. 9 26	H. M. 10 18	☉ stationary. ☿ ☉ ☉. ☿ ☉ ☉. ♂ ☉ ☉. ♂ 2 24 N. 18th Sunday after Trinity.
2	9 12	9 18	9 22	9 33	3 59	3 6	11 50	5 4	10 12	11 4	
3	10 5	10 11	10 15	10 26	4 49	3 55	0 39	5 53	11 1	11 53	
4	10 59	11 5	11 8	11 20	5 38	4 47	1 31	6 42	11 53	0 45	
5	11 56	morn	morn	morn	6 25	5 42	2 26	7 30	0 48	1 40	
6	morn	0 1	0 4	0 14	7 11	6 37	3 21	8 19	1 43	2 35	♀ ☉ ☉. ♀ 2 6 S. 19th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ ☿ ☉ ☉. ♂ ☉ ☉. ♂ 3 13 N.
7	0 54	0 58	1 0	1 9	7 55	7 31	4 15	9 14	2 37	3 29	
8	1 53	1 56	1 58	2 7	8 39	8 23	5 7	10 8	3 29	4 21	
9	2 53	2 55	2 56	3 4	9 22	9 10	5 54	10 58	4 16	5 8	
10	3 53	3 54	3 54	4 0	10 6	9 56	6 40	11 49	5 2	5 54	
11	4 56	4 55	4 55	5 8	10 51	10 39	7 23	0 34	5 45	6 37	♂ in ☉. ♀ stationary. 20th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ stationary. ♂ in perihelion. ♂ ☉ ☉. ♂ 0 49 S.
12	6 0	5 58	5 57	6 4	11 37	11 20	8 4	1 14	6 26	7 18	
13	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 27	morn	8 46	1 55	7 8	8 0	
14	6 20	6 25	6 28	6 37	1 19	0 2	9 29	2 41	7 51	8 43	
15	7 5	7 11	7 15	7 25	2 14	0 45	10 17	3 30	8 39	9 31	
16	7 59	8 5	8 9	8 20	3 11	1 33	11 6	4 20	9 28	10 20	♂ in ☉. ♀ stationary. 20th Sunday after Trinity. ♂ stationary. ♂ in perihelion. ♂ ☉ ☉. ♂ 0 49 S.
17	9 0	9 6	9 10	9 21	4 10	2 22	11 58	5 12	10 20	11 12	
18	10 6	10 12	10 15	10 26	5 7	3 14	morn	6 9	11 17	morn	
19	11 16	11 21	11 24	11 34	6 4	4 11	0 55	7 6	morn	0 9	
20	morn	morn	morn	morn	6 58	5 14	1 58	8 8	0 20	1 12	
21	0 27	0 39	0 32	0 42	7 51	6 19	3 3	9 7	1 25	2 17	21st Sunday after Trinity. ♂ greatest along. 18 25 W.  Sts. Simon and Jude. ☉ ☉ ☉. ♂ 2 31 N. ♂ greatest Hel. Lat. N.
22	1 38	1 40	1 41	1 50	8 42	7 24	4 8	10 10	2 30	3 22	
23	2 49	2 49	2 49	2 57	9 32	8 24	5 8	11 8	3 30	4 22	
24	3 59	3 58	3 58	4 5	10 22	9 19	6 3	morn	4 25	5 17	
25	5 8	5 6	5 5	5 12	11 18	10 11	6 55	0 5	5 17	6 9	
26	6 16	6 13	6 11	6 17	morn	10 59	7 43	0 53	6 5	6 57	21st Sunday after Trinity. ♂ greatest along. 18 25 W.  Sts. Simon and Jude. ☉ ☉ ☉. ♂ 2 31 N. ♂ greatest Hel. Lat. N.
27	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	0 4	11 42	8 26	1 35	6 48	7 40	
28	6 14	6 20	6 24	6 34	0 56	0 26	9 10	2 21	7 32	8 24	
29	7 2	7 8	7 12	7 22	1 48	1 10	9 54	3 7	8 16	9 8	
30	7 54	8 0	8 4	8 14	2 39	1 55	10 39	3 53	9 1	9 53	
31	8 49	8 55	8 58	9 8	3 30	2 40	11 24	4 38	9 46	10 38	

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day	Phenom.	Time.	Day	Phenom.	Time.
Sept. 4	I. Reapp.	H. M. S. 10 47 42 e.	Sept. 10	I. Reapp	H. M. S. 6 13 33 m.
5	II. "	7 4 45 m.	12	I. "	6 42 14 m.
6	I. "	5 16 19 e.	12	II. "	9 40 48 m.
7	III. Disapp.	3 43 42 e.	13	I. "	7 10 49 e.
7	III. Reapp.	5 46 31 e.	14	III. Disapp.	7 43 14 e.
8	I. "	11 44 57 m.	14	III. Reapp.	9 45 24 e.
8	II. "	8 22 29 e.	15	I. "	1 39 28 e.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 3d. 10h. 26m. A.M.  
 New Moon ..... 11d. 2h. 51m. "  
 First Quarter ..... 17d. 9h. 57m. P.M.  
 Full Moon ..... 25d. 8h. 53m. A.M.

Apogee ..... 2d. 8h. P.M.  
 Perigee ..... 14d. 7h. "  
 Apogee ..... 30d. 4h. "

1	Sun.	6 23	4 54	6 20	4 67	6 27	5 0	6 25	5 2	11 43.7	10 21	10 20	10 28	14 23
2	Mon.	34	53	31	56	28	4 59	26	5 1	43.7	18	26	31	14 42
3	Tues.	36	51	33	55	29	57	27	4 59	43.7	15	23	28	15 1
4	Wed.	37	50	33	54	31	56	29	58	43.7	13	21	25	15 19
5	Th.	38	49	34	53	32	55	30	57	43.7	11	19	23	15 38
6	Frid.	40	48	35	52	33	54	31	56	43.8	8	17	21	16 56
7	Sat.	41	46	36	51	34	53	31	55	43.8	5	15	19	16 14
8	Sun.	42	45	36	50	35	52	32	54	43.9	3	12	17	16 32
9	Mon.	43	44	39	49	36	51	33	53	44.0	10 1	10	15	16 49
10	Tues.	44	43	40	48	37	50	34	52	44.1	9 59	8	13	17 6
11	Wed.	45	42	41	47	38	50	35	52	44.2	50	6	12	23
12	Th.	47	41	42	46	40	49	37	51	44.3	54	4	9	29
13	Frid.	48	40	43	45	41	48	38	51	44.4	52	10 2	7	17 56
14	Sat.	50	39	44	44	42	47	39	50	44.5	49	9 59	5	18 11
15	Sun.	51	38	45	43	43	46	40	49	44.6	47	57	3	27
16	Mon.	52	37	47	42	44	45	41	48	44.9	45	55	1	43
17	Tues.	53	36	48	42	45	45	42	48	45.1	43	54	10 0	18 37
18	Wed.	55	35	49	41	46	44	43	47	45.3	41	52	9 58	19 12
19	Th.	56	35	50	40	47	43	44	46	45.5	39	50	56	25
20	Frid.	57	34	52	40	48	43	45	46	45.8	37	48	55	40
21	Sat.	58	33	53	39	49	42	46	45	46.0	35	46	53	19 53
22	Sun.	6 59	33	54	38	51	42	46	45	46.3	34	44	51	20 6
23	Mon.	7 1	32	55	38	52	41	49	44	46.5	32	43	49	19
24	Tues.	2	32	56	37	53	41	50	44	46.9	30	41	48	32
25	Wed.	3	31	57	37	54	40	51	43	47.2	28	40	46	44
26	Th.	4	30	58	36	55	40	52	43	47.5	26	38	45	20 56
27	Frid.	5	30	6 59	35	56	39	53	42	47.8	25	37	43	21 7
28	Sat.	6	30	7 0	35	57	39	54	42	48.1	24	35	42	17
29	Sun.	8	29	2	35	58	39	55	42	48.5	21	33	41	28
30	Mon.	7 9	4 29	7 3	4 35	6 59	4 38	6 56	4 41	11 48.8	9 20	9 32	9 39	21 38

## ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
Sept. 15	II. Reapp.	10 55 22 e.	Sept. 23	I. Reapp.	3 33 52 e.
17	I. Reapp.	8 8 2 m.	23	II. Reapp.	1 34 14 m.
19	I. "	2 36 43 m.	24	I. "	10 2 30 m.
19	II. "	6 16 38 e.	26	I. "	4 31 9 m.
20	I. "	9 5 18 e.	26	II. "	2 52 16 e.
21	III. Disapp.	11 42 9 e.	27	I. "	10 59 44 e.
22	III. Reapp.	1 43 41 m.	29	III. "	6 42 1 m.

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	H. M. 3 19 m.	H. M. 3 14 e.	H. M. 5 40 m.	H. M. 4 34 e.	H. M. 6 26 m.	H. M. 5 0 e.	H. M. 4 15 m.	H. M. 3 59 e.
11	3 5 m.	2 55 e.	5 35 m.	4 11 e.	5 57 m.	4 27 e.	3 40 m.	3 23 e.
21	3 2 m.	2 40 e.	5 30 m.	3 50 e.	5 29 m.	3 53 e.	3 6 m.	2 46 e.

Day of Month.	Moon Rises on Earth.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N. Y. Phila.	Balt. Wash.	San Frisco.		Boston.	N. Yk.	Phila.	Balt.	Charles- ton.	
1	H. M. 9 45	H. M. 9 50	H. M. 9 53	H. M. 10 3	H. M. 4 18	H. M. 3 25	H. M. 0 9	H. M. 5 23	H. M. 10 31	H. M. 11 29	22d Sunday after Trinity. All Souls. [All Saints.
2	10 43	10 47	10 49	10 58	5 4	4 11	0 55	6 10	11 17	0 9	
3	11 41	11 44	11 46	11 55	5 49	5 0	1 44	6 54	0 6	0 58	
4	morn	morn	morn	morn	6 33	5 52	2 36	7 38	0 58	1 50	
5	0 46	0 42	0 43	0 52	7 15	6 41	3 25	8 23	1 47	2 39	♀ at greatest brilliancy.
6	1 39	1 40	1 41	1 49	7 58	7 36	4 20	9 19	2 42	3 34	
7	2 39	2 39	2 39	2 46	8 42	8 28	5 10	10 12	3 32	4 24	♀ ☿ ☿. ♀ 3 58 N.
8	3 46	3 39	3 38	3 45	9 28	9 16	6 0	11 5	4 22	5 14	23d Sunday after Trinity.
9	4 45	4 43	4 42	4 49	10 17	10 5	6 49	11 58	5 11	6 3	♂ ☿ ☿. ♂ 1 12 N.
10	5 56	5 52	5 50	5 57	11 8	10 54	7 38	0 48	6 0	6 52	♂ ☿ ☿. ♂ 2 34 N.
11	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 4	11 42	8 26	1 35	6 48	7 40	♀ in ☿.
12	5 51	5 57	6 1	6 12	1 2	morn	9 13	2 24	7 35	8 27	
13	6 51	6 57	7 0	7 11	2 0	0 20	10 5	3 18	8 27	9 19	♂ ☿ ☿. ♂ 0 11 N.
14	7 56	8 2	8 5	8 16	3 1	1 21	10 58	4 12	9 20	10 12	
15	9 6	9 11	9 14	9 25	3 59	2 14	11 49	5 3	10 11	11 3	24th Sunday after Trinity.
16	10 18	10 22	10 24	10 35	4 55	3 5	morn	5 58	11 5	11 57	
17	11 29	11 32	11 35	11 42	5 48	3 59	0 43	6 51	morn	morn	
18	morn	morn	morn	morn	6 38	4 57	1 41	7 43	0 3	0 55	
19	0 39	0 40	0 41	0 50	7 28	5 57	2 41	8 37	1 3	1 55	
20	1 48	1 48	1 48	1 56	8 17	6 55	3 39	9 39	2 1	2 53	
21	2 56	2 55	2 54	3 1	9 6	7 54	4 38	10 40	3 0	3 52	Presentation of B. V. M.
22	4 4	4 1	3 59	4 5	9 56	8 53	5 37	11 36	3 59	4 51	25th Sunday after Trinity.
23	5 9	5 5	5 3	5 8	10 47	9 44	6 28	morn	4 50	5 42	♀ ☿ ☿. ♀ 0 55 E.
24	6 12	6 7	6 4	6 8	11 38	10 34	7 18	0 29	5 40	6 32	♀ ☿ ☿ Virginia.
25	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	morn	11 21	8 5	1 15	6 27	7 19	
26	5 44	5 50	5 54	6 5	0 30	0 4	8 48	1 57	7 10	8 2	♂ ☿ ☿. ♂ 2 27 N.
27	6 38	6 44	6 48	6 59	1 21	0 47	9 31	2 43	7 53	8 45	
28	7 34	7 39	7 42	7 53	2 10	1 30	10 14	3 27	8 36	9 28	
29	8 30	8 35	8 38	8 48	2 58	2 13	10 57	4 11	9 19	10 11	Advent Sunday.
30	9 29	9 33	9 35	9 44	3 43	2 54	11 38	4 52	10 0	10 52	St. Andrew.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
Sept. 29	I. Reapp.	5 28 21 e.	Dec. 2	III. Disapp.	3 26 26 e.
30	II. Reapp.	4 9 48 m.	2	III. Reapp.	5 22 46 e.
The satellites of Jupiter are invisible during the months of October and November, Jupiter being too near the sun.			3	II. Disapp.	1 3 55 m.
Dec. 2	I. Disapp.	8 28 0 m.	4	I. "	2 56 24 m.
			5	I. "	9 24 55 e.
			6	II. "	2 20 45 e.
			7	I. "	3 43 21 e.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..... 8d. 7h. 6m. A.M.  
New Moon..... 10d. 3h. 15m. P.M.  
First Quarter..... 17d. 6h. 38m. A.M.  
Full Moon..... 24d. 9h. 42m. P.M.

Perigee..... 12d. 0h. P.M.  
Apogee..... 23d. 9h. A.M.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Boston. Sun		N.Y.-Phila. Sun		Balt.-Wash. Sun		S. Fr'ciaco. Sun		Sun Souths.	LENGTH OF DAYS.			Sun's Dec. South.
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.		Boston.	N.Y.- Phila.	Balt.- Wash.	
1	Tues.	7 10	4 28	7 4	4 35	7 0	4 38	6 56	4 41	11 49.2	9 18	9 31	9 38	21 47
2	Wed.	11	28	5	34	1	38	57	42	49.6	17	29	37	21 57
3	Th.	12	28	6	34	2	38	58	42	50.0	16	28	36	22 5
4	Frid.	13	28	7	34	3	38	6 59	42	50.4	15	27	35	22 14
5	Sat.	14	27	8	34	4	37	7 0	41	50.8	13	26	33	22 22
6	Sun.	15	27	8	34	5	37	1	41	51.2	12	26	32	22 29
7	Mon.	16	27	9	34	6	37	2	41	51.7	11	25	31	22 36
8	Tues.	17	27	10	34	7	37	3	41	52.1	10	24	30	22 43
9	Wed.	18	27	11	34	7	37	3	41	52.5	9	23	30	22 49
10	Th.	19	27	12	34	8	38	4	42	53.0	8	22	30	22 55
11	Frid.	20	27	13	34	9	38	5	42	53.5	7	21	29	23 0
12	Sat.	20	27	14	34	10	38	6	42	53.9	7	20	28	23 5
13	Sun.	21	27	14	34	11	38	7	42	54.4	6	20	27	23 9
14	Mon.	22	28	15	34	11	38	7	42	54.9	6	19	27	23 13
15	Tues.	23	28	16	35	12	39	9	43	55.4	5	19	27	23 16
16	Wed.	23	28	17	35	13	39	9	43	55.8	5	18	26	23 19
17	Th.	24	29	17	35	13	39	9	43	56.3	5	18	26	23 22
18	Frid.	25	29	18	36	14	40	10	44	56.8	4	18	26	23 24
19	Sat.	25	29	19	36	15	40	11	44	57.3	4	17	25	23 25
20	Sun.	26	30	19	36	15	40	11	44	57.8	4	17	25	23 27
21	Mon.	26	30	20	37	16	41	12	45	58.3	4	17	25	23 27
22	Tues.	27	31	20	37	16	41	12	45	58.8	4	17	25	23 27
23	Wed.	27	31	21	38	17	42	13	46	59.3	4	17	25	23 27
24	Th.	28	32	21	39	17	42	13	46	59.8	4	18	25	23 26
25	Frid.	28	32	21	39	18	43	14	47	0 0.3	4	18	25	23 25
26	Sat.	29	33	22	40	18	44	14	48	0.8	4	18	25	23 23
27	Sun.	29	34	22	40	18	44	14	48	1.3	5	18	26	23 21
28	Mon.	29	35	23	41	19	45	15	49	1.8	6	18	26	23 18
29	Tues.	29	35	23	42	19	46	15	50	2.3	6	19	27	23 15
30	Wed.	30	36	23	43	19	47	15	51	2.8	6	20	28	23 11
31	Th.	7 30	4 37	7 23	4 44	7 19	4 47	7 15	4 51	0 3.3	9 7	9 21	9 28	23 7

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
Dec. 9	I. Disapp.	10 21 51 m.	Dec. 14	I. Disapp.	5 47 8 a.
9	III. "	7 24 30 e.	16	I. "	0 15 38 e.
9	III. Reapp.	9 20 25 e.	16	III. "	11 23 29 e.
10	II. Disapp.	3 37 33 m.	17	III. Reapp.	1 18 2 m.
11	I. "	4 50 14 m.	17	II. Disapp.	6 11 1 m.
12	I. "	11 18 44 e.	18	I. "	6 44 0 m.
13	II. "	4 54 17 e.	20	I. "	1 12 20 m.

Day of Month.	VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	3 6 m.	2 26 e.	5 26 m.	3 30 e.	5 1 m.	3 19 e.	2 31 m.	2 9 e.
11	3 16 m.	2 14 e.	5 22 m.	3 11 e.	4 32 m.	2 46 e.	1 56 m.	1 32 e.
21	3 28 m.	2 5 e.	5 19 m.	2 54 e.	4 2 m.	2 12 e.	1 20 m.	0 54 e.

Day of Month.	MOON RISES OR SETS.				Moon Souths.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.					PHENOMENA, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, &c.
	Boston.	N.Y.- Phila.	Balt.- Wash.	San Fr'isco.		Boston.	N. Y'k.	Phila.	Balt.	Charle- ton.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	10 27	10 39	10 32	10 41	4 27	3 34	0 18	5 32	10 40	11 32	♂ sup. ☉ ☽
2	11 26	11 23	11 20	11 37	5 10	4 17	1 1	6 15	11 23	0 15	♂ in aphellion.
3	morn	morn	morn	morn	5 52	5 5	1 49	6 59	0 11	1 8	♂ ☉ a <sup>3</sup> Lib. * (8m. 7) W.
4	0 26	0 26	0 26	0 34	6 35	5 54	2 38	7 41	1 0	1 52	2d Sunday of Advent.
5	1 26	1 25	1 25	1 33	7 18	6 46	3 30	8 28	1 52	2 44	♀ ☉ ☽. ♀ 5 15 N.
6	2 29	2 27	2 26	2 33	8 5	7 42	4 26	9 26	2 48	3 40	Conception of B. V. M.
7	3 35	3 32	3 30	3 36	8 54	8 39	5 23	10 25	3 45	4 37	♀ greatest elong. 46 49 W.
8	4 43	4 39	4 37	4 42	9 47	9 34	6 18	11 25	4 40	5 32	♀ ☉ x Virg. * (3m. 7) E.
9	5 50	5 45	5 42	5 47	10 44	10 30	7 14	0 25	5 36	6 28	
10	6 55	6 49	6 46	6 51	11 45	11 25	8 9	1 19	6 31	7 23	
11	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	0 46	morn	9 1	2 11	7 23	8 15	
12	6 50	6 55	6 58	7 10	1 48	0 17	9 53	3 6	8 15	9 7	
13	8 5	8 9	8 11	8 22	2 46	1 9	10 44	3 58	9 6	9 58	3d Sunday of Advent.
14	9 18	9 21	9 23	9 33	3 42	2 0	11 35	4 49	9 57	10 49	♀ in perihellion.
15	10 29	10 31	10 32	10 41	4 35	2 51	morn	5 38	10 46	11 38	☉ ☽ ☽.
16	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 48	5 26	3 40	0 24	6 29	11 38	morn	
17	morn	morn	morn	morn	6 15	4 32	1 16	7 18	morn	0 30	
18	0 43	0 47	0 46	0 54	7 4	5 28	2 12	8 10	0 34	1 26	
19	1 55	1 53	1 52	1 59	7 53	6 28	3 12	9 10	1 34	2 26	
20	3 1	2 58	2 56	3 2	8 42	7 27	4 11	10 11	2 33	3 25	4th Sunday of Advent.
21	4 4	4 0	3 58	4 2	9 33	8 25	5 9	11 10	3 31	4 23	
22	5 4	4 59	4 56	5 0	10 24	9 20	6 4	morn	4 26	5 18	☉ enters ♍.
23	5 59	5 54	5 51	5 55	11 14	10 12	6 56	0 5	5 18	6 10	
24	6 51	6 45	6 42	6 45	morn	11 1	7 45	0 55	6 7	6 50	♂ in ☊.
25	rises.	rises	rises	rises.	0 4	11 43	8 27	1 37	6 49	7 41	Christmas.
26	6 23	6 27	6 30	6 40	0 52	0 22	9 6	2 16	7 28	8 20	St. Stephen.
27	7 20	7 24	7 26	7 35	1 39	1 3	9 47	3 0	8 9	9 1	1st Sund. after Christmas.
28	8 18	8 21	8 23	8 31	2 23	1 42	10 26	3 39	8 48	9 40	Innocents. [St. John.
29	9 16	9 18	9 19	9 27	3 6	2 20	11 4	4 18	9 26	10 18	
30	10 14	10 15	10 16	10 23	3 46	2 59	11 43	4 57	10 5	10 57	
31	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 20	4 39	3 38	0 22	5 36	10 44	11 36	☉ in perigee.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Day.	Phenom.	Time.	Day.	Phenom.	Time.
		H. M. S.			H. M. S.
Dec. 20	II. Disapp.	7 27 41 e.	Dec. 27	I. Disapp.	3 6 12 m.
21	I. "	7 40 53 e.	27	II. "	10 0 55 e.
23	I. "	2 9 22 e.	28	I. "	9 34 34 e.
24	III. "	3 21 2 m.	30	I. "	4 3 2 e.
24	III. Reapp.	5 16 12 m.	31	III. "	7 18 54 m.
24	II. Disapp.	8 44 20 m.	31	III. Reapp.	9 13 46 m.
25	I. "	8 37 43 m.	31	II. Disapp.	11 17 30 m.

## METEOROLOGY.

## Comparison of One Year with Several.

BY JAMES A. KIRKPATRICK, A.M.

THE value of a series of observations on the weather depends, among other things, on the length of time over which it extends. The phenomena observed during a single day are of but little value when compared with those of a whole month. So the observations for one year will give but a slight idea of the climate of a place, compared with what might be obtained by combining the results obtained for a series of years. The greater the length of time during which the observations are continued, the more valuable will the results become, and the nearer will they approach to the constants, or fixed quantities, representing the absolute climate of the place at which they are taken. It is only by a long-continued series of observations that the mean or average temperature of any place can be obtained; and it is by a comparison of the corresponding temperature of any particular time with the mean temperature that we may perceive the amount of deviation above or below the usual degree. So with the pressure of the atmosphere, the quantity of rain, the moisture in the air, and all the other elements which unite to make up what is generally known as "the weather." To illustrate this subject, the two tables which follow are given. The first contains an abstract of the observations made at Philadelphia for one year, 1861; and the other, the results of the observations made at the same place for eleven years and a quarter. The latter may be said to be an approach to the constants referred to above; the averages altering but little as new years are added.

By reference to these tables, it will be seen that the temperature of the spring of 1861 was almost identical with that of the same season for more than eleven years; while the summer was a little colder, and the winter and autumn a little warmer, than the average for those seasons for the whole period.

The observations were taken at the hours of 7 A.M., 2 P.M., and 9 P.M., because it has been found that the arithmetical mean of the results so found is very near what it would be if the observations were taken continuously through the whole twenty-four hours.

By comparing the hourly averages of temperature of 1861 with those for the whole period, it will be seen that at 9 P.M. they are identical, but in 1861 the temperature at 7 A.M. was five-tenths of a degree higher, and at 2 P.M. seven-tenths of a degree lower, than usual. The average temperature for the year 1861 was less than half a degree higher than for the whole period.

The column under Temperature, headed "Range," shows the difference between the highest and lowest temperature attained in each month. The column headed "Average Oscillation" shows the average difference between the highest and low-

est degree for each day, and that headed "Mean daily range," the average difference of temperature between two successive days. There is no doubt but that the healthiness or unhealthiness of a climate depends, in some measure, upon the suddenness and extent of the daily changes of temperature indicated in the two last-mentioned columns. It will be seen that there is a more equable temperature throughout the whole day in winter than in either of the other seasons, while the daily range, or change of temperature from day to day, is less in the summer than in any other season.

If the barometric observations are compared, it will be interesting to notice that the hourly results for 1861 are almost identical with those for the whole period, while those of the months differ considerably. It will also be observed that the barometer is lowest in the month of June; that it then rises, at first slowly, and afterwards quickly, until September, when it descends until November; it then rises until January, when it reaches its maximum or greatest height, and finally falls; at first quickly and afterwards slowly, until June; thus showing two well-defined maxima, in January and September, and two minima, in June and November. Other peculiarities of the pressure of the atmosphere might be noticed, did time and space permit: let it suffice to call attention to the remarkable closeness of the averages of the 9 P.M. observations to the general average for the months, seasons, and years. This is evident not only for the whole period, but appears also in the observations for one year.

The quantity of sky covered with clouds is estimated by the eye at the hours of observation.

By comparing the two tables, it will be seen that the quantity of rain which fell in 1861 was about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches more than the average amount; and by examining the amount indicated for the several seasons, it will be seen that the excess occurred in the spring and autumn, while the quantity registered during the summer months was less than usual.

The Force of Vapor and the Relative Humidity are calculated from observations of the different temperatures indicated by two thermometers, one of which is kept dry, while the other is constantly wet. It will be seen that the former increases very regularly with the temperature, while the latter, indicating the quantity of moisture in the air as compared with entire saturation, appears, so far as the months are concerned, to follow no fixed law.

The regularity of the winds, and the correspondence of the columns in the two tables indicating the general direction from which they blow, are very remarkable.

## I. GENERAL ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1861.—MADE AT FARMINGTON, PA.

Latitude, 39° 57' of N.; Longitude, 76° 16½' W. from Greenwich; Height of Station, 50 feet above mean tide in the Delaware River.

1861.	Months.	TEMPERATURE.										BAROMETER AT 32° F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
		Highest.	Lowest.	Warmest day.		Coldest day.	Range.	Average oscillation.					Range.	Mean daily range.	Means.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
				°	Day.			°	Day.	°	°	°			°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°



## METEOROLOGICAL DATA. Continued.

1861. Months.	CLOUDS.				RAIN AND MELTED SNOW.		FORCE OF WIND.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				PREVAILING WINDS.		
	Percentage of sky covered.				Amount. In.	Number of days on which it fell.	Greatest.	Least.	Means.			Greatest.	Least.	Means.			
	1 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.	Average.					1 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.			Average.			
					In.	In.	In.	In.				pct.	pct.			pct.	pct.
January	69	66	47	60	4,620	13	244	123	144	145	139	100	40	80	81	78	From N.W. by W. W. by E. W. by N. W. by N. W. by N. W. by E. E.W. by W. E.
February	54	66	55	58	2,124	9	375	158	169	186	171	100	25	75	72	65	
March	61	61	43	57	2,903	9	479	161	175	185	181	95	21	69	66	61	
April	50	61	47	53	4,150	9	520	109	231	236	238	95	22	67	42	58	
	49	55	39	48	4,240	13	594	109	282	284	297	100	18	63	45	57	
	61	61	39	54	4,435	15	513	142	312	312	330	94	19	66	52	63	
	52	61	50	57	2,693	14	519	284	378	340	379	97	32	71	43	64	
	70	64	50	61	2,864	12	341	296	302	308	312	92	34	83	60	74	
October	64	61	36	54	4,976	6	770	279	378	316	352	97	42	83	60	79	W. by E.
November	70	61	48	60	3,497	10	731	122	373	315	339	97	33	81	60	73	W. by N.
December	62	67	62	67	4,613	11	323	109	192	210	206	96	32	78	56	69	W.N.W.
	60	53	33	50	2,018	4	300	155	175	173	168	95	23	80	63	73	W. by N.
Winter	63	67	59	60	10,045	30	373	223	139	151	155	100	25	78	63	73	W.N.W.
Spring	51	59	44	51	14,298	31	594	161	229	231	247	100	13	66	45	59	W. by N.
Summer	61	63	49	57	10,175	41	841	142	362	343	374	97	19	74	53	67	W.S.W.
Autumn	62	63	43	57	13,156	27	770	109	345	330	363	97	33	81	59	73	W. by N.
Year	60	63	46	56	44,414	126	1,941	208	319	323	343	100	19	76	56	67	W. by N.

II. GENERAL ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL AVERAGES FOR ELEVEN YEARS AND THREE MONTHS (JULY, 1851, TO OCTOBER, 1862).  
MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1851 to 1862. Months.	TEMPERATURE.						BAROMETER AT 33° F.						
	Range.	Mean daily range.	Average oscillation.	Means.				Range.	Mean daily range.	Means.			
				7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Average.			7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Average.
January .....	47.5	6.6	11.7	27.5	36.0	30.9	31.14	In. 1.21	In. .51	In. 29.98	In. 29.94	In. 29.96	In. 29.96
February .....	50.2	7.3	13.4	29.1	38.4	33.4	33.65	1.08	.22	29.92	29.87	29.90	29.90
March .....	50.7	6.1	15.0	35.8	47.2	40.6	41.18	1.01	.19	29.86	29.79	29.83	29.83
April .....	51.3	6.4	16.9	45.6	57.5	49.4	50.86	1.02	.17	29.82	29.78	29.81	29.81
May .....	44.1	5.5	17.1	58.1	69.4	61.2	62.92	.73	.12	29.83	29.79	29.81	29.81
June.....	44.2	4.8	16.4	68.8	78.9	71.5	73.06	.63	.10	29.81	29.78	29.79	29.79
July.....	37.3	3.8	16.3	73.7	83.7	76.2	77.87	.55	.09	29.85	29.82	29.83	29.83
August.....	38.1	3.8	16.1	70.3	80.8	73.3	74.81	.54	.09	29.88	29.85	29.87	29.86
September .....	45.3	4.7	17.0	62.6	76.0	68.7	68.11	.76	.12	29.97	29.93	29.96	29.96
October .....	46.7	5.5	15.8	61.3	63.4	55.5	56.71	.86	.14	29.94	29.89	29.92	29.92
November.....	43.9	5.6	13.4	41.1	50.3	44.3	45.26	1.04	.19	29.92	29.88	29.91	29.90
December.....	45.1	6.4	12.2	31.7	39.2	34.6	35.17	1.11	.21	29.96	29.92	29.94	29.94
Winter.....	61.8	6.8	12.5	29.4	37.6	32.9	33.32	1.42	.31	29.96	29.91	29.94	29.93
Spring .....	60.6	6.0	16.3	46.5	58.0	50.4	51.65	1.16	.16	29.83	29.79	29.82	29.81
Summer.....	46.7	4.2	16.4	70.9	81.2	73.6	75.24	.73	.10	29.85	29.82	29.83	29.83
Autumn .....	65.0	5.3	15.4	51.6	62.9	55.5	56.67	1.13	.15	29.95	29.91	29.93	29.93
Ten years.....	106.0	5.6	15.2	49.7	60.0	53.3	54.33	1.54	.15	29.89	29.85	29.88	29.87

Meteorological Observations.—Continued.

1861 to 1892. Months.	Clouds.			RAIN AND MELTED SNOW.	FORCE OF WIND.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				PREVAILING WINDS.
	Percentage of sky covered.				Mean.				Mean.				
	M. J.	M. A.	M. M.		M. J.	M. A.	M. M.	M. J.	M. J.	M. A.	M. M.	M. J.	
January .....	68	68	46	88	10.	102	10.	10.	60	60	77	65.7	N.W. by W.
February .....	61	61	46	66	108	106	106	146	60	60	77	73.7	W.N.W.
March .....	60	60	44	64	106	100	161	176	74	63	66	64.7	W.N.W.
April .....	66	66	42	60	208	217	200	248	72	61	67	63.6	W.N.W.
May .....	66	60	44	66	360	308	371	308	71	61	66	63.4	W.N.W.
June .....	66	60	44	64	617	510	554	637	73	66	71	66.0	W. by N.
July .....	67	67	41	62	610	506	556	617	72	66	70	66.0	W.N.W.
August .....	64	60	42	62	564	501	511	506	77	62	76	68.7	W.
September .....	66	61	46	47	478	406	517	406	76	64	76	60.7	W. by N.
October .....	67	66	40	60	316	324	324	311	74	67	74	60.7	W.N.W.
November .....	60	61	61	67	226	231	216	232	76	60	74	70.2	W.N.W.
December .....	66	64	46	66	142	160	166	166	77	66	76	73.0	N.W. by W.
Winter .....	60	62	47	67	188	168	166	161	70	67	76	74.1	W.N.W.
Spring .....	61	62	47	60	240	206	206	201	72	62	66	68.0	W.N.W.
Summer .....	67	60	46	63	570	576	500	506	74	64	71	66.4	W. by N.
Autumn .....	67	66	42	61	340	360	360	366	76	67	76	60.0	W. by N.
Ten years .....	60	60	44	64	308	348	347	300	76	66	76	68.3	W. by N.

A TABLE GIVING THE MEAN TEMPERATURE FOR EACH MONTH AND YEAR, AND THE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE, FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS, AS REGISTERED AT THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA.

(The results are deduced from observation of the daily maxima and minima.)

	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
January .....	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	37	27	37	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	33	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
February .....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	41	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
March .....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	43	44	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	43	39	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	40	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
April .....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	52	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
May .....	60	58	62	62	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
June .....	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	68	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	69
July .....	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	75	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	76	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	78	75	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
August .....	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	74	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
September .....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
October .....	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
November .....	44	39	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	42	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	48	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
December .....	33	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	31	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mean for year .....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$

The table exhibits the temperature from January, 1837, to November, 1862,—the date of making out the table.

Amount of Rain and Snow registered at the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., for Twenty-One Years.

Year.	Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Total.	
	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.	Inches Rain.	Inches Snow.
1841-42	4.77	6.	1.35	5.	4.13	3.	2.24	4.	2.82	.....	3.24	.....	4.93	.....	1.96	.....	7.12	.....	3.50	.....	.83	.....	3.36	.....	40.25	18.
1842-43	5.30	26.	5.05	2.	4.45	30.	5.25	26.	3.13	10.	1.73	.....	4.15	.....	3.39	.....	9.19	.....	1.25	.....	5.19	.....	3.63	.....	51.71	94.
1843-44	2.28	23.	3.14	13.5	1.44	12.	3.80	18.5	.35	.....	3.67	.....	1.92	.....	3.50	.....	3.39	.....	3.68	.....	7.34	.....	3.06	5.	37.57	72.
1844-45	2.05	8.	4.17	12.	2.61	20.	3.29	10.	1.61	.....	3.23	.....	3.14	.....	2.91	.....	2.36	.....	2.57	.....	4.44	.....	6.77	4.	39.15	54.
1845-46	5.39	13.	2.92	13.	2.59	30.	3.33	.....	1.34	.....	5.85	.....	2.37	.....	3.31	.....	2.44	.....	.90	.....	2.19	.....	4.08	5.	37.12	51.
1846-47	2.87	9.	4.66	5.	4.08	17.	3.89	8.	1.67	.....	1.63	.....	5.20	.....	4.86	.....	4.20	.....	7.17	.....	2.87	.....	3.75	.....	46.94	39.
1847-48	4.93	10.5	3.08	4.5	1.61	25.	3.89	6.	1.52	5.	6.92	.....	1.31	.....	3.18	.....	3.19	.....	2.36	.....	5.75	.....	1.94	8.	39.53	59.
1848-49	3.93	25.	.98	2.	1.30	14.5	6.30	3.	1.95	.....	3.56	.....	1.25	.....	1.60	.....	4.28	.....	2.49	.....	6.45	.....	4.11	.....	38.20	44.5
1849-50	3.12	8.5	4.79	15.	3.23	2.	3.67	20.	5.53	13.	7.50	.....	3.25	.....	3.75	.....	6.05	.....	7.92	.....	3.37	.....	2.14	5.	54.32	89.
1850-51	4.19	23.5	2.07	2.5	4.01	1.5	1.40	18.	6.76	.....	4.73	.....	3.16	.....	2.17	.....	1.97	.....	2.50	.....	7.04	.....	5.68	5.5	45.68	55.
1851-52	2.30	5.5	5.44	15.5	2.46	11.5	8.42	13.5	10.77	23.	3.50	.....	3.53	.....	3.42	.....	11.38	.....	3.36	.....	3.89	.....	5.88	4.	59.35	73.
1852-53	4.78	4.	3.02	10.	3.09	11.	3.60	8.	4.92	.....	4.45	.....	1.01	.....	3.29	.....	10.71	.....	5.26	.....	6.20	.....	5.30	.....	60.63	33.
1853-54	3.79	20.5	2.82	7.5	6.62	15.5	3.45	.....	6.69	.....	6.73	.....	3.05	.....	5.68	.....	.35	.....	5.53	.....	5.03	.....	9.82	2.5	59.51	46.
1854-55	3.43	15.5	8.11	9.	4.43	8	.23	4.	5.39	.....	1.64	.....	4.19	.....	9.40	.....	4.06	.....	.20	.....	8.17	.....	5.85	2.	54.55	38.5
1855-56	6.90	10.5	4.60	27.5	1.35	9.	1.69	10.2	3.34	.....	6.55	.....	1.44	.....	2.63	.....	13.14	.....	3.39	.....	2.65	.....	2.03	2.5	49.76	56.7
1856-57	4.08	3.	4.48	29.	2.24	6.5	2.80	11.75	8.87	.....	4.56	.....	3.44	.....	3.80	.....	5.75	.....	4.92	.....	3.93	.....	3.12	.....	51.89	50.25
1857-58	5.33	9.	2.13	8.5	1.16	4.5	2.29	.....	3.87	.....	4.13	.....	5.16	.....	4.18	.....	4.00	.....	5.70	.....	3.09	.....	1.69	4.62	42.17	26.62
1858-59	4.09	6.25	4.95	23.	3.67	18.75	7.71	4.75	2.90	1.	3.65	.....	5.17	.....	1.26	.....	5.45	.....	4.00	.....	2.46	.....	3.	.....	48.31	53.75
1859-60	4.55	19.	1.34	14.75	2.77	20.	2.26	6.75	1.36	.....	2.66	.....	6.65	.....	7.91	.....	5.76	.....	6.02	.....	2.47	.....	4.38	.....	48.13	60.50
1860-61	5.05	16.75	4.33	28.25	1.60	.5	2.35	15.	5.71	13.	3.50	.....	2.46	.....	5.29	.....	3.99	.....	3.11	.....	3.38	.....	3.98	2.75	45.20	76.25
1861-62	1.81	3.	4.47	23.5	2.44	10.	3.51	3.	2.34	1.	1.87	.....	7.44	.....	6.10	.....	2.64	.....	2.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.56	40.5
Suma.	84.94	26.55	77.90	271.	66.18	270.25	70.87	190.45	82.34	66.	85.25	.....	74.31	.....	84.09	.....	111.42	.....	77.97	.....	86.74	.....	83.22	46.88	985.43	1113.57
Means.	4.04	12.64	3.71	12.90	3.15	12.57	3.37	9.07	3.92	3.14	3.91	.....	3.54	.....	4.00	.....	5.30	.....	3.71	.....	4.34	.....	4.16	2.31	46.92	53.5

Worcester, Sept. 30, 1862. H. C. PRATT, Clerk.

## Tide Tables for the Coast of the United States.

PREPARED FROM THE COAST SURVEY OBSERVATIONS BY A. D. BACHE, SUPERINTENDENT.

By the aid of the following tables, the time and height of the tide at the places named can be approximately ascertained. To obtain the time of high water on a particular day, add the number of hours and minutes given in the second column of the table to the time of moon's transit or southing on that day, obtained in the astronomical part of the almanac; the sum will be the time required.

On the Pacific coast, and on the western coast of the peninsula of Florida, the heights and times of the morning and afternoon tides differ considerably; the average differences of two consecutive high waters on the Pacific coast being about one

foot, and of low waters two feet. (It is considerably more in Puget's Sound.) On the west coast of Florida these differences are only about half as much. Rules and tables for the allowance to be made for these differences are given in the annual reports of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, but would be too long for insertion in this place.

In the Gulf of Mexico, west of Cape San Blas, the tides ebb and flow as a rule but once in twenty-four hours; being greatest when the moon's declination is greatest, and smallest when the moon's declination is nothing. The heights of the tides on that part of the coast are given in table II.

TABLE No. I.

PORT.	Mean interval between time of moon's transit and time of high water.		Rise and fall.	
			Spring tides.	Neap tides.
	H.	M.	Feet.	Feet.
<b>COAST FROM PORTLAND TO NEW YORK.</b>				
Hanniwell's Point, Kennebec River, Me.....	11	15	9.8	7.0
Portland, Me.....	11	25	9.9	7.5
Portsmouth, N.H.....	11	23	9.9	7.2
Newburyport, Mass.....	11	22	9.1	6.6
Rockport, Mass.....	10	57	10.2	7.1
Salem, Mass.....	11	18	10.6	7.6
Boston Light, Mass.....	11	12	10.9	8.1
Boston, Mass.....	11	27	11.3	8.5
Plymouth, Mass.....	11	19	11.4	9.0
Wellfleet, Mass.....	11	4	13.2	9.2
Provincetown, Mass.....	11	22	10.8	7.7
Monomoy, Mass.....	11	58	5.3	2.6
Nantucket, Mass.....	12	24	3.6	2.6
Hyannis, Mass.....	12	22	3.9	1.8
Edgartown, Mass.....	12	16	2.6	1.6
Holmes' Hole, Mass.....	11	43	1.8	1.3
Tarpanlin Cove, Mass.....	8	4	2.8	1.8
Wood's Hole, north side, Mass.....	7	59	4.7	3.1
Wood's Hole, south side, Mass.....	8	34	2.0	1.2
Menemsha Bight, Mass.....	7	45	3.9	1.8
Quick's Hole, north side, Mass.....	7	31	4.3	2.9
Quick's Hole, south side, Mass.....	7	36	3.8	2.3
Cuttyhunk, Mass.....	7	40	4.2	2.9
Kettle Cove, Mass.....	7	48	5.0	3.7
Bird Island Light, Mass.....	7	59	5.3	3.5
New Bedford entrance (Dumpling Rock), Mass.....	7	57	4.6	2.8
Newport, R.I.....	7	45	4.6	3.1
Point Judith, R.I.....	7	32	3.7	2.6
Rock Island, R.I.....	7	36	3.5	2.0
Montauk Point, L.I., N.Y.....	8	20	2.4	1.8
Sandy Hook, N.Y.....	7	29	5.5	4.0
New York, N.Y.....	8	18	5.4	3.4
<b>HUDSON RIVER.</b>				
Dobb's Ferry, N.Y.....	9	19	4.4	2.7
Tarrytown, N.Y.....	9	57	4.9	2.7

TABLE No. I.—Continued.

PORT.	Mean interval between time of moon's transit and time of high water.		Rise and fall.	
			Spring tides.	Neap tides.
	H.	M.	Feet.	Feet.
Verplanck's Point, N.Y.....	10	8	2.8	2.5
West Point, N.Y.....	11	2	2.2	2.0
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.....	12	34	2.9	2.4
Tivoli, N. Y.....	1	24	4.6	3.2
Stuyvesant, N.Y.....	3	23	4.4	3.0
Castleton, N.Y.....	4	20	3.0	2.3
Greenbush, N.Y.....	5	22	2.5	1.9
LONG ISLAND SOUND.				
Watch Hill, R.I.....	9	0	3.1	2.4
Stonington, Conn.....	9	7	3.2	2.2
Little Gull Island, N.Y.....	9	38	2.9	2.3
New London, Conn.....	9	28	3.1	2.1
New Haven, Conn.....	11	16	6.2	5.2
Bridgeport, Conn.....	11	11	3.0	4.7
Oyster Bay, L.I., N.Y.....	11	7	9.2	5.4
Sand's Point, L.I., N.Y.....	11	13	3.9	6.4
New Rochelle, N.Y.....	11	22	3.6	6.6
Throg's Neck, N.Y.....	11	20	9.2	6.1
COAST OF NEW JERSEY.				
Cold Spring Inlet, N.J.....	7	32	6.4	3.9
Cape May landing, N.J.....	8	19	6.0	4.9
DELAWARE BAY AND RIVER.				
Delaware Breakwater, Del.....	8	0	4.5	3.0
Higbee's, Cape May, N.J.....	8	33	6.2	3.9
Egg Island Light, N.J.....	9	4	7.0	5.1
Mahon's River, Del.....	9	52	6.9	5.0
Newcastle, Del.....	11	53	6.9	6.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	12	44	6.8	5.1
CHESAPEAKE BAY AND RIVERS.				
Old Point Comfort, Va.....	8	17	3.0	2.0
Point Lookout, Md.....	12	58	1.9	0.7
Annapolis, Md.....	17	4	1.0	0.8
Bodkin Light, Md.....	18	8	1.3	0.8
Baltimore, Md.....	18	59	1.5	0.9
Washington, D.C.....	20	10	3.4	2.6
James River (City Point), Va.....	14	37	3.0	2.5
Richmond, Va.....	16	54	3.4	2.3
Tappanhook, Va.....	13	8	1.2	1.3
COAST OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA.				
Hatteras Inlet, N.C.....	7	4	2.9	1.8
Beaufort, N.C.....	7	26	3.3	2.2
Bald Head, N.C.....	7	26	5.0	3.4
Smithville, N.C.....	7	19	5.5	3.8
Wilmington, N.C.....	9	6	3.1	2.2
Georgetown entrance, S.C.....	7	56	4.7	2.7
Bull's Island Bay, S.C.....	7	16	5.7	2.7

TABLE No. I.—Continued.

PORT.	Mean interval between time of moon's transit and time of high water.		Rise and fall.	
			Spring tides.	Neap tides.
	H.	M.	Feet.	Feet.
Charleston (Custom-house wharf), S.C. ....	7	26	6.0	4.1
St. Helena Sound, S.C. ....	7	8	7.4	4.4
Fort Pulaski (Savannah entrance), Ga. ....	7	20	8.0	5.9
Savannah (dry-dock wharf), Ga. ....	8	13	7.6	5.5
Doboy Lighthouse, Ga. ....	7	33	7.8	5.4
St. Simon's, Ga. ....	7	43	8.2	5.4
Fort Clinch, Fla. ....	7	53	6.7	5.3
St. John's River, Fla. ....	7	23	5.5	3.7
St. Augustine, Fla. ....	8	21	4.9	3.6
Cape Florida, Fla. ....	8	34	1.8	1.2
Indian Key, Fla. ....	8	23	2.2	1.3
Sand Key, Fla. ....	8	40	2.0	0.6
Key West, Fla. ....	9	30	1.5	0.9
Tortugas, Fla. ....	9	56	1.5	0.9
Charlotte Harbor, Fla. ....	13	9	1.3	0.8
Tampa Bay (Egmont Key), Fla. ....	11	21	1.8	1.0
Cedar Keys (Depot Key), Fla. ....	13	15	3.2	1.6
St. Mark's, Fla. ....	13	33	2.9	1.4
WESTERN COAST.				
San Diego, Cal. ....	9	33	5.0	2.8
San Pedro, Cal. ....	9	39	4.7	2.2
Cayler's Harbor, Cal. ....	9	25	5.1	2.8
San Luis Obispo, Cal. ....	10	8	4.8	2.4
Monterey, Cal. ....	10	22	4.3	2.5
South Farallone, Cal. ....	10	37	4.4	2.8
San Francisco (North beach), Cal. ....	12	6	4.3	2.8
Mare Island (San Francisco Bay), Cal. ....	13	40	5.2	4.1
Benicia, " " ....	14	19	5.1	3.7
Ravenswood, " " ....	12	36	7.3	4.9
Bodega, Cal. ....	11	17	4.7	2.7
Humboldt Bay, Cal. ....	12	2	5.5	3.5
Port Orford, Or. ....	11	26	6.8	3.7
Astoria, Or. ....	12	42	7.4	4.6
Nee-oh Harbor, W.T. ....	12	33	7.4	4.8
Port Townsend, W.T. ....	3	49	5.5	4.0
Stellacoom, W.T. ....	4	46	11.1	7.2
Semi-ah-moo Bay, W.T. ....	4	50	6.6	4.8

TABLE No. II.

RISE AND FALL AT SEVERAL STATIONS ON THE GULF OF MEXICO.

STATIONS.	Mean rise and fall of tides.		
	Mean.	At Moon's greatest declination.	At Moon's least declination.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
St. George's Island, Fla. ....	1.1	1.3	0.6
Pensacola, Fla. ....	1.0	1.5	0.4
Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, Ala. ....	1.0	1.5	0.4
Cat Island, Miss. ....	1.3	1.9	0.6
Southwest Pass, La. ....	1.1	1.4	0.5
Isle Dernière, La. ....	1.4	2.2	0.7
Entrance to Lake Calcasieu, La. ....	1.9	2.4	1.7
Galveston, Texas. ....	1.1	1.6	0.8
Aranza Pass, Texas. ....	1.1	1.3	0.6
Brazos Santiago, Texas. ....	0.9	1.2	0.5



## THE COAST SURVEY.

THE importance to a great commercial nation, whose domain borders on two vast oceans, of such an institution as the United States Coast Survey, the object of which is the production of accurate charts of our far-reaching coasts and numerous harbors, cannot fail to be appreciated by every intelligent mind. Our Atlantic sea-board is one of the most dangerous in the world; the Florida Reefs are known by repute even to the backwoodsman; the Pacific Ocean rolls its thundering surf against forbidding, unbroken shores, in warning against dangers as yet scarcely discovered. The annual loss to the country by marine disasters is not less than from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars, without mentioning the loss of life,—not to be measured by any economical estimate.

To diminish the risks of navigation, and partly to relieve commerce from the tax imposed upon it by such losses, the Coast Survey has been instituted. In connection with an efficient system of light-houses and beacons, accurate charts, with full sailing-directions and notes of dangers, are among the foremost means to that end.

Other maritime nations, such as England and France, have long been engaged in a similar work; and the former, not content with surveying her own coasts and those of her dependencies, has for years prosecuted surveys in all the seas to which her commerce extends.

Although the attention of the United States Government had early been directed to the subject under consideration, the work was not fairly commenced until 1832. It was then taken up under the superintendence of Professor F. R. Hassler, and by him continued until his death in 1843, at which time the completed surveys were comprised between Narragansett Bay and Cape Henlopen, and the publication of charts had just been commenced. His successor, Professor Alexander Dallas Bache, so impressed the Government with a sense of the importance of prosecuting the work on an enlarged scale, that it was soon put in operation on the coasts of all the Atlantic and Gulf States, and, upon the acquisition of Texas and California, was immediately extended to those regions. Under the energetic direction of Professor Bache, the surveys have been prosecuted successfully to the present day, as rapidly as the means provided by Congress from year to year would permit. At present the Atlantic coast is about three-quarters done, and the Gulf coast one-third done; while on the Pacific coast, but lately commenced, all the most essential information has been obtained and published, and a more complete survey is in vigorous progress.

The whole work is under the administrative direction of the Treasury Department. Upon the Superintendent devolves the duty of planning its operations, for the scientific accuracy of which he is responsible. The corps of Assistants is composed of three classes,—civilians, and army and navy

officers. Many of the civilians have been trained in the Survey, entering as aids, and rising up by experience and merit to superior grades: these are called upon for duty of every kind. The officers of the army and navy are detailed for temporary service, upon application to the Heads of their Departments,—the navy officers being put in charge of hydrographic vessels, and the army officers employed either in the office or in the land surveys.

This organization thus avails itself of the spare forces of the military and naval service of the country; and yet when they are called upon for their proper professional services the work is not entirely suspended, but is continued, on a reduced scale, by the nucleus of civilians.

The operations of the Coast Survey are divided into three branches,—the geodetic, topographic, and hydrographic surveys. The geodetic survey accurately determines the relative positions on the surface of the earth of a great number of prominent points, by a system of triangulation and observations of the true meridian lines, and of latitude and longitude. In these operations the true spheroidal figure of the earth must be taken into account, and the most refined methods of practical science and astronomy are brought into requisition. For such a sketch of these operations as would be intelligible to the general reader our pages afford no room; but it may be said that American science is acknowledged to have improved on former methods in nearly every department; and in the determination of longitude by means of the electric telegraph the Coast Survey has taken and kept the lead of all similar undertakings. The positions fixed by the triangulation form the ground-work of the topographic survey which delineates the shore-line of the coasts, bays, and rivers, the shape and heights of hills, roads, houses, woods, marshes, and fields,—in short, all noteworthy features of the country. This is done by means of an instrument called the *plane-table*, with which a reduced drawing from nature is made on a map on which the triangulation points have been previously laid down in their true relative positions, according to the scale used, serving as checks against the accumulation of small errors. These topographical maps are generally made on a scale of one ten-thousandth, or about six inches to the mile.

Next in order, and based upon the points and shore-lines furnished by the triangulation and topography, comes the hydrographic survey, which, by a thorough system of soundings, delineates the hidden configuration of the sea-bottom, discovers channels, shoals, and rocks, assigns their true positions, and shows the depth of water and character of the bottom over the whole extent of the chart.

As the depth of water varies with the tide, all the soundings are referred to *average or mean low water*, for which purpose observations of the tides

are kept up simultaneously with the soundings. Observations upon the direction and velocity of the tidal currents are also made, and the results noted on the charts; and in a like manner the effect of prevailing winds upon the water-level is made a subject of investigation.

In order to be able to predict the tides at any required time, an extensive system of observations has been organized for the purpose of ascertaining the complicated laws which govern the tides of our seas. A self-registering tide-gauge is much used, by which a continuous curve representing the successive changes in the height of water is traced on paper moved by clock-work, by a pencil actuated by the rising and falling of a float in a vertical box to which the tide has free access. These investigations have already resulted in the publication of tide-tables, from which the mariner is enabled to infer the stage of the tide, at any given time, for all the principal ports of the United States.

Observations of the direction and force of the earth's magnetism are also made at many points, and repeated from time to time, by which means not only is the variation of the compass obtained, so essential to navigation, but also the laws of the changes to which it is subject are ascertained.

A hydrographic survey of our coast would be incomplete without the investigation of the Gulf Stream, that remarkable ocean-current which divides the waters adjacent to our Atlantic coast from the wide ocean beyond. Accordingly, observations of its limits, velocity, and the temperature of its different warm and cold bands, at all depths, have been organized by Professor Bache, and the results published from time to time.

In the Coast Survey Office at Washington the results of all the various operations of the work are combined to produce those splendid charts, which are the safeguard of the mariner and the admiration of the *savau*. Here the computations of the geodetical and astronomical observations are made and reduced; drawings from the topographic and hydrographic surveys combined and prepared, from which the charts intended for publication are engraved on copper in the best style of art. The reductions to the scale of publication are made by means of photography, a process which has been brought to great perfection in the office, where it has almost entirely superseded the slow and laborious process of reduction by hand, having at the same time the advantage of involving no chances of error. Of the engraved plates, copies are taken by the electrotpe process, from which the charts are printed, while the originals are preserved.

Besides separate charts of all *harbors* and *anchorage*s, on various scales suited to the circumstances of the case, from 1 : 5000 (or about one foot to the mile) to 1 : 60,000 (or about one inch to the mile), the plan of publication embraces a continuous series of *coast-charts* on a scale of 1 : 80,000 (or about eight inches to ten miles), each containing

about forty-five miles of coast-line, and covering the Atlantic and Gulf coast from Passamaquoddy Bay to the Rio Grande, with one hundred and fourteen sheets. In addition to these, there are in progress a series of *general coast* (or *off-shore*) *charts*, on a scale of 1 : 400,000 (or about one inch to six miles), extending from one principal head-land to another,—as one from Cape May to Cape Henry, another from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras, &c. These serve for coastwise navigation; while the former direct the mariner how to enter bays and harbors and to avoid dangers near the shore.

All these charts are generally published in two stages: first, in a *preliminary* form, as soon as the most important features are mapped, as outlines of shore and depth of water, in order to supply the most immediate wants of navigation; and subsequently in a *finished* form, when all the topographical features of the land, as well as the configuration of the sea-bottom, are represented to the eye in a complete and perspicuous manner. Of these finished charts there have already been published ninety-six sheets, and of the preliminary charts eighty-one, besides upwards of one hundred and seventy minor hydrographic sketches, and diagrams representing results of explorations, experiments, apparatus, &c.

The progress of the Coast Survey from year to year is communicated to Congress in the annual reports of the Superintendent. These reports contain, as an appendix, the preliminary maps, charts, and sketches produced during the year, and valuable scientific discussions of various subjects connected with the Survey, such as tides, terrestrial magnetism, and of new methods developed by the persons engaged in the work. With wise liberality, Congress has printed large editions of these for general diffusion; and they are to be found in all public libraries, as well as in the hands of many individuals interested in navigation or science.

The indication of the most appropriate sites for light-houses, beacons, and buoys is among the most direct advantages derived from the Coast Survey. The Superintendent is also a member of the present efficient Light-House Board; and to him is committed the examination of localities for new light-houses, which the wants of our increasing commerce in newly-opened regions continually call for.

An enumeration of the most important discoveries and developments made by the Coast Survey up to the present time would be out of place here. It will suffice to state that the recognized organs of all our commercial communities, our Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, our Boards of Underwriters and Shipmasters' Associations, have often and emphatically borne testimony to the value and success of the work.

The practical advantages derived from the Coast Survey are not, however, confined to the commercial interests of the nation. In the planning of the military defences of the sea-coast, and the

selection of sites for navy-yards, all the essential facts and figures are furnished by the surveyor. That no coast can be effectively attacked, defended, or blockaded, without accurate maps and charts, needs no demonstration. The services of the Coast Survey have at all stages of its progress been called into frequent requisition by the naval and military departments of the Government; but never at any period have those services proved of more vital importance than at the present, when the operations of the navy along our extensive seaboard,

and the movements of our armies in the littoral regions, are based upon, and in many cases guided by, the intimate knowledge of the country acquired by the officers of the Coast Survey; whence it has resulted that scarcely an expedition of any magnitude has started, by sea or land, without being accompanied by one or more of those officers; and thus the institution has proved itself not only efficient in promoting the pursuits of peace, but also of eminent service in the prosecution of the war for the Union.

### THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

At Genoa, in Italy, on the 27th day of June, 1829, an Englishman died, who had attracted little notice during his life beyond the scientific circles of Europe, but who, by an act of wise and far-sighted munificence, was destined to be known to the world and to the remotest posterity as one of the most efficient benefactors of his race. This was James Smithson, the founder of the Institution which bears his name. By a clause in his will, equally simple in terms and comprehensive in import, he bequeathed the whole of a large estate, inherited from his father, the first Duke of Northumberland, "to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

In proceeding to give a brief account of the disposition made of this legacy, it is but just to premise that, from such scanty memorials of his life as curiosity or gratitude has been able to recover, Smithson is shown to have been a man endowed not only with a spirit of the most indefatigable and sagacious research in many branches of natural science, but with those moral and social qualities which secure the esteem of equals and the fidelity of dependants. This is manifested by the feeling and considerate manner in which his death was noticed by the President of the Royal Society of London, of which body Smithson became an associate about the year 1790, by his friendly relations and correspondence with Davy, Black, Wollaston, and other distinguished savants, and by the care with which in his will he provides for the reasonable claims of relatives and domestics, whose attachment and services he thus commemorates and rewards. His birth was illegitimate, as is testified by his own hand: indeed, he bore at college the name of Macie, which was that of his mother, who was herself "heiress of the Hungerfords of Audley, and niece of Charles the Proud, Duke of Somerset." This circumstance may have given point to the sentiment found among his fugitive memoranda:—"Though the best blood of England flows in my veins, this avails me nothing; the name

of Smithson shall survive in the memory of men when the titles of the Northumberlands and Percys are extinct or forgotten." He lived unmarried, and was thus enabled more fully to embrace the spirit of another of his occasional apothegms:—"The man of science is of no country: the world is his country, and all men his countrymen." Much of his life was passed in different cities of Europe, and in excursions made with a view to scientific investigation and the increase of human knowledge. The fruits of his various labors are extant in communications to the Transactions of the Royal Society, and the Annals of Philosophy, besides a collection of manuscripts more or less complete. As a proof of his skill in the analysis of minute quantities, in which he is said by President Gilbert to have been the rival of Wollaston, it has been often mentioned that, on one occasion, observing a tear about to fall from a lady's eyelid, he succeeded in securing a portion of it, and, submitting this to delicate re-agents, contrived to render the evanescent tribute to feeling a tribute also to science, by resolving it into its component ingredients. Engaged during life in the advancement of knowledge, and cheered by the converse of his most enlightened cotemporaries, Smithson could well afford to dispense with those social distinctions and engagements which, though the usual appanage of wealth and pedigree, would have trenched too largely on the time devoted to more useful pursuits.

The death of a nephew, on which the legacy was conditioned, having occurred in 1835, and the Government of the United States having been notified of its interest, the late Hon. Richard Rush was sent as commissioner to assert the claim, the proceeds of which, after the delay of a technical chancery suit, were deposited, to the amount of \$515,169, in the Mint at Philadelphia, on the 1st of September, 1838. There arose now the important and somewhat embarrassing question, in what form and by means of what organization the purposes of the trust thus accepted by the United States could be best fulfilled. Many and diversified were the schemes submitted to Congress,

which found itself involved in a discussion, rather unfamiliar to the halls of legislation, of the manifold instrumentalities by which knowledge is, or through which it may be, increased and diffused. A great national library, schools of agriculture, institutes of learning, plans of instruction more or less specific or complex, formed the staple of debates, resumed from time to time, and animated by no little of the warmth of partisanship, through a period of seven years (1839-46). Popular education, naturally a favorite idea with many, was from the first pronounced, by the competent authority of the venerable ex-President Adams, excluded from the field of competition: the legacy is for the benefit of men everywhere; its beneficiaries can be limited to no nation and no class. It seems finally to have been recognized that concessions must be made on all sides, and even that a large portion of discretionary power must be delegated to the administrative body by which the affairs of the Institution were to be conducted. Hence, after declaring the principal to be lent in perpetuity to the treasury of the United States, at an interest of 6 per cent., providing for a suitable building (to be paid for out of the interest accrued since 1838) with rooms or halls adapted to the "reception and arrangement, upon a liberal scale, of objects of natural history, including a geological and mineralogical cabinet, a chemical laboratory, a library, a gallery of art, and the necessary lecture-rooms," the act of incorporation, approved August 10, 1846, gives authority to the Board of Regents to make such disposal of any portion of the annually accruing interest, not required for the enumerated purposes, "as they shall deem best suited for the promotion of the purpose of the testator." The corporation itself, or the Establishment, as it is termed in conformity with the language of the bequest, is to consist of the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General, the Chief-Justice, the Commissioner of the Patent-Office, and the Mayor of the city of Washington, during their respective terms of office, with such other persons as they may elect honorary members. The Board of Regents, to which is confided the current business of the Institution, is composed of the Vice-President and Chief-Justice of the United States, the Mayor of Washington, three members of the Senate and three of the House of Representatives, together with six persons other than members of Congress, two of whom shall be residents of Washington, but of the others no two shall be from the same State. This Board is to be organized by the appointment of one of their number as chancellor and presiding officer, and by the election of "a suitable person as Secretary of said Institution," who, as principal executive agent, is to take charge of the building and property, fulfil the duties of librarian and keeper of the museum, and is em-

powered, with the consent of the Board of Regents, to employ assistants.

The building, which is to be the repository of all objects of art or of curious or scientific research belonging to the United States, and which may be in the city of Washington, was designed on a scale commensurate rather with this prospective destination than with the amount of the fund or the strictly proper purposes of the trust. Commenced in 1840, its entire completion was protracted through several years, with a view mainly to the active employment of the fund in the interval and consequent augmentation of capital: so that, though the building, for which the expensive *Lombardo-Venetian* style was adopted, cost, in the end, with its various accommodations, some \$325,000, an addition of \$140,000 to the permanent principal was effected by this judicious delay. In the mean time the Institution had been thoroughly organized for action, as early as the year 1847, by the election of a Secretary and the adoption of a "Programme of Organization," or general scheme of operations. The choice of Secretary had fallen with great unanimity on Professor Joseph Henry, of the College of New Jersey, well known for his original researches in science, and of whom it is but just to say that the renown, success, and usefulness of the Institution are in large measure due to his wise counsels, judicious management, and unwearied exertions. Of those whose assistance it soon became expedient for him to avail himself, Professor Spencer F. Baird, in the line of natural history, &c., and William J. Rhees, chief clerk, may be mentioned as having rendered services meriting distinct acknowledgment. The Board of Regents have uniformly accorded a liberal and enlightened support to the views and efforts of the Secretary; nor can it be invidious to cite the distinguished names of Chief-Justice Taney, Hon. Jas. A. Pearce, Professor A. D. Bache, General Totten, and the late President Felton, of Cambridge, as among those who have constantly evinced a zealous interest for the welfare of the Institution. The present Board, besides those who are members *ex officio*, consists of Hons. J. A. Pearce, W. P. Fessenden, L. Trumbull, of the Senate, S. Colfax, E. McPherson, S. S. Cox, of the House, W. B. Astor, of New York, W. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, Geo. E. Badger, of North Carolina, T. D. Woolsey, of Connecticut, Alex. D. Bache and Joseph G. Totten, of Washington, D.C.

In the Programme, a paper framed by the Secretary upon consultation with persons of known judgment and experience, and adopted by the Regents as a guide for future procedure, the fact is recognized that beyond the local and subsidiary objects specifically provided by Congress there lies a vast field for "active operations," in the conduct of which much may be done by direct means for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. As the benefit is for all, so the whole circle of sciences is open for cultivation. To increase

knowledge, which can only mean a substantive addition to the sum of that already existing, no means seem so available as to encourage, facilitate, and direct the researches of ingenious minds; to diffuse knowledge, no instrument is so effective and far-reaching as the press. Through this two-fold instrumentality—keeping in view, however, a strict economy of means, and resigning therefore to other institutions whatever can be as well effected through their agency—the Smithsonian Institution aims to carry out the generous purposes of the donor, by supplying a more energetic stimulus and effectual aid to research and exploration, and by affording the means of more direct and extended communication than were otherwise attainable. What has been accomplished in the practical application of such maxims can be fully known only by an examination of the annual reports. We can only here notice the fact that the services of the Institution in behalf of every department of science have been received with emphatic acknowledgment by the learned of all countries, that its publications are everywhere eagerly sought for, and that its co-operation is constantly solicited for enterprises looking to the advancement of knowledge. These it is in the habit of promoting by a gratuitous distribution of the instruments and directions for the conduct of researches, by the often laborious and expensive reduction of observations and calculations, and, when occasion justifies or requires it, by a contribution of the necessary funds. It is certain that within the fourteen years which have elapsed since the adoption of the system of active operations, more information has been acquired and material collected by its agency for elucidating the natural history and geography of our own country, especially the western portion of it, for illustrating its climatology, geology, mineralogy, botany, and archæology, than was effected by all other means during the whole previous period of the national existence. And these labors acquire additional importance from the circumstance that, from its prominence before the scientific world, the Institution is brought into direct relationship with all analogous enterprises prosecuted elsewhere,—enterprises zealously promoted by all enlightened Governments, and directed to the solution of some of the most difficult and important problems of physical science.

The Publications of the Institution consist of—  
1. The *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*; a series of quarto volumes, ample in size and elegantly produced, containing original memoirs or treatises upon scientific subjects, all of which have been submitted, before being accepted, to the judgment of able men and pronounced upon as furnishing some positive addition to the facts or well-assured foundation for the theories of science. These volumes, of which the thirteenth is now ready for the press, are distributed gratuitously among all the important libraries and learned

societies of the world, and the estimation in which the work is everywhere held abundantly warrants what is claimed for it,—that “if, in the changes of policy and vicissitudes of fortune, all other memorials were lost, this alone would form an imperishable monument of the wisdom and liberality of *Smithson* and of the faithfulness of those who first administered his trust.” 2. *Annual Reports*; submitted by the Secretary to the Regents, comprising the proceedings of the Institution, and incidentally an account of the progress of science conveyed in such a form as in a high degree to interest and reward popular attention. 3. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*; an occasional series, comprising meteorological and physical tables, treatises on subjects of practical or scientific interest, and manuals for the collection and preservation of objects of natural history, as well as of methods for various physical observations.

A branch of the operations rapidly increasing in activity and importance is that which falls under the head of *Exchanges*, the Smithsonian Institution having voluntarily become the principal medium of literary and scientific communication between the learned associations and cultivators of science in our own and other countries. The development which this system has acquired is such, we are informed, as to weigh heavily on the resources both of time and money; but the fact of such development affords gratifying evidence of the commanding position of the establishment, and indicates one of the literary wants of the age for which an enlightened management will scarcely fail to make provision.

The *scientific correspondence* of the Institution is also one of the burdens which, although cheerfully accepted, levies no small tax on the time of the Secretary. Scarcely a day passes in which his attention is not solicited and information asked in respect to the most varied questions in the physical and natural sciences, names of specimens of plants, minerals, and insects, lists of books and apparatus, as well as in behalf of discoveries and inventions, many of which, of course, are only surprising or practicable in the eyes of the correspondents. It seems to be no unusual thing with the Secretary to have to deal with the tri-section of the angle or the quadrature of the circle, to re-vindicate the Newtonian theory of gravitation, or demolish some new system of the universe.

The act of incorporation provided, as has been seen, for the formation of a library, museum, gallery of art, laboratory, &c.; and these requirements, since they are to be satisfied “on a liberal scale,” could not fail to press heavily on an income which, whatever may be the popular conception about it, is really narrow in reference to the claims to which it is subject. The maintenance of a large public building, and the accommodation and care of books and specimens of natural history, must needs in themselves be no slight burden to so limited a revenue. Still more inadequate must it have



proved, had not the active operations, as they are styled, which might at first seem to threaten an unfriendly competition with other interests, been found in the event a most profitable auxiliary to all. Thus the Library is especially rich in what was most desirable,—in complete sets of the transactions and annals of scientific bodies, obtained, as many of them can only now be obtained, through voluntary offering, whether in return for the publications or in acknowledgment of the more general services of the Institution. In like manner, the Museum, which already has few rivals, especially as regards American zoology, is indebted for most of the material which constitutes its distinctive value to expeditions and researches conducted under the auspices of the Institution or facilitated by the various resources at its command. The Gallery of Art exhibits the operation of the same influences in numerous testimonials from personages of the highest rank and reputation in Europe, which worthily represent the wealth as well as liberality of the donors. It should be added that as the Library is designed to be rather a resource for the wants of students than an indiscriminate collection of books, so the Museum is composed, as far as possible, of "ob-

jects of a special character, or of such as may lead to the discovery of new truths or serve to verify or disprove existing or supposed generalizations." With this view, and to promote a taste for the study of natural objects, vast numbers of duplicate specimens have been collected and are freely distributed, after being classified and labelled, to colleges and museums both at home and abroad. And as the Institution gladly avails itself of the services of distinguished naturalists and others,—services which have been always rendered with unhesitating liberality,—so it endeavors to repay the obligation by committing to their hands any specimens or series or works which may be useful in the prosecution of their respective investigations. One leading object of the system, indeed, is declared to be that of interesting the greatest number of individuals in the operations of the Institution, and of spreading its influence as widely as possible. Thus penetrated by the spirit of activity and progress, each department is found to adapt itself happily to every other, discrepancies disappear, and the result, which might beforehand have appeared precarious to many, may assuredly to-day challenge the most scrutinizing criticism in the confidence of unequivocal success.

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## INSANITY, AND HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

(Prepared for the National Almanac by PLINY EARLE, M.D.)

THE able Superintendent of the Census, J. C. G. Kennedy, Esq., has furnished us, in advance of publication by the Government, with the numbers which form the basis of the subjoined table of the insane and the idiotic in the several States and Territories, according to the Census of 1860.

STATES.	INSANE.			IDIOTS.		
	Free.	Slave.	Total.	Free.	Slave.	Total.
Maine .....	704	.....	704	658	.....	658
New Hampshire.....	506	.....	506	336	.....	336
Vermont.....	693	.....	693	263	.....	263
Massachusetts .....	2,105	.....	2,105	712	.....	712
Rhode Island.....	288	.....	288	101	.....	101
Connecticut.....	281	.....	281	226	.....	226
New York.....	4,317	.....	4,317	2,314	.....	2,314
New Jersey .....	589	.....	589	365	.....	365
Pennsylvania .....	2,766	.....	2,766	1,842	.....	1,842
Delaware.....	60	.....	60	67	.....	67
Maryland .....	546	14	560	243	62	305
Virginia.....	1,121	58	1,179	1,065	214	1,279
North Carolina.....	597	63	660	739	241	980
South Carolina.....	299	18	317	282	121	403
Georgia .....	447	44	491	541	183	724
Florida .....	20	5	25	52	16	68
Alabama.....	225	32	257	403	134	537
Mississippi .....	236	36	272	193	76	269
Louisiana.....	132	37	169	143	104	247
Tennessee.....	612	28	640	732	149	881
Kentucky .....	590	33	623	903	155	1,058
Ohio.....	2,293	.....	2,293	1,788	.....	1,788
Indiana.....	1,035	.....	1,035	907	.....	907
Illinois.....	683	.....	683	588	.....	588
Missouri.....	750	20	770	447	63	510
Arkansas.....	82	5	87	152	24	176
Michigan .....	251	.....	251	333	.....	333
Texas.....	112	13	125	164	37	201
Iowa .....	201	.....	201	289	.....	289
Wisconsin.....	283	.....	283	257	.....	257
California.....	456	.....	456	42	.....	42
Minnesota.....	25	.....	25	31	.....	31
Kansas .....	10	.....	10	17	.....	17
Oregon.....	23	.....	23	15	.....	15
Total in States.....	23,338	406	23,744	17,210	1,579	18,789
TERRITORIES.						
Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Nebraska.....	5	.....	5	3	.....	3
New Mexico.....	28	.....	28	40	.....	40
Utah .....	15	.....	15	5	.....	5
Washington.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	204	.....	204	27	.....	27
Total in Territories.....	255	.....	255	76	.....	76
Aggregate .....	23,593	406	23,999	17,286	1,579	18,865

Formerly it was not the custom to include the numbers of the insane and the idiotic in the decennial enumeration of the people of the United States: but when the census for 1840 was ordered, directions were given—at the suggestion, if we have been correctly informed, of the late Dr. James Macdonald, of New York—that the num-

bers of these two classes of persons should be returned.

There are, and probably always will be, numerous obstacles to the acquisition of an accurate census of persons of either defective or disordered mental faculties. It is unnecessary in this place particularly to specify these obstacles. Most of

them will be obvious upon a moment's reflection. But the influence exerted by them, together with the fact that both the insane and the idiotic were included together, no specification of the numbers of each, respectively, being made, was such that in reference to these persons the census of 1840 was so incomplete and so inaccurate as to be worse than useless: it led to error. The two subsequent ones are undoubtedly far more nearly accurate. Upon looking over the foregoing table, however, it appears to us that some errors have arisen from a want of observance of the true difference between insanity and idiocy. According to the technical, medical definition, an idiot is a person whose mental faculties have been, *from birth*, of a very low grade; while an insane person is one in whom those faculties have become disordered or impaired subsequently to the time of birth.

Persons of naturally fair, or even superior, mental faculties, may have those faculties so far impaired by disease that they rank but little if any higher in the scale of intellect than idiots. Their disorder is then, properly speaking, imbecility, dementia, or amentia, and not idiocy. This true discrimination, as has been before hinted, we believe to have been overlooked by some of the officers who took the last census. It will be observed that in Vermont the number of idiots is reported as but a minute fraction more than one-third as large as the number of the insane, while in Michigan the number of idiots is about thirty-three per centum greater than that of the insane. In other words, while in Vermont there is but *one idiot to three insane persons*, in Michigan there are *four*. Why should idiocy be four times as frequent, in relation to insanity, in Michigan as it is in Vermont? In latitude, climate, race, and the habits and customs of the people, there is no very great difference. In short, we know of no agent or influence whence such a discrepancy could arise; and hence we doubt its actual existence, preferring to believe that it is merely made apparent by a want of adherence, by the marshals of the Census, to the distinction which we have mentioned.

It is not our intention, however, to enter at length into a discussion of either this question or some others suggested by the table. Our purpose is, taking that table as a text from which we may widely depart, to lay before our readers some information in regard to insanity, the insane, and the hospitals for their treatment, which we trust will be both interesting and useful. To say nothing of idiots, the census, as we have perceived, imparts to us the knowledge, startling, indeed, to any one whose attention may never before have been directed to the subject, that within the territory of the United States there were, in 1860, twenty-four thousand persons afflicted with a disorder which, in most cases, debars them from social intercourse, destroys their power of usefulness to their fellow-men, renders them a burden to either their friends or the public, and, more than this,

and worse than all the other consequences, divests them of the healthy use of those mental faculties which are the prerogatives of man alone, and which, to him, are the greatest blessing conferred by the ever-loving Father and Creator of the human race.

Among the first suggestions which, in a reflecting mind, would follow the knowledge of this sadly important fact, are the following. Whence comes this disorder? What are its causes? What is the proper method of its treatment? By what measures can it be prevented? To these propositions we propose to address ourselves, not, perhaps, very systematically, but with the endeavor that it shall be in a manner by which the present state of knowledge in regard to them may be fairly expressed.

The word "Insanity," although derivatively a broadly comprehensive generic term, adaptable to unsoundness of either body or mind, and perhaps of any other thing whatsoever, has become specific by usage, signifying unsoundness of mind alone. Of all the terms in use having the same signification, it is the best, being brief, expressive, and not unpleasant to the ear. "Craziness" is rude and harsh, and is more properly applicable to material substances than to the mind. "Lunacy"—a word originating in an unenlightened age, when it was supposed that mental disorders were produced through the agency of the moon—expresses, philologically, an untruth; and "madness" is extensively employed synonymously with "anger." We would reject the three. The term "mental alienation" is better than either of the last preceding three, but it lacks brevity; and "mental disease" is open to one serious objection. It conveys the idea of *disease* of the *mind*. Now, the word "mind," in its common acceptation, is synonymous with "soul," or the spiritual element of man. But it is difficult to believe that this element *can be diseased*. Its nature is such as to elevate it above the sphere of that proneness to decay and to destruction which is implied by the word "disease." Hence we would say "mental disorder," in preference to "mental disease."

We assume, therefore, that insanity is not a disease of the mind, but that it is the sequence or effect of a disease or a diseased action of the brain, the organ through which the operations of the mind are manifested. The manifestations of mind are disordered, perverted, *insane*, because the material organ has lost its power of developing them in the normal or healthful condition. If, in a mill propelled by water, a few cogs in the primary gearing be destroyed, the machinery will act irregularly,—*insanely*, if we may use the term in this connection,—although the water which is the moving power is still as pure and runs with a current as strong and as equable as ever.

The bodily disease of which insanity is a consequence may be in the brain, or in some other internal organ, as, for example, the liver; and the



brain acts disorderly through sympathy with that other diseased organ, the principle being the same as in a case of severe headache produced by a disordered stomach. When the disease is in the brain, if it is *organic*, that is, if a portion of the brain has been destroyed or permanently changed in its condition, the insanity is incurable, because the disease of the brain cannot be cured. But if the disease of the brain be merely *functional*, simply a diseased *action* of the organ, the insanity is generally curable. If the disease be in the liver, and the disordered action of the brain arise from sympathy with that organ, then the insanity will be cured by whatever will cure the disease of the liver, and the disease of the liver will be cured by the same medicines which would cure it if there were no insanity. All these facts, and many others of a like character, are additional proofs that insanity is not a disease of the spiritual element.

Whence comes insanity? He who should answer this question by saying, "It is the product of civilization," would not thereby fall into a serious error. Certain it is that among the aborigines of America, as well as among other savage races and people, the disorder is exceedingly rare, although not absolutely unknown. And it is no less certain that, as a general rule, as a people advance through the several intermediate stages between barbarism and civilization, mental disorders become more and more frequent among them, apparently keeping pace with that advance, and reaching their maximum only when that people have attained the highest point of enlightenment.

Agreeably to the well-known law of physiology that the more an organ is healthfully used the more it becomes developed, the average brain of the civilized man has become larger than that of the savage, and, having thus lost its natural relative proportion to the body, and being called more frequently and energetically into action, its power is more likely to be used to exhaustion, and hence it is more liable to disease. The manifold artificial habits and customs of civilization tend to increase this liability, until the enlightened man beholds, as it were, the chasm of insanity yawning before him at every hour and at every step.

But, with this general liability produced by the cultivation of all the concomitants of civilized life, what, if any, are the particular agencies which, more than others, operate in the production of insanity? To this proposition it may first be answered that, inasmuch as insanity is almost uniformly a disorder connected with bodily debility, a fact apparently never learned until within the last half-century, it necessarily follows that all customs, habits, occupations, or other agencies whatsoever which exhaust the power of the brain and nerves, bringing the body to a weakened condition, may thus become the origin of mental disorder. Such influences are, indeed, the ramified root from which insanity actually springs. And civilized life is full of them. Intellectual pursuits

are more likely to produce exhaustion and debility than manual occupations, not alone because the brain is more active in the former than in the latter, but also because there is less of that physical exercise which is necessary to preserve the vigor of body without which severe or protracted mental labor cannot safely be prosecuted. Of manual employments, those of a sedentary kind and those in which the laborer is subjected to unwholesome air are more likely to produce it than those in which there is free exercise in a pure atmosphere.

It is not, however, the regular employments of mankind which are the most prolific causes of insanity. It is rather those habits, customs, and other influences which minister to his appetites, stimulate his passions, and most powerfully operate upon his sentiments. These, more than any thing else, either exhaust or depress the vital or nervous energy. Intemperance of all kinds, debauchery, self-abuse, all high popular excitements, whatsoever may be the subject,—these excite and exhaust the nervous energy; and grief, anxiety, troubles, difficulties, and disappointments greatly depress it. To these influences, then, we may rightfully look as among the most powerfully exciting causes of the disorder in question.

Now, although the alleged causes of insanity, as published in the reports coming from the hospitals for the insane, cannot be relied upon as entirely accurate, or, perhaps, as very nearly accurate, on account of the frequent difficulty of positively ascertaining the cause, in individual cases, yet they may be regarded as approximations towards the truth. As an evidence, therefore, of the position we have taken, we quote, from Dr. Kirkbride's Report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, the *ten* causes to which are assigned the largest numbers of the cases which have been treated at that institution. They are as follows:—

Ill health of various kinds.....	601
Intemperance.....	243
Mental anxiety.....	237
Grief, loss of friends, &c.....	193
Puerperal state.....	152
Loss of property.....	140
Religious excitement.....	137
Domestic difficulties.....	87
Disappointed affection.....	57
Masturbation.....	50

The whole number of cases to which causes are assigned in the report is 2220; and 1897, or about six-sevenths of the whole, are placed under the ten heads above mentioned. It will be perceived that the largest number (601) are attributed to "ill health." It may be assumed as an undoubted truth that in a large proportion of these cases the "ill health" originated in some of the several debilitating influences to which, in the other cases in the table, the mental disorder is directly assigned. The ill health was merely the antecedent of the insanity, an intermediate condition between

the cause of the mental disorder and that disorder itself.

We shall now copy from the "History and Statistics of the Bloomingdale Asylum," New York, the ten causes most prominent by their numbers, omitting that of "injury from falls," which is accidental, not of constant operation. As the table is much more minute in detail than that of Dr. Kirkbride, we have also grouped together the cases attributed to various diseased conditions of the body, and placed them all under the general term "Ill health."

Ill health.....	237
Pecuniary difficulties.....	133
Intemperance.....	117
Puerperal state.....	99
Religious excitement.....	93
Domestic trouble.....	65
Death of relatives.....	43
Disappointed affection.....	38
Masturbation.....	37
Application to study.....	30

The whole number of cases reported in the work from which we quote is 1186; and 802, or nearly four-fifths of them, are included under the ten foregoing heads.

The next authority to which we refer is the report of Dr. Bemis, of the Massachusetts State Hospital at Worcester. The number of cases to which causes are here assigned is 3197. The ten having the highest numbers are subjoined.

Ill health.....	695
Domestic trouble.....	418
Religious excitement.....	296
Masturbation.....	270
Intemperance.....	194
Puerperal.....	141
Pecuniary trouble.....	140
Disappointment in love.....	116
Excessive labor.....	79
Death of relatives.....	72

The number assigned to these ten causes is 2316, or more than two-thirds of the whole.

Now, it is a remarkable fact, remarkable even to one who for many years has been conversant with the subject of insanity, that of the *ten* causes taken from each of the authorities mentioned, *nine* are actually identical in the three. The tenth is, from the Pennsylvania Hospital, "mental anxiety;" from the Bloomingdale Asylum, "application to study;" and, from the Massachusetts State Hospital, "excessive labor." This discrepancy may arise from the position of the several hospitals, as we shall soon mention in connection with another dissimilarity. Although nine of the causes are the same in the three tables, their relative numbers are somewhat different. Thus, the proportion of cases assigned to pecuniary difficulties is much larger at the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Bloomingdale Asylum than at the Hospital at

Worcester. The first two institutions are near the two principal cities in the country, and receive from them a very large proportion of their patients, while the last is near the centre of a State, and the largest part of its patients are derived from the agricultural and other laborious classes of the population.

But, to return to our main point, it will be seen that all the causes mentioned in the three foregoing tables are such as exhaust, debilitate, or depress the vital or nervous energy.

Before leaving this part of our subject, it is important to remark that he who attempts thoroughly to investigate the sources of mental disorder at the present day will soon become convinced that, to a large extent, its foundation is laid in early life, by the faulty or pernicious practices too often followed in the education and the rearing of the young. The stimulating drinks of the table, the late hours, the excitements of society and of popular assemblies, in all of which here more than in any other country they are indulged, the confinement and the hot-house forcing of the brain in the studies of the school, and the neglect to promote physical exercise to the degree necessary for that development of the body which will enable it to maintain a healthy equilibrium with the mind,—all these assist in creating a nervous irritability and a generally abnormal condition of the body which greatly expose the individual to attacks of bodily disease and of mental disorder. The brain is brought into such a state that a slight exciting cause, either physical, intellectual, or moral, may drive it into that diseased action the effect of which is insanity.

What is the proper method of treatment in mental disorders? Let not our sensitive reader fear, from the announcement of this proposition, that we are about to lead him into the unsavory atmosphere of drugs and medicines, of pills and powders. We shall deal in generals alone, not in details; and we treat the subject even thus far rather for the purpose of correcting some errors which have gained a credence somewhat extensive, than for any other object whatever.

Experience has proved, beyond the necessity of a further discussion of the subject, that the method of treating the insane which presents the greatest hope and probability of their restoration is that which is pursued in the modern hospitals expressly erected for the purpose. This being assumed, the great importance of those institutions becomes at once apparent; and hence we propose briefly to treat of their origin, as well as of their plan of treatment.

Until within the last hundred years, the treatment of the insane, even in civilized countries, was perhaps generally more barbarous and less calculated to effect their restoration than it was among the Egyptians two thousand years ago. The public receptacles for them were either jails or buildings equally strong, where they were con-

fined in cells, and a large proportion of them were either fettered, manacled, or chained to the wall or the floor. Since the year 1792, however, a revolution has taken place upon this subject, which, in the extent of good which it has accomplished, the remarkable amelioration of the condition of the recipients of its benefits, scarcely has a parallel in the history of philanthropic beneficence. This change was begun, in the year just mentioned, by Dr. Pinel, in Paris, France, and by William Tuke, of York, England. The former released from their chains a large number of insane persons in the Bicêtre Hospital, and through the exertions of the latter a hospital for the mild and enlightened treatment of persons suffering from mental disorder was erected at York. Since that period the system has been adopted in nearly all the European nations.

So far as we are informed, the first specific legislative provision for the curative treatment of the insane in a public establishment in this country was in the year 1751, when the charter of the Pennsylvania Hospital was granted, expressly providing that persons with mental disorder should be received. For nearly three-quarters of a century a part of that hospital was devoted to them, and in 1843 the remaining inmates of that class were transferred to a separate branch erected for the special purpose, and called the "Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane."

The first distinct establishment for the insane in the then British colonies in America was at Williamsburg, Virginia. It was opened before the Revolutionary War, during that war was vacated and occupied as barracks, was afterwards reconverted to its original purpose, and still remains in operation.

The "Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the Use of their Reason," near Frankford, and now within the city limits of Philadelphia, Pa., was the first hospital of its kind erected in this country after a knowledge of the labors of Pinel, Tuke, and their coadjutors had crossed the Atlantic. The founders of that hospital were guided by the same spirit which stimulated their fellow-philanthropists in Europe, and adopted the same enlightened general principles of treatment. The establishment was opened for the reception of patients in 1817. Since that time a widely disseminated interest in the insane has been aroused, the number of our hospitals has been constantly and, at periods, rapidly augmenting, their architecture has been remarkably improved, their internal arrangements made more convenient, their comforts increased, their means and facilities for treatment greatly enlarged, and the treatment itself so far mitigated in austerity that the use of the old methods of mechanical bodily restraint and coercion has been almost wholly abolished. In the table on the next page, the principal hospitals for the insane in the United States are arranged in the chronological order of their opening, thus prevent-

ing any necessity for entering into further details in regard to their establishment.

A hospital at Austin, Texas, was in progress of construction in 1857, and Dr. J. C. Perry had been appointed as its superintendent. We have no more recent information in regard to it.\*

The whole number of patients remaining in the hospitals at the time of the last received accounts is 10,859. Hence the capacity of the present public institutions of the country may be stated at eleven thousand. There are several private establishments for the treatment of the insane, but, being comparatively small, their aggregate means of accommodation would not essentially increase that number.

The number of insane persons in the country being, according to the census, about twenty-four thousand, it appears that there are accommodations in the hospitals for less than one-half of them. No less than thirteen thousand are debarred from the benefits of those establishments, and must be otherwise provided for. Where are they? A large number are in the poor-houses of counties and towns, some are in prisons, and doubtless many remain with their relatives or friends. We have the evidence, only too abundant, that a number, far from inconsiderable, are still subjected to the privations and severities of cells, cellars, hovels, strait-jackets, manacles, and other means of coercion and restraint, such as, with the present state of knowledge of the proper treatment of insane persons, should only be known as the abolished barbarisms of a by-gone time.

Notwithstanding, then, the wonderful progress in the foundation of hospitals within the last thirty years, there yet remains abundant necessity for more of them. The field for active philanthropy is still broad in this direction. The opportunity for the exercise of liberality, either individual or by the commonwealth,—a liberality certain of achieving a benefit commensurate with the desires of the donor,—continues open. That there may be generous hearts with willing hands to seize it, must be the prayer of every lover of his race.

The treatment of patients at the hospitals for the insane is composed of two classes of curative agents, and hence is said to consist of the *medical* and the *moral* treatment. The medical treatment

\* Since the above was written, we have received from the Hon. A. J. Hamilton a letter, from which the following is an extract:—

"November 22, 1862.

"\* \* \* \* \* The Insane Asylum of Texas, at Austin, has been open for about two years. The present superintendent is Dr. J. M. Steiner. There are some sixty patients. Besides the usual appropriations by the Legislature for its support, it has an endowment of twenty-five leagues of land (110,700 acres), which will in the future prove amply competent for the building and support of a magnificent institution, worthy of our great State."

Title.	Location.	State.	Founda- tion.	Date of open- ing.	Present Superintendent or Physician.	Patients at latest date.
Eastern Lunatic Asylum.....	Williamsburg.	Va.....	State...	.....	Dr. John M. Galt.....	257
Friends' Asylum <sup>(a)</sup> .....	Philadelphia...	Penn..	Corp ...	1817	Dr. J. H. Worthington.....	62
McLean Asylum.....	Somerville.....	Mass..	Corp ...	1818	Dr. John E. Tyler.....	188
Bloomington Asylum.....	New York.....	N.Y...	Corp ...	1821	Dr. D. Tilden Brown.....	151
Retreat for the Insane.....	Hartford.....	Conn..	Corp ...	1824	Dr. John S. Butler.....	226
Eastern Lunatic Asylum.....	Lexington.....	Ky.....	State...	1824	Dr. W. S. Chipley.....	237
State Lunatic Asylum.....	Columbia.....	S.C....	State...	1828	Dr. J. W. Parker.....	192
Western Lunatic Asylum....	Staunton.....	Va.....	State...	1828	Dr. Francis T. Stribling...	379
Lunatic Hospital.....	Worcester.....	Mass..	State...	1833	Dr. Merrick Bemis.....	379
Maryland Hospital <sup>(b)</sup> .....	Baltimore.....	Md.....	State...	1834	Dr. John Fonerden.....	106
Insane Dept. Phila. Hosp. <sup>(c)</sup> ..	Philadelphia...	Penn..	Pauper	.....	Dr. S. W. Butler.....	523
Asylum for the Insane.....	Brattleboro...	Vt.....	State...	1836	Dr. William H. Rockwell..	438
Central Lunatic Asylum.....	Columbus.....	Ohio...	State...	1838	Dr. R. Hills.....	252
Boston City Lunatic Asylum.	South Boston..	Mass..	Pauper	1839	Dr. Clement A. Walker....	241
N. York City Lunatic Asylum	New York.....	N.Y...	Pauper	1839	Dr. Moses H. Ranney.....	754
Insane Hospital.....	Augusta.....	Maine	State...	1840	Dr. Henry M. Harlow.....	253
Hospital for the Insane.....	near Nashville	Tenn..	State...	1840	Dr. W. A. Cheatham.....	168
Penn. Hospital for the Insane	Philadelphia...	Penn..	Corp ...	1842	Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride..	255
Asylum for the Insane.....	Concord.....	N.H...	State...	1842	Dr. Jesse P. Bancroft.....	188
Mount Hope Institution.....	Baltimore.....	Md.....	Mixed..	1842	Dr. William H. Stokes.....	197
Lunatic Asylum.....	Milledgeville..	Ga.....	State...	1842	Dr. Thomas F. Green.....	27
Lunatic Asylum.....	Utica.....	N.Y...	State...	1843	Dr. John P. Gray.....	532
Butler Hospital for Insane...	Providence .....	R.I. ...	Corp ...	1847	Dr. Isaac Ray.....	135
Lunatic Asylum.....	Trenton .....	N.J....	State...	1848	Dr. H. A. Buttolph.....	334
Insane Asylum.....	Jackson .....	La.....	State...	1848	Dr. J. D. Barkdull.....	157
Hospital for the Insane.....	Indianapolis...	Ind....	State...	1848	Dr. J. H. Woodburn.....	300
Lunatic Hospital.....	Harrisburg .....	Penn..	State...	1851	Dr. John Curwen.....	289
Hospital for the Insane.....	Jacksonville ..	Fla.....	State...	1851	Dr. Andrew McFarland....	281
Lunatic Asylum.....	Fulton.....	Mo.....	State...	1851	Dr. T. R. H. Smith.....	171
Insane Asylum.....	Stockton.....	Cal.....	State...	1851	Dr. W. P. Tilden.....	416
Longview Asylum <sup>(d)</sup> .....	Mill Creek.....	Ohio...	Co. P'r.	1853	Dr. O. M. Langdon.....	357
Lunatic Hospital.....	Taunton.....	Mass..	State...	1854	Dr. George C. S. Choate....	411
Western Lunatic Asylum.....	Hopkinsville...	Ky.....	State...	1854	Dr. F. G. Montgomery.....	138
Lunatic Asylum.....	Jackson .....	Miss..	State...	1855	Dr. Robert Kells. ....	106
U. S. Gov't Hosp. for Insane..	n. Washington	D. C...	U. S....	1855	Dr. Charles H. Nichols.....	167
Northern Lunatic Asylum....	Newburgh .....	Ohio...	State...	1855	Dr. O. G. Kendrick. ....	141
Southern Lunatic Asylum....	Dayton.....	Ohio...	State...	1855	Dr. Richard Gundry.....	159
Brigham Hall.....	Canandaigua...	N.Y...	Corp ...	1855	Drs. G. Cook & J. B. Chapin	40
Kings co. Lunatic Asylum....	Flatbush.....	N.Y...	Pauper	1855	Dr. Edward R. Chapin.....	380
Insane Asylum.....	Raleigh .....	N.C....	State...	1856	Dr. Edward C. Fisher.....	147
Western Penn. Hospital.....	Pittsburg .....	Penn..	Mixed..	1856	Dr. Joseph A. Reed.....	110
Lunatic Hospital.....	Northampton..	Mass..	State...	1858	Dr. William H. Prince.....	332
Asylum for Insane Convicts..	Auburn.....	N.Y...	State...	1858	Dr. Charles E. Van Anden	51
Asylum for the Insane.....	Kalamazoo .....	Mich..	State...	1859	Dr. E. H. Van Deusen.....	109
Hospital for the Insane.....	Madison.....	Wis ...	State...	1860	Dr. J. P. Clement.....	103
Hospital for the Insane.....	Tuscaloosa .....	Ala....	State...	1860	Dr. James P. Bryce.....	.....
Hospital for the Insane.....	Mt. Pleasant...	Iowa..	State...	1861	Dr. R. J. Patterson.....	140

consists in the administrations of medicines, as in other diseases. And here it is important to observe that there is no specific medicine for the cure of insanity. In each case such medical remedies are employed as are indicated by the bodily symptoms, precisely as in other forms of corporeal disease. The moral treatment consists of the wholesome discipline of a well-regulated household, regular hours for food and for sleep, manual employments, reading, lectures, and other intellectual exercises and entertainments, and various recreations and amusements, both within-doors

and without. The great object of this treatment is to procure a healthful exercise of the body, to abstract the mind from its delusions, to win back the patient to the regular and useful habits and practices of his former life. So important is this branch of treatment that, other things being equal, that hospital will be the best which possesses and keeps in operation the most elaborate means of pursuing it. And so extensive have these means become, in some of the hospitals, that, what with libraries, museums, newspapers, lectures, musical instruments, horses and carriages,

(a) This title is generally used, for brevity; the real one is "Asylum for Persons deprived of the Use of their Reason."

(b) The Maryland Hospital was a mixed institution, having only a department for the insane, until about the year 1846.

(c) We have no information in regard to the exact time at which this "Department" was established, but it was near the period at which it is here placed.

(d) This was called "The Hamilton County Lunatic Asylum" until the year 1860.

bowling-alleys, billiard-tables, &c., even a sane man to whom a somewhat retired situation is not distasteful may there find plentiful resources for the leading of a comfortable, pleasant, and intellectual life.

Reader, call not such places "mad-houses." Conjure up no fanciful visions of dungeons, whips, and fetters in connection with them! Throw aside the names, the prejudices, and the errors of the past! Forgive, even if you cannot forget, the cruelties which once were practised in the receptacles for the unfortunate insane,—receptacles which from the very practice of those cruelties, and hence on account of the officers and employees, might properly have been called "mad-houses," rather than because the persons confined therein were suffering from mental disorder! The hospitals are now under a government widely different, in principles as well as in practice, from that of those receptacles. Of their superintendents it may be said—and we speak from a personal acquaintance with thirty of them, and from much knowledge, by correspondence and otherwise, with most of the others—that, as a whole, they are a highly respectable class of intellectual, well-educated physicians, kind in disposition, and ambitious to bring their hospitals, each and all, to the highest point of perfection in every thing which will promote the cure of their patients, with the maximum of the comforts and amenities of life, and the minimum of every thing which carries pain either to the body or the mind of a fellow-being. Perhaps we cannot more briefly and fully express our opinion of the usefulness of these establishments, aside from the great question of the cure of their patients, than by the statement of our belief that, were all their inmates transferred this day to their homes and the other places whence they came, the amount of restraint, coercion, and severity which, upon any day a week hence, would be resorted to in the management of them, would be fifty-fold greater than it is to-day in the hospitals, and that in the course of a year the number of suicides would be ten times as large as it would have been had they remained where they now are.

Inasmuch as every person is liable to an attack of insanity, it is desirable that all should know by what means it may be avoided. Science has furnished no preventive, and the measures which are best calculated to act as such are those which characterize a life governed by prudence, moderation, a good judgment, and sound common sense. It is rational to conclude that the most certain

method of preventing the attack of any disease is to preserve one's self from the influence of the causes of that disease. He who would evade the intermittent fever must not expose himself to the malaria whence the intermittent originates. We have seen that the sources of insanity are in the customs, habits, and other influences of civilized life. The necessary inference is, that if we would escape insanity we must lead a life as near to nature as is possible amid all the surrounding artificialities of civilization. It has been shown that, descending more nearly to particulars, the approximate causes of the disorder are those acts or agents which exhaust or depress the nervous power, and consequently debilitate the whole system. The man, then, who would secure immunity from insanity must either wholly avoid those acts or agents, or preserve a constant watchfulness to prevent himself from being subjected to their operation to the extent of exhaustion or great depression. He must be moderate in all things, curbing his appetites and passions, shielding himself, as far as possible, from the manifold causes of bodily disease, remembering that nature has been kindly mindful of her children in supplying them with an exhaustless fountain of the purest drink, without either fermentation or distillation, making neither gold nor power nor fame his god, mistaking neither nervous excitement for religion, nor high political agitation for a healthful preserver of good government; tempering his grief by a prudent judgment, and converting his disappointments into counsellors of wisdom; accepting all the blessings, whether physical, intellectual, or moral, which a bountiful Providence has bestowed upon him, and wisely using them "as not abusing" them.

A few words upon one specific point of this subject, and we shall have finished. Sleep is the great recuperative agent of nervous power, the re-generator of vital vigor, and consequently one of the surest preventives of mental disorder. Perhaps it may be truthfully asserted that so long as a person obtains sufficient sleep he will not become insane. Well has the poet written of it:—

"Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep!"

And no less truthfully, though somewhat more queerly and ludicrously, has the simple Sancho Panza exclaimed, "Blessed be the man who first invented sleep! it covereth a man all over, like a cloak;" and the honest squire might have added, "It preserveth the mind from insanity, as the cloak preserveth the body from cold."



## IRON-CLAD WAR-VESSELS.

(Prepared for the National Almanac by A. L. HOLLEY.)

EUROPEAN as well as American authorities accord to Robert L. Stevens, of New Jersey, the credit of putting the undeveloped idea of iron-clad ships, suggested by his father half a century ago, and urged by Paixhan ten years after, into practicable shape, by means of his experiments, calculations, and rare mechanical ingenuity. The *Stevens Battery* was designed and partially completed before the art of fighting armored vessels had been tested, in a rude way, at Kinburn; and the action at Hampton Roads in March, 1862, which marks as distinct an era in history as gunpowder itself, not only revolutionized naval warfare at a stroke, but, as it will appear, indicated the direction of further improvement.

The subject may be considered under the heads of Armor, which will necessarily include some account of ordnance and its probable progress, and the Structure of Ships. As it will, of course, be impossible within the limits of this paper to enter into the details of fact and argument which a subject of such importance and novelty really demands, it is but just to state that the author is preparing a more complete and fully illustrated account (to be published by Van Nostrand, of New York) of the experiments and practice, the best professional opinion, and the results of his own recent observations, here and in Europe.

## ARMOR.

1st. *Thickness required.*—This is obviously a question of the power of ordnance. However American ingenuity may have provided against *probable* hard hits, the English have certainly hammered out of innumerable targets not only an approximate law, but a tolerably uniform measure of resistance. The upshot of numerous experiments is that the best solid armor (in distinction from armor that is laminated, or composed of strata of thin plates), backed with 18 inches of hard wood, laid on the skin of the ship, is proof against their own most formidable *service* gun, the 68-pdr. smooth-bore with 16 lbs. of powder at short range,—say 200 yards. But English *experimental* guns—by far the most powerful ever fabricated—have proved, within a few months, the inadequacy of such protection against the service ordnance of a future not distant; and British and French authorities are at this moment extremely solicitous as to the safety of their costly vessels already clad in this manner, and perplexed as to the method of plating their partially-constructed fleets. This brings us to—

*Modern heavy ordnance: its results and improvement.*—The Armstrong gun is a series of tubes turned without and within, and shrunk over one another. The tubes are thus formed. A wrought-iron bar is wound into a close coil,

which is hammered on end and thus welded into a ring. The required number of rings are tongued, grooved, and then welded, end to end, by the pressure of a screw. The part of one of the tubes that forms the breech-piece is forged solid (and, in case of breech-loaders, bored out), to give the gun longitudinal strength. The Armstrong "300-pdr." has 11 feet length and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter of bore, 38 inches maximum diameter, and weighs  $10\frac{1}{2}$  tons. The Mersey Iron-Works guns are forged from wrought iron, either solid, like steam-boat-shafts, or hollow, by laying up staves in the form of a barrel and welding layers of curved plates upon them until the whole mass is united. Only a few of these guns have been fabricated. The most remarkable are, 1st, the Horsfall smooth-bored 270-pdr., forged solid, and of 18 inches bore, 44 inches maximum diameter, and 24 tons weight; 2d. The Alfred Rifle gun, lately in the Great Exhibition, has a 10-inch bore, and was forged hollow; 3d. The 12-inch smooth-bore, now in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, is very light, but has fired a double 224-lb. shot with 45 pounds of powder. If hooped on the principle adopted by Blakely and to be mentioned further on, it would make a much more formidable gun than any of our cast-iron pieces. Blakely has constructed for Russia two 13-inch smooth-bore guns, 15 feet long and 47 inches in maximum diameter, of cast iron hooped with steel. The 15-inch Rodman smooth-bore cast-iron gun, now at Fortress Monroe, is 4 feet in maximum diameter and 16 feet long. It was cast hollow, and cooled from the inside to prevent unequal contraction and initial rupturing strain. The Dahlgren 15-inch guns on the *Monitors* are better shaped, and about 4 feet shorter. Krupp, of Prussia, forges cast-steel guns of 9 inches bore from ingots of 20 tons weight.

The  $10\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Armstrong gun has thrown a spherical 150-lb. shot, with 50 pounds of powder, through a  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plate and its 9-inch teak backing, at 200 yards, and one out of four shots, with the same charge, through the standard or *Warrior* target, viz.: a  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch solid plate, 18 inches of teak, and  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch iron lining. The Horsfall 13-inch gun has sent a spherical 270-lb. shot with 74 lbs. of powder entirely through the *Warrior* target at 200 yards, making an irregular hole about two feet in diameter. The same charge at 800 yards did not make a clean breech. A 7-inch Armstrong gun, rifled on Whitworth's plan, has, with 23 lbs. of powder, driven a 130-lb. "homogeneous metal" (low cast-steel) shell, holding a bursting-charge of three pounds of powder, through the same target, exploding it in the backing; and more recently it has thrown a 150-lb. shell through a  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plate, backing and all, bursting it in what represented the ship beyond. Experiments on smash-

ing 15-inch shells against targets are now in progress at Washington. The Blakely guns have rarely been tried against iron protection, on account of official jealousy and other unworthy reasons.

The practical question, as may be inferred from the foregoing results, and as established by all others, is, What gun will stand the most powder? Now, the destructive effect of projectiles is not proportionate *directly* to their weight and diameter, but to the *squares* of their velocities. For example, the 150-lb. shot above mentioned, driven with 50 lbs. of powder at 1770 feet per second, has nearly twice the destructive effect upon striking, and nearly four times as much upon passing its whole bulk through, an iron plate, as the 425-lb. shot driven from the 15-inch gun with the same powder but at only 800 feet velocity. The strains to which heavy guns are subjected are—1st, The statical pressure of the powder-gas. To meet this, there must be uniform tensile strength; that is, not only tenacity, but homogeneity in the gun-metal. 2d, The percussive force of the gas and the projectile, to be resisted by hardness of the bore. Cast iron is obviously insufficient in tenacity; bronze, in hardness, if not in strength; and wrought iron forged in large masses, in homogeneity, if not in resistance to compression. 3d, But there is another most important condition of strain. The explosion of the powder is so instantaneous that, supposing the gun to be a series of concentric tubes, the exterior tubes do not have time to act before the inner ones are strained beyond endurance. To meet this condition, it was proposed by Treadwell of Massachusetts, and is successfully practised by Blakely, and, after him, Whitworth of England, and, partially, by Parrott of New York, to hoop an inner tube with rings having a successively higher initial tension. The inner tube is therefore under compression, and the outer ring under a considerable tension, when the gun is at rest, but all parts of a mass of any thickness are strained and at work simultaneously and alike when the gun is under fire. This promises to be an essential principle in the fabrication of large guns. A fourth cause of strain is the enlargement of the inner part of a gun by the heat of frequent successive explosions. The perfect remedy for this and many other causes of failure would be perfect elasticity. Cast steel is obviously superior to other gun-metals not only in this quality, but in tenacity and hardness. On the whole, it would appear that the constantly improving and increasing production of steel in large masses, and the mechanical perfection of the method of hooping referred to, will shortly multiply service ordnance which shall be at least equal to the European experimental guns described. It is against such ordnance, then, that we have to protect our war-vessels. The comparative merits of rifles and smooth-bores, and of large and small calibres with

a given strain on the gun, and of wrought iron employed to a certain extent on Armstrong's plan, and of bronze hoops to equalize expansion by heat, and of various improvements in fabrication, are subjects of interest, but not of primary importance to our present inquiry.

The practicability of increasing the velocity of the shot without augmenting the strain on the gun, by means of an elastic cushion, as of air, around the cartridge, and of accelerating charges by means of compressed powder, &c., can only be mentioned here as additional elements of promise in the perfection of ordnance. All these subjects will be more fully discussed in the forthcoming work referred to.

The armor of European vessels consists, in nearly all cases, of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch solid plates and 18 inches wood backing. The *Minotaur* class of English ships will be plated with  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches of solid iron on 9 inches of wood. The *Roanoke* and *New Ironsides* (American) have  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch solid armor backed by 24 to 30 inches of oak. This protection, then, although a tolerable match for the best cast-iron ordnance, of which the 68-pdr., measured by powder burned and work done, is a fair representative (excepting the 15-inch Columbiad, which can hardly be called a tried service gun as yet), is probably no better than a wooden wall against the new ordnance that it may soon have to cope with. The *Monitor* class of vessels, however, have 10, 11, and 24 inches of iron armor; but it is laminated armor; and this brings us to another stage of our inquiry.

2d. *Solid and laminated plates compared.*—In Europe, laminated armor has been altogether abandoned, even as a matter of further experiment, partly because direct trials have proved it inferior, and partly because all experiments have seemed to establish the law that the resistance of plates is as the square of their thickness; for example, that one 4-inch plate is twice as strong as two 2-inch plates. The direct trial was the complete penetration of an 8-inch target, and the serious indentation and fracture of a 10-inch target (both composed of layers of good plates, generally  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch thick) stayed together every 8 inches) by a 68-pdr. smooth-bore and a 100-pdr. rifle at 200 yards, guns against which  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch solid plates are proof. But there was no wood behind the laminated targets. To what extent backing would have modified the result, the experimenters themselves do not pretend to know; yet they are satisfied without undertaking further trials. It is nowhere urged that wood backing adds to the strength of the plate before it in any important degree. Its use can only be to distribute and soften the blow on the structure behind,—the ribs of the vessel.

On the contrary, the more recent experiments in America, official and otherwise, indicate the superiority of laminated armor. A target  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, composed of inch and half-inch

plates, was but slightly indented by a 125-pound shot and 10 pounds of powder. But it should be observed that American experiments are made with heavy shot at velocities which are necessarily low, because the guns will not stand the extraordinary charges required to give heavy shot a high velocity. A laminated plate, with its considerable range of elasticity, has *time* enough to bend and spring, if hit by a slow ball, however heavy. But a rapid ball allows no chance for the operation of elasticity. A cannon-ball thrown against a copper caldron, for instance, by hand, will greatly indent it, and rebound; but a pistol-shot will pass through without springing or bulging it. Again, the best solid forged plates tried in England are undoubtedly superior to those usually tested here; for, although American iron is naturally better than English, it cannot be equally well worked by our lighter machinery. In fact, the fractures of many of our thick plates exhibit brittleness and hardness not observed in the best English, although the tensile strength of the former may be higher. The resistance of either laminated or solid plates to punching *in a machine* is directly as the area fractured, that is to say, as the total thickness. It is, therefore, assumed by some that their resistance to shot is the same. The resistance *does* appear to be as the fractured area; but that area is not the same with solid and laminated plates of equal aggregate thickness. In the former the shot-hole is conical, about the size of the shot in front, say 8 inches, but from 20 to 30 inches on the back; while the hole made in the latter by the same ball is more nearly cylindrical, and hence its area of fracture is much less. It is also observed that a rolled solid plate, though of equally good material, does not stand shot as well as a forged solid plate of equal thickness, because, as the strata composing the former are not thoroughly welded *to each other*, however homogeneous they may be individually, the rolled plate is in fact a series of thin plates, and is fractured like a laminated target. Finally, since it was the utmost work of a 150-lb. shot, with 50 pounds of powder and nearly 1800 feet velocity, to punch the best  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch solid armor, while the 8 inches of laminated armor above mentioned did not stand a 68-pdr. with 16 pounds of powder and less than 1600 feet velocity, the difference in resistance is quite sufficient to establish the superiority of the solid plate and leave a large margin for possible defects in the quality of the other. Still, our present knowledge of the subject is far from satisfactory. Further experiments, with uniform conditions, are very necessary. The cost of laminated armor is less than half that of thick plates. But its best feature is the strength it imparts to the vessel, and the facility with which it can be put on. A series of thin plates, breaking joints and bolted through the backing, not only fasten each other, but are in effect a continuous girder; while thick plates

impart no such strength to the ship or help to each other, but are actually weakened by the bolt-holes through which they are held in place.

3d. *Vertical and Inclined Armor.*—The general conclusion from experiments here and abroad is that a given thickness of iron measured on the line of fire offers equal resistance to shot, as they average, whether it is vertical or inclined. In England, a  $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch solid plate set at an angle of  $45^\circ$  was more injured by *elongated* 100-pound shot than a  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch solid vertical plate, both plates being of equal weight for the same vertical height. In America, a  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -inch laminated vertical target was indented about four times as deeply by a 125-pound *spherical* shot as a  $6\frac{3}{4}$ -inch laminated plate at an angle of  $27\frac{1}{4}^\circ$ . Round shot are certainly glanced by inclined armor, which has only to change the direction of the projectile, instead of stopping it. But flat-headed bolts are not glanced except when the armor lies at an impracticably flat angle. In Europe, inclined protection is wholly abandoned for the sides of vessels, on account of its cost, inconvenience, and waste of room in sea-going ships especially; and it is intended to construct some of Capt. Coles's cupolas or turrets with vertical sides.

*Steel Armor.*—It was at first supposed that high tensile strength and hardness would be as important elements in armor as in other structures designed to resist percussion and strain; and the term "steel-clad" ships was at once adopted in popular literature. In 1861, all the British iron and steel makers were invited to provide targets of their various products, for test. Cast steel, puddled steel, homogeneous metal, Bessemer steel, and hard and soft irons of many qualities, were fired at by 68 and 100 pounders, with the uniform result that the damage to the target was substantially in proportion to its hardness. Copper, however, was too soft. It was found that to avoid crumbling due to brittleness on the one hand, and easy punching due to extreme softness on the other, a *tough, ductile iron*, though not necessarily of the highest tensile strength, was the best medium to resist shot. Softness is a necessary element; but if hardness could be obtained without brittleness, it would, of course, be desirable. It is possible that a very low Bessemer steel, or rather iron, may yet be cheaply adapted to the service; but at present all steel and hard iron are inadequate.

#### THE STRUCTURE OF WAR-VESSELS.

1st. *Speed-Rams.* Although Stevens so fully appreciated the importance of high speed ten years ago as to put above 8000 horse-power in a war-vessel which with 4000 would have run as fast as any other war-vessel, no one else, either here or abroad, seems to have appreciated the immense importance of this subject, at least until Ericsson designed the *Paritan* and the *Dictator*. Indeed, if the choice lay between speed and protection, it



is by no means certain that a fleet wooden vessel with engines and boilers well below water would not whip a slow and clumsy iron-clad with never so thick armor. Superior speed guarantees, 1st, choice of position, ability to attack the enemy's weak side, and to run out of range when overpowered; 2d, power as a ram, to disable any vessel which cannot turn and sail as rapidly; 3d, ability to run past forts almost without risk of being hit at all, at ordinary ranges, and to pass rapidly out of range of any slow vessels intended for harbor-defence. Indeed, the difficulty of hitting a high-sided frigate—a most distinct mark—going at six or eight miles an hour, is so great that the admirals no longer fear to attack stone forts. But an engine of warfare almost as little appreciated as the high speed which is its absolute condition, is the Ram. Two opposite and grave errors appear to prevail as to this class of vessels. 1st. The heads of slow-going iron-clads are loaded down with mighty prows of quadruple plates, when every European vessel, at least, every one that they are intended to punch, is several knots faster. 2d. In England, especially, the fathers gravely discuss the possibility of making a ship *strong* enough to act as a ram without going to pieces,—just as if it was going to be fired out of a gun! It is a notorious fact that light-timbered wooden river-boats have frequently run into heavy sea-going vessels, and into wharves, cutting chasms below water which no practicable pumping-power could counteract, without being themselves put in a sinking condition, and without damage to their machinery. The necessity of speed is to *catch* the enemy: a very slow movement will then disable him. 3d. It is urged that *one* ram, however fast, cannot sink a vessel, because even a slow ship can keep her broadside away from another's prow, and hence that there must be two or more fast rams for each vessel of the enemy. Of course, a very angular blow would be glanced; but the enemy's *screw* is a more vulnerable point than his side. If he presents his stern, in trying to shield his side, his locomotive powers may be disabled, and then he may be disposed of at the ram's leisure. But great facility in turning is also a feature of primary importance in all vessels designed to run down others. The most convenient means of accomplishing this is the use of an independent screw-propeller under each quarter. By backing one and driving the other ahead, the vessel is turned rapidly on her centre or heel, while a vessel with a single screw cannot change its direction without greatly shifting its position. This division of power also prevents the liability to disaster from the possible failure of one-half of the driving machinery. And since one screw cannot be of sufficient diameter to propel a vessel of light draft at a high speed, two screws enable the power to be doubled with the same draft. This excellent feature was well understood by Stevens, and adopted in his battery.

2d. *Armor and Armament.*—The principles and structure of the new ordnance, and the thickness of armor to withstand such ordnance, have already been mentioned. One gun of given weight, and the armor necessary to protect both it and the machinery and men that work it, may be called a unit of power: the smallest vessel must carry this. The increase of power—the multiplication of these units—would appear to depend simply on the carrying-capacity of the vessel. A certain speed is also necessary; and this would also seem to depend solely on the weight of engines and boilers that the vessel can sustain. Now, carrying-capacity is entirely a question of size. By doubling all the lineal dimensions of a vessel of given form, her capacity is increased eight-fold; that is to say, she can carry eight times as much weight of engines, boilers, armor, and guns. Meanwhile, her resistance is only quadrupled, so that to propel each ton of her weight requires but half the power necessary to propel each ton of the weight of a vessel of half the dimensions. Large dimensions, then, are an element of the greatest practicable power and speed. The objection to large vessels is their draft of water, which limits their use for harbor-work. Hence there must be a class of small vessels to cope only with the *same class* of enemies.

But the efficiency of war-vessels need not depend solely on their size. Indeed, a small vessel provided with the improvements to be mentioned would perhaps conquer a large vessel without them. 1st. Two or three times the locomotive power now developed may be obtained by the use of improved boilers and machinery occupying the same space and employing the same amount of the vessel's buoyancy. This is to be accomplished by carrying very much higher steam-pressure, employing simple surface-condensers, and maintaining a much higher rate of combustion and vaporization, in accordance with the principles already tested in the best commercial-marine practice. 2d. At least five and perhaps ten times the work can be got out of a given armament by loading and manœuvring it faster, through the direct action of steam machinery. This subject is receiving special attention in America. Ericsson's and Coles's revolving gun-turrets, to make all the guns available on both sides of the ship or in any direction, dispense with half the armament necessary in the old broadside system. A rotating battery, designed by Mr. Julius King, of New Jersey, in which two or more guns are loading below deck while another in the same revolving frame, and covered by a shot-proof hood, may be trained, elevated, and fired above deck; Mr. E. A. Stevens's plan of elevating and lowering, by hydraulic machinery, the turn-table on which the gun-carriage is fixed, so that the gun can be fired above deck, and loaded and protected, except at the moment of firing, below a shot-proof structure; and especially Mr. Stevens's arrangement

for loading and cooling guns rapidly by simple steam machinery,—these and other inventions in this direction (to be illustrated in detail in the forthcoming work referred to) are vastly increasing the power of small batteries. 3d. The concentration of armor practicable in other respects is especially feasible if the armament of small batteries can be made very powerful. We have observed that any armor that a 6000-ton ship—say the *Warrior*—can carry from end to end is not proof against modern ordnance. But she could carry a *Monitor* turret six feet thick; and it is probable that many years will elapse before ordnance will be made to smash or pierce such protection. It must be remembered that many of the difficulties that menace the ordnance-maker—for instance, the unequal expansion of the metal by the heat of the explosion—are not encountered by the maker of armor. There must, of course, be a streak of armor at and extending a little below the water-line of any vessel, to prevent the entrance of water through shot-holes there, and the consequent sinking of the vessel. Bulkheads alone might not save her, as she is liable to be pierced in all her compartments. But there is no important reason for plating a ship ten or fifteen feet out of water from end to end, if she has a shot-proof deck at the water-line. She must have such a deck somewhere, so that, while its position at the water-line adds no extra weight, it prevents, in connection with the armor below it, the entrance of water and shot to the vital parts of the structure. All the great expanse of inferior or useless armor thus dispensed with may be added to thicken the turret, or short casemate, or small battery, whatever it may be, and so make it invulnerable. In the *Monitors* this is accomplished by dispensing with the whole upper part of the hull, except 12 to 24 inches above the water-line. It may be that such vessels will prove sea-worthy: they are certainly well adapted to harbor-defence, always providing that they have great speed. Another plan is to omit a wide streak of armor between the water-line and the battery which may begin say 6 feet above water. Shot-proof passages leading from the parts below water to the battery would, of course, be required. Thus the thickness of the parts really needing protection could be more than doubled; and, since the vessel would be as high out of water as an ordinary sea-going steamer, she would be equally sea-worthy. The manner in which some of these principles of construction have been carried out will be noticed in a brief

#### *Description of Prominent Iron-Clad Vessels,*

classified with reference to their protection. 1st. The *Minotaur* class (English, 3 vessels), 6621 tons, 390 feet long, 40 guns; the *Royal Oak* class (English, 5 vessels), 4045 tons, 277 feet long, 32 guns; the *Valiant* class (English, 2 vessels), 4063 tons, 275 feet long, 30 guns; and *La Gloire* class (French,

15 vessels), 257 feet long, 36 guns, are plated from stem to stern, from main deck to 4 or 5 feet below water. 2d. The *New Ironsides* (American), 3250 tons, 240 feet long, 18 guns; the *Achilles* (English), 6039 tons, 380 feet long, 26 guns; the *Favorite* (English), 2168 tons, 220 feet long, 8 guns; the *Enterprise* (English), 990 tons, 180 feet long, 4 guns; and the *Solferino* and *Magenta* (French), about 270 feet long, 26 casemate guns, are all plated from stem to stern for 3 to 5 feet above and the same below water, besides which the sides are plated to the upper deck amidships, forming central batteries or casemates which have plated bulkheads at their ends. The *Achilles's* casemate occupies 200 feet of her length amidships, and the *New Ironsides's* 170 feet. 3d. The *Warrior* and *Black Prince* (English), 6038 tons, 380 feet long, 26 protected guns, have casemates 200 feet long, plated from the upper deck to 5 feet below water, but they have no armor at the water-line forward and aft. All the above vessels carry the usual broadside guns. 4th. Ships with revolving turrets. The *Roanoke* (American), 265 feet long, has 3 turrets of 21 feet diameter inside, 9 feet height, and 11 inches thickness, carrying 6 15-inch guns. Of the two sea-going "*Monitors*," the *Puritan* is 340 feet long, 2 feet out of water, and carries 2 turrets 24 inches thick, and 4 15-inch guns; the *Dictator* is 320 feet long, and carries 1 turret and 2 15-inch guns. The smaller "*Monitors*," some 18 in number, carry 1 turret, like the *Roanoke's*, with 2 guns, and are about 200 feet long. The *Royal Sovereign* and *Prince Albert* (English), 230 feet long, are to carry respectively 5 and 6 turrets or cupolas on Captain Coles's plan. The guns, two in each turret, were intended to be 100-pdr. Armstrong rifled breech-loaders. All the vessels of the 4th class are completely plated from the upper deck to 4 or 5 feet below water, and from stem to stern, but are not as high out of water as the casemated ships; the hulls of the smaller "*Monitors*" are but 12 to 18 inches out of water in action. The *Stevens Battery*, 420 feet long, is of the 2d class as to the disposition of her armor. Her casemate is inclined, however, at an angle of  $27\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ ; her guns are upon the top of it, instead of within it, and are to be protected. The iron-clad vessels on the Western rivers are of great beam and light draft. Their armor is usually inclined at about  $45^{\circ}$ , and is of the 2d class as to disposition.

*Conclusions.*—1st. The greater part of the naval armor now completed and constructing is not proof against various kinds of modern experimental guns. 2d. While in America the official theory of progress in naval armament appears to be the superiority of cast-iron guns, small charges, and heavy shot at low velocities, the notorious fact upon which improvement proceeds in Europe is the superiority of steel guns, high charges, and light shot at excessive velocities. 3d. But the Americans were greatly in advance of the Euro-

peans in all the appointments of horizontal shell-firing at wooden walls; from which it may be inferred that they will not be behind them in fighting iron-clads, when the test comes, if Europeans should ever force that issue. 4th. Although the difficulties in fabricating strong guns are more numerous and serious than those encountered by the iron-clad-ship builder, the present state and rapid improvement of experimental ordnance should instruct us to prepare our vessels for heavier blows than have yet been struck, and to avoid the costly mistakes of the English and French, who, finding a certain protection proof against *service* guns, constructed navies only in time to find them completely vulnerable before the new class of guns which their enemies can at any time put into the service. 5th. Since the size of vessels, upon which alone depends their ability to carry *over all* the heavy armor thus rendered indispensable, is limited by the depth of harbors, the *concentration* of armor—a perfectly feasible

system for sea-going as well as harbor vessels—would appear to be absolutely necessary. 6th. High speed, to be attained chiefly by means of improved steam machinery, and accompanied by power of rapid turning, is essential to choice of position, to decreasing the risk of being hit by the shot of an enemy, especially from his forts, and particularly in enabling a vessel to operate as a ram. 7th. The comparative merits of solid and laminated armor can only be certainly decided after further experiments, although the former, as adopted by Europeans, is superior as far as the facts inform us. 8th. But in the situation of armor—the chief consideration of all—the Americans are certainly in advance, although the principle of making a small battery at the same time invulnerable and as effective as an ordinary large battery is nowhere completely carried out. Indeed, this is the principle, as far as we can now determine, upon which protection will be finally triumphant against attack.

THE UNITED STATES.

THE existence of the United States of America as a separate and independent nation usually dates from July 4, 1776, when the second Continental Congress passed the Declaration of Independence, dissolving all connection with Great Britain. The colonies, however, were virtually under their own government from the time of the meeting of the second Continental Congress, May 10, 1775, which body continued its sittings during the greater part of the Revolutionary War, and had the general direction of affairs. The powers of this Congress were not defined,—there was no settled form of government; but, their authority being of a revolutionary or provisional character, they exercised such as the necessities of the times required. The REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT continued until the Confederation was organized, the articles for which were adopted by the Congress as early as November 15, 1777, but were not finally ratified by all the Colonies until March 1, 1781. On the following day (March 2, 1781) Congress assembled under the Confederation. The CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT was intended to be perpetual; but it was soon found to be so defective, inefficient, and even powerless, that a convention

of delegates was called to meet at Philadelphia on the 14th of May, 1787, “for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting such alterations and provisions therein as shall render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government and the preservation of the Union.” The CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT was the result of the deliberations of this convention; for they adopted, on the 17th of September, 1787, that great and wise charter known as the Constitution of the United States. Eleven of the States having ratified this Constitution, Congress, on the 17th of September, 1788, resolved that it should go into operation on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1789.

It is under this Government—so just, so wise, and so beneficent—that the people of the United States have lived for the last seventy-three years, accomplishing a growth, a prosperity, and a power without a parallel in the annals of history, progressing, without check or abatement, in all that gives greatness and happiness to a people, until the outbreak of the present unhappy rebellion.

I. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The nineteenth Presidential term of four years since the establishment of the Government of the United States, under the Constitution adopted March 1, 1789, began on the 4th day of March, 1861, and it will expire on the 4th of March, 1865.

	Salary.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, PRESIDENT.....	\$25,000
John G. Nicolay, <i>Private Secretary</i> .....	2,500
William O. Stoddard, <i>Private Secretary to sign Patents</i> .....	1,500
HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, VICE-PRESIDENT.....	8,000

THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the Executive Department of the Government, who form the Cabinet, and hold their offices at the will of the President.

	Salary.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, New York, <i>Secretary of State</i> .....	\$8,000
SALMON P. CHASE, Ohio, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i> .....	8,000
EDWIN M. STANTON, Pennsylvania, <i>Secretary of War</i> .....	8,000
GIDEON WELLES, Connecticut, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i> .....	8,000
JOHN P. USHER, Indiana, <i>Secretary of the Interior</i> .....	8,000
MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Maryland, <i>Postmaster-General</i> .....	8,000
EDWARD BATES, Missouri, <i>Attorney-General</i> .....	8,000

# PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

## I. UNDER THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

### *Presidents of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1789.*

Name.	State.	Date of Appointment.	Born.	Died.	Name.	State.	Date of Appointment.	Born.	Died.
Peyton Randolph..	Va.	Sept. 5, 1774	1723	1775	Elias Boudinot.....	N. J.	Nov. 4, 1782	1740	1824
John Hancock.....	Mass.	May 24, 1775	1737	1793	Thomas Mifflin.....	Penn.	Nov. 3, 1783	1744	1800
Henry Laurens.....	S. C.	Nov. 1, 1777	1723	1792	Rich'd Henry Lee..	Va.	Nov. 30, 1786	1732	1794
John Jay.....	N. Y.	Dec. 10, 1778	1745	1829	Nathaniel Gorham..	Mass.	June 6, 1786	1738	1796
Sam'l Huntington..	Conn.	Sept. 28, 1779	1732	1796	Arthur St. Clair....	Penn.	Feb. 2, 1787	.....	1818
Thomas McKean....	Del.	July 10, 1781	1734	1817	Cyrus Griffin.....	Va.	Jan. 22, 1788	1748	1810
John Hanson.....	Md.	Nov. 5, 1781	.....	1783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## II. UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

### *Presidents of the United States.*

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.	Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
George Washington..	Va.	1789-1797	1732	1799	William H. Harrison	Ohio.	1841-1841	1773	1841
John Adams.....	Mass.	1797-1801	1735	1826	John Tyler.....	Va.	1841-1845	1790	1862
Thomas Jefferson....	Va.	1801-1809	1743	1826	James K. Polk.....	Tenn.	1845-1849	1795	1849
James Madison.....	Va.	1809-1817	1751	1837	Zachary Taylor.....	La.	1849-1850	1784	1850
James Monroe.....	Va.	1817-1825	1759	1831	Millard Fillmore....	N. Y.	1850-1853	1800	.....
John Quincy Adams..	Mass.	1825-1829	1767	1848	Franklin Pierce.....	N. H.	1853-1857	1804	.....
Andrew Jackson.....	Tenn.	1829-1837	1767	1845	James Buchanan.....	Penn.	1857-1861	1791	.....
Martin Van Buren....	N. Y.	1837-1841	1782	1862	Abraham Lincoln.....	Ill.	1861-.....	1809	.....

### *Vice-Presidents.*

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.	Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
John Adams.....	Mass.	1789-1797	1735	1826	Richard M. Johnson..	Ky.	1837-1841	1780	1850
Thomas Jefferson....	Va.	1797-1801	1743	1826	John Tyler.....	Va.	1841-1841	1790	1862
Aaron Burr... ..	N. Y.	1801-1805	1756	1836	George M. Dallas.....	Penn.	1845-1849	1792	.....
George Clinton.....	N. Y.	1805-1812	1739	1812	Millard Fillmore....	N. Y.	1849-1850	1800	.....
Elbridge Gerry.....	Mass.	1813-1814	1744	1814	William R. King.....	Ala.	1853-1853	1786	1853
Daniel D. Tompkins..	N. Y.	1817-1825	1774	1825	John C. Breckinridge	Ky.	1857-1861	1821	.....
John C. Calhoun.....	S. C.	1825-1832	1782	1850	Hannibal Hamlin....	Me.	1861-.....	1809	.....
Martin Van Buren....	N. Y.	1833-1837	1782	1862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

### *Secretaries of State.*

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.	Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Thomas Jefferson.....	Va.	1789-1794	1743	1826	Daniel Webster.....	Mass.	1841-1843	1782	1852
Edmund Randolph...	Va.	1794-1795	.....	1813	Hugh S. Legare.....	S. C.	1843-1843	1797	1843
Timothy Pickering...	Mass.	1795-1800	1745	1829	Abel P. Upshur.....	Va.	1843-1844	1790	1844
John Marshall.....	Va.	1800-1801	1755	1836	John C. Calhoun.....	S. C.	1844-1845	1782	1850
James Madison.....	Va.	1801-1809	1751	1837	James Buchanan.....	Penn.	1845-1849	1791	.....
Robert Smith.....	Mass.	1809-1811	.....	.....	John M. Clayton.....	Del.	1849-1850	1796	1856
James Monroe.....	Va.	1811-1817	1759	1831	Daniel Webster.....	Mass.	1850-1852	1782	1852
John Quincy Adams..	Mass.	1817-1825	1767	1848	Edward Everett.....	Mass.	1852-1853	1794	.....
Henry Clay.....	Ky.	1825-1829	1777	1852	William L. Marcy....	N. Y.	1853-1857	1786	1860
Martin Van Buren....	N. Y.	1829-1831	1782	1862	Lewis Cass.....	Mich.	1857-1861	1782	.....
Edward Livingston...	La.	1831-1833	1764	1836	Jeremiah S. Black....	Penn.	1861-1861	1810	.....
Louis McLane.....	Del.	1833-1835	1786	1857	William H. Seward...	N. Y.	1861-.....	1801	.....
John Forsyth.....	Ga.	1835-1841	1780	1841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Secretaries of the Treasury.*

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.	Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Alexander Hamilton	N. Y.	1789-1795	1757	1804	Thomas Ewing.....	Ohio.	1841-1841	1789	.....
Oliver Wolcott.....	Conn.	1795-1801	1759	1833	Walter Forward.....	Penn.	1841-1843	1786	1852
Samuel Dexter.....	Mass.	1801-1802	1761	1816	John C. Spencer.....	N. Y.	1843-1844	1787	1855
Albert Gallatin.....	Penn.	1802-1814	1761	1849	George M. Bibb.....	Ky.	1844-1845	1784	.....
George W. Campbell.	Tenn.	1814-1814	1768	1848	Robert J. Walker.....	Miss.	1845-1849	1801	.....
Alexander J. Dallas..	Penn.	1814-1817	1760	1817	Wm. M. Meredith.....	Penn.	1849-1850	.....	.....
William H. Crawford	Ga.	1817-1825	1772	1834	Thomas Corwin.....	Ohio.	1850-1853	1794	.....
Richard Rush.....	Penn.	1825-1829	1780	1860	James Guthrie.....	Ky.	1853-1857	1793	.....
Samuel D. Ingham...	Penn.	1829-1831	1779	1860	Howell Cobb.....	Ga.	1857-1860	1815	.....
Louis McLane.....	Del.	1831-1833	1786	1857	Philip F. Thomas.....	Md.	1860-1861	1810	.....
William J. Duane.....	Penn.	1833-1833	1780	.....	John A. Dix.....	N. Y.	1861-1861	1798	.....
Roger B. Taney.....	Md.	1833-1834	1777	.....	Salmon P. Chase.....	Ohio.	1861-.....	1808	.....
Levi Woodbury.....	N. H.	1834-1841	1789	1851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Secretaries of War.*

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.	Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Henry Knox.....	Mass.	1789-1795	1750	1806	Lewis Cass.....	Mich.	1831-1837	1782	.....
Timothy Pickering...	Penn.	1795-1795	1745	1829	Benjamin F. Butler...	N. Y.	1837-1837	.....	1860
John McHenry.....	Md.	1796-1800	.....	.....	Joel R. Poinsett.....	S. C.	1837-1841	1779	1851
Samuel Dexter.....	Mass.	1800-1800	1761	1816	John Bell.....	Tenn.	1841-1841	1797	.....
Roger Griswold.....	Conn.	1801-1801	1762	1812	John C. Spencer.....	N. Y.	1841-1843	1787	1855
Henry Dearborn.....	Mass.	1801-1809	1751	1829	James M. Porter.....	Penn.	1843-1844	.....	.....
William Eustis.....	Mass.	1809-1813	1754	1825	William Wilkins.....	Penn.	1844-1845	.....	.....
John Armstrong.....	N. Y.	1813-1814	1759	1843	William L. Marcy.....	N. Y.	1845-1849	1786	1860
James Monroe.....	Va.	1814-1815	1759	1831	George W. Crawford..	Ga.	1849-1850	1798	.....
William H. Crawford	Ga.	1815-1816	1772	1834	Charles M. Conrad....	La.	1850-1853	1807	.....
George Graham.....	Va.	1817-1817	1758	1826	Jefferson Davis.....	Miss.	1853-1857	1808	.....
John C. Calhoun.....	S. C.	1817-1825	1782	1850	John B. Floyd.....	Va.	1857-1860	1805	.....
James Barbour.....	Va.	1825-1828	1776	1842	Joseph Holt.....	Ky.	1860-1861	1807	.....
Peter B. Porter.....	N. Y.	1828-1829	1773	1844	Simon Cameron.....	Penn.	1861-1862	1799	.....
John H. Eaton.....	Tenn.	1829-1831	1790	1856	Edwin M. Stanton....	Penn.	1862-.....	.....	.....

*Secretaries of the Navy.*

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.	Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
George Cabot.....	Mass.	1798-1798	1751	1823	George E. Badger.....	N. C.	1841-1841	1795	.....
Benjamin Stoddert...	Md.	1798-1801	.....	.....	Abel P. Upshur.....	Va.	1841-1843	1790	1844
Robert Smith.....	Md.	1801-1805	1757	1842	David Henshaw.....	Mass.	1843-1844	1791	1852
Jacob Crowninshield	Mass.	1805-1809	.....	.....	Thomas W. Gilmer...	Va.	1844-1844	.....	1844
Paul Hamilton.....	S. C.	1809-1813	.....	1816	John Y. Mason.....	Va.	1844-1845	1795	1859
William Jones.....	Penn.	1813-1814	.....	.....	George Bancroft.....	Mass.	1845-1846	1800	.....
B. W. Crowninshield..	Mass.	1814-1818	1774	1851	John Y. Mason.....	Va.	1846-1849	1795	1859
Smith Thompson.....	N. Y.	1818-1823	1767	1843	William B. Preston...	Va.	1849-1850	.....	.....
John Rodgers.....	.....	1823-1823	1765	1838	William A. Graham...	N. C.	1850-1852	1800	.....
Samuel L. Southard..	N. J.	1823-1829	1787	1842	John P. Kennedy.....	Md.	1852-1853	1795	.....
John Branch.....	N. C.	1829-1831	1782	.....	James C. Dobbin.....	N. C.	1853-1857	1814	1857
Levi Woodbury.....	N. H.	1831-1834	1789	1851	Isaac Toucey.....	Conn.	1857-1861	1798	.....
Mahlon Dickerson....	N. J.	1834-1838	1769	1853	Gideon Welles.....	Conn.	1861-.....	1802	.....
James K. Paulding...	N. Y.	1838-1841	1779	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Postmasters-General.*

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.	Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Samuel Osgood.....	Mass.	1789-1791	1748	1818	Gideon Granger.....	Conn.	1801-1814	1767	1822
Timothy Pickering...	Penn.	1791-1795	1745	1829	Return J. Meigs, Jr....	Ohio.	1814-1823	1766	1826
Joseph Habersham...	Ga.	1795-1801	1750	1815	John McLean.....	Ohio.	1823-1829	1785	1861



*Postmasters-General.—Continued.*

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.	Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
William T. Barry.....	Ky.	1829-1835	1785	1835	Nathan K. Hall.....	N. Y.	1850-1852	1810	1861
Amos Kendall.....	Ky.	1835-1840	1789	.....	Samuel D. Hubbard..	Conn.	1852-1853	1799	1855
John M. Niles.....	Conn.	1840-1841	1787	1856	James Campbell.....	Penn.	1853-1857	.....	.....
Francis Granger.....	N. Y.	1841-1841	1787	.....	Aaron V. Brown.....	Tenn.	1857-1860	.....	1860
Chas. A. Wickliffe.....	Ky.	1841-1845	.....	.....	Joseph Holt.....	Ky.	1860-1860	1807	.....
Cave Johnson.....	Tenn.	1845-1849	.....	.....	Horatio King.....	.....	1860-1861	.....	.....
Jacob Collamer.....	Vt.	1849-1850	1792	.....	Montgomery Blair....	Md.	1861-.....	.....	.....

*Attorneys-General.*

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.	Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Edmund Randolph...	Va.	1789-1794	.....	1813	Henry D. Gilpin.....	Penn.	1840-1841	1801	1860
William Bradford.....	Penn.	1794-1795	1756	1795	John J. Crittenden...	Ky.	1841-1841	1786	.....
Charles Lee.....	Va.	1795-1801	1757	1815	Hugh S. Legare.....	S. C.	1841-1849	1797	1843
Levi Lincoln.....	Mass.	1801-1805	1749	1820	John Nelson.....	Md.	1843-1845	1791	1860
Robert Smith.....	Md.	1805-1805	1757	1842	John Y. Mason.....	Va.	1845-1846	1795	1859
John Breckinridge...	Ky.	1805-1807	.....	1806	Nathan Clifford.....	Me.	1846-1848	1813	.....
Cæsar A. Rodney.....	Del.	1807-1811	.....	1824	Isaac Toucey.....	Conn.	1848-1849	1798	.....
William Pinkney.....	Md.	1811-1814	1765	1822	Reverdy Johnson.....	Md.	1849-1850	1796	.....
Richard Rush.....	Penn.	1814-1817	1750	1860	John J. Crittenden...	Ky.	1850-1853	1786	.....
William Wirt.....	Va.	1817-1829	1772	1834	Caleb Cushing.....	Mass.	1853-1857	1800	.....
John M. Berrien.....	Ga.	1829-1831	1781	1856	Jeremiah S. Black....	Penn.	1857-1860	1810	.....
Roger B. Taney.....	Md.	1831-1833	1777	.....	Edwin M. Stanton....	Penn.	1860-1861	.....	.....
Benjamin F. Butler...	N. Y.	1833-1838	.....	1860	Edward Bates.....	Mo.	1861-.....	1791	.....
Felix Grundy.....	Tenn.	1838-1840	1770	1840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Secretaries of the Interior.*

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.	Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
Thomas Ewing.....	Ohio.	1849-1850	1789	.....	Robert McClelland...	Mich.	1853-1857	.....	.....
T. M. T. McKennan...	Penn.	1850-1850	.....	1852	Jacob Thompson.....	Miss.	1857-1861	1810	.....
Alex'r H. H. Stuart..	Va.	1850-1853	.....	.....	Caleb B. Smith*.....	Ind.	1861-1862	1808	.....

\*Succeeded by Hon. John P. Usher, of Indiana.

*Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.*

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.	Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
John Jay.....	N. Y.	1789-1795	1745	1829	John Marshall.....	Va.	1801-1836	1755	1836
John Rutledge.....	S. C.	1795-1795	.....	1800	Roger B. Taney.....	Md.	1836-.....	1777	.....
Oliver Ellsworth.....	Conn.	1796-1801	1752	1807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Speakers of the House of Representatives.*

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.	Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
F. A. Muhlenburgh...	Penn.	1789-1791	1750	1801	John W. Taylor.....	N. Y.	1820-1821	1784	1854
Jonathan Trumbull...	Conn.	1791-1793	1740	1809	Philip P. Barbour....	Va.	1821-1823	1779	1839
F. A. Muhlenburgh...	Penn.	1793-1795	1750	1801	Henry Clay.....	Ky.	1823-1825	1777	1852
Jonathan Dayton.....	N. J.	1795-1799	1756	1824	John W. Taylor.....	N. Y.	1825-1827	1784	1854
Theodore Sedgwick...	Mass.	1799-1801	1748	1813	Andrew Stevenson....	Va.	1827-1834	1784	1857
Nathaniel Macon.....	N. C.	1801-1807	1757	1837	John Bell.....	Tenn.	1834-1835	1797	.....
Joseph B. Varnum...	Mass.	1807-1811	1750	1821	James K. Polk.....	Tenn.	1835-1839	1795	1849
Henry Clay.....	Ky.	1811-1814	1777	1852	Robert M. T. Hunter	Va.	1839-1841	1809	.....
Langdon Cheeves.....	S. C.	1814-1815	1776	1857	John White.....	Ky.	1841-1843	1805	.....
Henry Clay.....	Ky.	1815-1820	1777	1852	John W. Jones.....	Va.	1843-1845	1806	.....

*Speakers of the House of Representatives.—Continued.*

Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.	Name.	State.	Term of Service.	Born.	Died.
John W. Davis.....	Ind.	1845-1847	.....	.....	Nathan P. Banks....	Mass.	1855-1857	1816	.....
Robert C. Winthrop..	Mass.	1847-1849	1809	.....	James L. Orr.....	S. C.	1857-1859	1822	.....
Howell Cobb.....	Ga.	1849-1851	1815	.....	William Pennington.	N. J.	1859-1861	1795	1862
Linn Boyd.....	Ky.	1851-1855	1800	.....	Galusha A. Grow.....	Penn.	1861-1863	1823	...

*Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.*

## THE CONGRESSES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Time.	Where held.	Time.	Where held.
I. Mar. 4, 1789, to Mar. 3, 1791	New York 2 sessions, and 3d in Phila.	XVIII. Dec. 1, 1823, to Mar. 3, 1825	Washington.
II. Oct. 24, 1791, to March 2, 1793	Philadelphia.	XIX. Dec. 5, 1825, to Mar. 3, 1827	do.
III. Dec. 2, 1793, to March 3, 1795	do.	XX. Dec. 3, 1827, to Mar. 3, 1829	do.
IV. Dec. 7, 1795, to March 3, 1797	do.	XXI. Dec. 7, 1829, to Mar. 3, 1831	do.
V. May 15, 1797, to March 3, 1799	do.	XXII. Dec. 5, 1831, to Mar. 3, 1833	do.
VI. Dec. 2, 1799, to March 3, 1801	1st session at Phila., 2d at Washington.	XXIII. Dec. 2, 1833, to Mar. 3, 1835	do.
VII. Dec. 7, 1801, to March 3, 1803	Washington.	XXIV. Dec. 7, 1835, to Mar. 3, 1837	do.
VIII. Oct. 17, 1803, to March 3, 1805	do.	XXV. Sept. 4, 1837, to Mar. 3, 1839	do.
IX. Dec. 2, 1805, to March 3, 1807	do.	XXVI. Dec. 2, 1839, to Mar. 3, 1841	do.
X. Oct. 23, 1807, to March 3, 1809	do.	XXVII. May 31, '41, to Mar. 3, 1845	do.
XI. May 22, 1809, to March 3, 1811	do.	XXVIII. Dec. 4, 1845, to Mar. 3, 1846	do.
XII. Nov. 4, 1811, to March 3, 1813	do.	XXIX. Dec. 1, 1846, to Mar. 3, 1847	do.
XIII. May 24, 1813, to March 3, 1815	do.	XXX. Dec. 8, 1847, to Mar. 3, 1849	do.
XIV. Dec. 4, 1815, to March 3, 1817	do.	XXXI. Dec. 3, 1849, to Mar. 3, 1851	do.
XV. Dec. 1, 1817, to March 3, 1819	do.	XXXII. Dec. 1, 1851, to Mar. 3, 1853	do.
XVI. Dec. 8, 1819, to March 3, 1821	do.	XXXIII. Dec. 5, 1853, to Mar. 3, 1855	do.
XVII. Dec. 3, 1821, to March 3, 1823	do.	XXXIV. Dec. 5, 1855, to Mar. 3, 1857	do.
		XXXV. Dec. 7, 1857, to Mar. 3, 1859	do.
		XXXVI. Dec. 5, 1859, to Mar. 3, 1861	do.
		XXXVII. July 4, 1861, to Mar. 3, 1863	do.



## I. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(Corrected at the Department of State, Nov. 1862.)

Names and Offices.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, <i>Secretary of State</i> .....	New York.....	\$8,000
FREDERICK W. SEWARD, <i>Assistant Secretary of State</i> .....	New York.....	3,000
WILLIAM HUNTER, <i>Chief Clerk</i> .....	Rhode Island.....	2,200
GEORGE E. BAKER, <i>Disbursing Clerk</i> .....	New York.....	2,000
JOHN A. JONES, <i>Superintendent of Statistics</i> .....	Illinois.....	2,000
ALEXANDER H. DERRICK, <i>Diplomatic Bureau</i> .....	Pennsylvania.....	1,800
ROBERT S. CHILTON, " " .....	New York.....	1,800
JAMES S. MCKIE, " " .....	Maryland.....	1,800
ROBERT S. CHEW, <i>Consular Bureau</i> .....	Virginia.....	1,800
GEORGE J. ABBOT, " " .....	New Hampshire.....	1,800
WILLIAM HOGAN, <i>Translator</i> .....	New York.....	1,800
FERDINAND JEFFERSON, <i>Clerk of Rolls</i> .....	District of Columbia.....	1,000
GEORGE J. BARTLE, <i>Clerk of Commissions and Pardons</i> .....	Virginia.....	1,600
THOMAS L. FORREST, <i>Passport Clerk</i> .....	Illinois.....	1,400

The Department of State is organized in the following manner:—

*The Diplomatic Branch* has charge of all correspondence between the Department and diplomatic agents of the United States abroad, and those of foreign powers accredited to this Government, as well as the consular representatives of such powers in the United States. The bureau is in three divisions, each having a principal clerk with assistants. The first division embraces the following countries:—England, France, Russia, Netherlands, China, and all insular and colonial dependencies, and the corresponding legations. The second, Spain, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Prussia, Portugal, Italy, Rome, Switzerland, Turkey, Japan, Barbary States, Siam, and all insular and colonial dependencies, and the corresponding legations. The third, all the Spanish-American States; the Sandwich Islands; Hayti, Dominica, and any other States of the Western hemisphere not a colonial dependency, also all their legations.

*The Consular Branch* has charge of the correspondence, &c. between the Department and the consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents of the United States abroad. It consists of two divisions; the first of which has charge of the countries named in the first and second divisions of the diplomatic bureau, and the other of those named in the third division of the said bureau.

*The Disbursing Agent* has charge of all matters connected with accounts relating to any fund disbursed by the Department.

*The Translator*, in addition to his regular duties, records the commissions of foreign consuls and vice-consuls, when not in English, upon which exequaturs are issued.

*The Clerk of Appointments and Commissions* makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, nominations to the Senate, exequaturs, and records, when in English, the commissions upon which the latter are issued. He

also prepares and records pardons and remissions, and registers and files the papers on which they are founded. Has charge of the seal of the United States.

*The Clerk of Rolls and Archives* has charge of the enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress as they are received from the President; prepares authenticated copies thereof, and superintends their publication; writes and answers letters connected therewith; keeps files of letters received; is the custodian of old archives, &c.

*The Clerk of Authentications* has charge of the seal of the Department, and prepares and attaches certificates to papers presented for authentication; records all letters from the Department other than diplomatic and consular; has charge of Territorial business.

*The Passport Clerk* makes out and records passports, and files the papers on which they are granted.

*The Superintendent of Statistics* prepares the annual report, required to be communicated to Congress within sixty days after the commencement of each ordinary session, of all changes and modifications in the commercial system of other nations, and all other commercial information communicated to the Department by consular and diplomatic agents of the government abroad, or contained in the official publications of other governments, which the Secretary of State may deem sufficiently important.

NOTE.—By an Act of Congress, approved September 15, 1789, it was enacted that the Executive Department of the government, denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs, should thereafter be denominated the Department of State, and the principal officer therein be called the Secretary of State. At that period the salary of the Secretary was \$3500 per annum; that of the Chief Clerk, \$800 per annum; those of the other clerks, \$500 per annum.

## INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

By the Act of Congress of August 18, 1856, "To regulate the Diplomatic and Consular Systems of the United States," the Ministers and other Diplomatic Agents of the United States in foreign countries are paid by salaries, and the outfit is abolished.

## MINISTERS AND DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Corrected at the Department of State, Nov. 1, 1862.)

*Envoys Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	Capital.	State from which appointed.
Charles Francis Adams...	1861	\$17,500	Great Britain..	London .....	Massachusetts.
Simon Cameron .....	1862	12,000	Russia .....	St. Petersburg..	Pennsylvania.
William L. Dayton .....	1861	17,500	France .....	Paris .....	New Jersey.
Gustavus Koerner .....	1862	12,000	Spain .....	Madrid .....	Illinois.
Norman B. Judd .....	1861	12,000	Prussia .....	Berlin .....	Illinois.
J. Lothrop Motley .....	1861	12,000	Austria .....	Vienna .....	Massachusetts.
George P. Marsh .....	1861	12,000	Italy .....	Turin .....	Vermont.
Anson Burlingame .....	1861	12,000	China .....	Pekin .....	Massachusetts.
Thomas Corwin .....	1861	12,000	Mexico .....	Mexico .....	Ohio.
James Watson Webb .....	1861	12,000	Brazil .....	Rio Janeiro .....	New York.
Thomas H. Nelson .....	1861	10,000	Chili .....	Santiago .....	Indiana.
Christopher Robinson .....	1861	10,000	Peru .....	Lima .....	Rhode Island.

*Ministers Resident.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	Capital.	State from which appointed.
James E. Harvey .....	1861	\$7,500	Portugal .....	Lisbon .....	Pennsylvania.
Henry S. Sanford .....	"	7,500	Belgium .....	Brussels .....	Connecticut.
James S. Pike .....	"	7,500	Netherlands ..	The Hague .....	Maine.
Bradford R. Wood .....	"	7,500	Denmark .....	Copenhagen .....	New York.
Jacob S. Haldeman .....	"	7,500	{ Sweden and Norway .....	Stockholm .....	Pennsylvania.
George G. Fogg .....	"	7,500	Switzerland ..	Berne .....	N. Hampshire.
R. M. Blatchford .....	"	7,500	Pontif. States.	Rome .....	New York.
Edward Joy Morris .....	"	7,500	Turkey .....	Constantinople..	Pennsylvania.
Robert H. Pruyn .....	"	7,500	Japan .....	Yedo .....	New York.
Andrew B. Dickinson .....	"	7,500	Nicaragua .....	Nicaragua .....	"
Charles N. Riotte .....	"	7,500	Costa Rica .....		Texas.
Elisha O. Crosby .....	"	7,500	Guatemala .....	Guatemala .....	New York.
Jas. R. Partridge .....	1862	7,500	Honduras .....	Comayagua .....	Maryland.
Allan A. Burton .....	1861	7,500	New Granada.	Bogota .....	Kentucky.
Erastus D. Culver .....	1862	7,500	Venezuela .....	Caracas .....	New York.
Frederick Hassaurek .....	1861	7,500	Ecuador .....	Quito .....	Ohio.
Robert C. Kirk .....	1862	7,500	Argen. Confed.	Parana .....	Ohio.
David K. Carter .....	1861	7,500	Bolivia .....	La Paz .....	Ohio.

*Commissioners.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	Capital.	State from which appointed.
Thomas J. Dryer .....	1861	\$7,500	Hawaiian Isls.	Honolulu .....	California.
Charles A. Washburne .....	"	7,500	Paraguay .....	Asuncion .....	California.

*Secretaries of Legation.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	Capital.	State from which appointed.
Charles L. Wilson.....	1861	\$2,625	England.....	London.....	Illinois.
Bayard Taylor.....	1862	1,800	Russia.....	St. Petersburg...	New York.
William S. Pennington ...	1861	2,625	France.....	Paris.....	New Jersey.
Horatio J. Perry.....	"	1,800	Spain.....	Madrid.....	N. Hampshire.
(Post never filled.).....	.....	1,500	Portugal.....	Lisbon.	
Aaron Goodrich.....	"	1,500	Belgium.....	Brussels.....	Minnesota.
(Post never filled.).....	.....	1,500	Netherlands....	The Hague.	
" " ".....	.....	1,500	Denmark.....	Copenhagen.	
" " ".....	.....	1,500	{ Sweden and Norway....	Stockholm.	
Hermann Kreismann.....	"	1,800	Prussia.....	Berlin.....	Illinois.
George W. Lippitt.....	1856	1,800	Austria.....	Vienna.....	Rhode Island.
(Post never filled.).....	.....	1,500	Switzerland....	Berne.	
Green Clay.....	1862	1,500	Italy.....	Turin.....	Kentucky.
(Post never filled.).....	.....	1,500	Pontif. States.	Rome.	
John P. Brown.....	1858	3,000	Turkey.....	Constantinople...	Ohio.
S. Wells Williams.....	.....	3,000	China.....	Pekin.	
William H. Corwin.....	1861	1,800	Mexico.....	Mexico.....	Ohio.
(Post never filled.).....	.....	1,500	Nicaragua.....	Nicaragua.	
" " ".....	.....	1,500	Guatemala.....	Guatemala.	
" " ".....	.....	1,500	New Grenada..	Bogota.	
" " ".....	.....	1,500	Venezuela.....	Caracas.	
" " ".....	.....	1,500	Ecuador.....	Quito.	
" " ".....	.....	1,800	Brazil.....	Rio de Janeiro.	
" " ".....	.....	1,500	Argen. Confed.	Parana.	
" " ".....	.....	1,500	Chili.....	Santiago.	
" " ".....	.....	1,500	Peru.....	Lima.	
" " ".....	.....	1,500	Bolivia.....	La Paz.	

*Assistant Secretaries of Legation.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Foreign country to which appointed.	Capital.	State from which appointed.
Benjamin Moran.....	1857	1,500	England.....	London.....	Pennsylvania.
W. L. Dayton, Jr.....	1861	1,500	France.....	Paris.....	New Jersey.

*Consuls and Commercial Agents.*

(C., Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul; C.A., Commercial Agent.)

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	City.	State from which appointed.
<b>ENGLAND.</b>					
Freeman H. Morse.....C.	1861	\$7,500	Great Britain..	London.....	Maine.
Thomas H. Dudley.....C.	"	7,500	England.....	Liverpool.....	New Jersey.
James W. Marshall.....C.	"	2,000	".....	Leeds.....	Pennsylvania.
Henry W. Lord.....C.	"	2,000	".....	Manchester.....	Michigan.
John Britton.....C.	"	2,000	".....	Southampton....	New York.
Zebina Eastman.....C.	"	†1,500	".....	Bristol.....	Illinois.
Charles D. Cleveland...C.	"	†1,500	".....	Cardiff.....	Pennsylvania.
Joseph H. McChesney..C.	1862	†1,500	".....	Newcastle.....	Illinois.
Thomas W. Fox.....C.	1823	Fees	".....	*Plymouth.....	England.
Alfred Fox.....V.C.	1858	Fees	".....	*Falmouth.....	"

\* At liberty to transact business. Those not thus marked are not.

† Compensation, \$1500 per annum under act of Aug. 2, 1861.

## Consuls and Commercial Agents (Continued).

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	Capital.	State from which appointed.
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>					
Warner L. Underwood.C.	1862	3,000	Scotland.....	Glasgow.....	Kentucky.
Hugh Smith.....C.	1861	2,000	" .....	Dundee .....	"
Neil McEachlan.....C.	"	Fees	" .....	*Leith .....	Indiana.
<b>IRELAND.</b>					
John Young.....C.	"	2,000	Ireland.....	Belfast.....	Indiana.
Edwin G. Eastman.....C.	1862	2,000	" .....	Cork .....	"
Henry B. Hammond....C.	1861	Fees	" .....	*Dublin .....	Massachusetts.
William B. West.....C.	"	Fees	" .....	*Galway.....	Wisconsin.
Alexander Henderson.C.	1862	Fees	" .....	*Londonderry....	Pennsylvania.
<b>CHINA.</b>					
Horace N. Congar.....C.	1861	\$3,500	China .....	Hong-Kong .....	New Jersey.
<b>EAST INDIES.</b>					
Nath'l P. Jacobs, Consul-Gen'l British India.....	1862	5,000	East Indies....	Calcutta.....	Michigan.
John P. O'Sullivan.....C.	1858	2,500	" .....	Singapore.....	California.
George W. Healey ...V.C.	1861	Fees	" .....	*Bombay.....	Massachusetts.
John Black.....C.A.	1850	Fees	" .....	*Ceylon.....	Ceylon.
<b>AUSTRALIA.</b>					
William Blanchard.....C.	1861	4,000	Australia.....	Melbourne.....	Dist. Columbia.
Edward Leavenworth..C.	"	Fees	" .....	Sidney, N.S.W....	New York.
<b>TASMANIA.</b>					
Duncan McPherson..V.C.	"	Fees	Tasmania.....	*Hobart Town...	Tasmania.
<b>NEW ZEALAND.</b>					
Geo. H. Leavenworth..C.	1859	1,000	New Zealand..	*Bay of Islands..	New York.
<b>IN AND NEAR EUROPE AND AFRICA.</b>					
Thomas Shankland.....C.	1862	2,500	{ Europe and	Port Louis.....	New York.
Thomas McDowell.....C.	"	1,000	{ Africa.....	Cape Town.....	New Jersey.
Horatio J. Sprague.....C.	"	Fees	" .....	Gibraltar.....	Massachusetts.
William Winthrop.....C.	1834	†1,500	" .....	Malta.....	"
Georges Gerard.....C.	1862	Fees	" .....	St. Helena.....	Pennsylvania.
<b>IONIAN ISLANDS.</b>					
Amos S. York.....C.	1853	Fees	Ionian Islands.	Zante.....	Zante.
<b>NORTH AMERICA.</b>					
Joshua R. Giddings, Consul-General British N. American Provinces...	1861	4,000	North America	Montreal .....	Ohio.
Mortimer M. Jackson..C.	"	2,000	" .....	Halifax, N.S.....	Wisconsin.
Jay H. Sherman .....	"	1,500	" .....	Prince Ed. Is....	Vermont.
Convers O. Leach .....	1862	†1,500	" .....	*St. John, N.F....	Maryland.
Benjamin H. Norton..C.	1842	1,500	" .....	*Pictou, N.S.....	Massachusetts.
James Q. Howard.....C.	1861	1,500	" .....	*St. John, N.B....	Ohio.
Thos. Fitman.....C.	"	1,500	" .....	*Gaspé Basin,C.E	Dist. Columbia.
Chas. S. Ogden.....C.	"	1,500	" .....	Quebec.....	Pennsylvania.
Allen Francis.....C.	"	Fees	" .....	Victoria, V. I....	Illinois.
<b>WEST INDIES.</b>					
John T. Neal .....	"	2,000	West Indies....	Kingston, Jam....	Kansas.
Samuel Whiting.....C.	"	2,000	" .....	Nassau, N.P.....	Minnesota.
John E. Newport.....C.	"	2,000	" .....	Turk's Island....	Pennsylvania.
Edward Trowbridge ...C.	"	†1,000	" .....	Barbadoes.....	Connecticut.
George Hogg .....	"	†1,500	" .....	Is. of Trinidad...	Pennsylvania.
Charles M. Allen.....C.	"	†1,500	" .....	Bermuda.....	New York.

## Consuls and Commercial Agents (Continued).

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	City.	State from which appointed.
N. D. Keneaster .....C.A.	1861	†\$1,500	"	Antigua.....	Virginia.
Emile S. Delisle.....C.A.	"	Fees	"	*St. Christopher.	St. Christopher.
SOUTH AMERICA.					
Theodore D. Edwards..C.	"	2,000	South America	Demarara.....	Kentucky.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.					
W. H. Smiley.....C.A.	1850	1,000	Falkland Isla.	*Port Stanley....	Rhode Island.
AFRICA.					
Daniel R. B. Upton ....C.	1858	Fees	Africa.....	*Bathurst.....	New York.
RUSSIA.					
Wm. E. Phelps.....C.	1862	2,000	Russia.....	St. Petersburg...	Illinois.
John P. Hatterscheidt.C.	1861	2,000	Russia.....	Moscow.....	Kansas.
Timothy C. Smith .....C.	"	2,000	" .....	Odessa.....	Vermont.
Henry B. Stacy.....C.	"	2,000	" .....	Revel.....	"
Perry McD. Collins..C.A.	"	†1,500	" .....	Amoor River .....	California.
A. Schwartz .....	1864	Fees	" .....	*Riga.....	Russia.
Edmund Brandt.....C.	1862	Fees	" .....	*Archangel.....	"
Reynold Freneckell.....C.	1850	Fees	" .....	*Helsingfors.....	Finland.
FRENCH DOMINIONS.					
John Bigelow.....C.	1861	5,000	Fr. Dominions.	Paris .....	New York.
James O. Putnam .....C.	"	6,000	"	Havre.....	"
George W. Van Horne.C.	"	2,500	"	Marseilles.....	Iowa.
Clarendon Davisson....C.	"	2,000	"	Bordeaux.....	Missouri. *
Thaddeus Hyatt.....C.	"	1,500	"	La Rochelle.....	Kansas.
James Lesley.....C.	"	1,500	"	Lyons.....	Pennsylvania.
Jas. de la Montagnie ...C.	"	†1,500	"	Nantes.....	New York.
Geo. P. Van Wyck.....C.	1862	Fees	"	*Bayonne.....	New Jersey.
Thos. P. Smith.....C.	"	†1,500	"	Napon. Vendée....	Massachusetts.
William Slade .....	1861	†1,500	"	Nice.....	Ohio.
WEST INDIES.					
Andrew G. Carothers.V.C.	1862	Fees	West Indies....	*Guadeloupe .....	Dist. Columbia.
" " ..C.	"	†1,500	"	Martinique.....	"
AFRICA.					
" ..C.	"	†1,500	Africa.....	Algiers.....	Ohio.
AMERICA.					
Samuel E. Fabens.....C.	1857	Fees	America.....	*Cayenne.....	Massachusetts.
George Hughes.....C.A.	1850	Fees	"	*St Pierre, Mique- [lon,	"
SPANISH DOMINIONS.					
Ebenezer S. Eggleston.C.	1861	1,500	Sp. Dominions.	Cadiz.....	Michigan.
A. M. Hancock.....C.	"	1,500	"	Malaga.....	Kentucky.
John A. Little.....C.	"	†1,500	"	Barcelona.....	Massachusetts.
Henry B. Robinson.....C.)	1862	†1,500	"	Port Mahon .....	Pennsylvania.
John Morand.....C.	1852	Fees	"	*Denia.....	Spain.
George Kent.....C.	1861	†1,500	"	Valencia.....	Maine.
Manuel Barcena .....	"	Fees	"	*Vigo.....	Spain.
William L. Giro .....	1853	Fees	"	*Alicante .....	"
Daniel Evans.....C.	1862	†1,500	"	Bilbao .....	Illinois.
Richard C. Hannah.....C.	"	†1,500	"	Santander.....	Indiana.
John Cunningham.....C.	1859	Fees	"	*Seville .....	Spain.
CUBA.					
Robt W. Shufeldt, C. Gen.	1861	6,000	Cuba.....	Havana.....	New York.
Lucius H. Chandler....C.	"	2,500	" .....	Matanzas.....	Virginia.
William H. Russell ....C.	"	2,500	" .....	Trinidad de Cuba.	Missouri.
Elisha F. Wallace.....C.	"	2,500	" .....	St. Jago de Cuba.	New York.

*Consuls and Commercial Agents (Continued).*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	City.	State from which appointed.
<b>PORTO RICO.</b>					
John J. Hyde.....C.	1862	\$2,000	Porto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Connecticut.
James C. Gallaher.....C.	1837	1,500	".....	Ponce.....	Pennsylvania.
<b>OTHER SPANISH ISLANDS.</b>					
Wm. H. Dabney.....C.	1862	Fees	Sp. Islands.....	*Teneriffe.....	Rhode Island.
Charles Griswold.....C.	1856	Fees	".....	*Manilla.....	New York.
<b>PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.</b>					
Chas. A. Munro.....C.	1861	†1,500	Por. Dominions	Lisbon.....	New York.
Henry W. Diman.....C.	1862	1,500	"	Oporto.....	"
George True.....C.	1861	1,500	"	Funchal.....	Ohio.
Charles W. Dabney.....C.	1846	750	"	*Fayal, Azores...	Massachusetts.
W. H. Morse.....C.	1856	750	"	{ *Santiago, Cape de Verde.....	New York.
".....C.	"	Fees	"	*Mozambique.....	"
W. P. Jones.....C.	1862	†1,500	"	*Macao.....	Illinois.
Abraham Hanson.....C.	1862	Fees	"	*Bissao.....	Wisconsin.
R. Cunningham....V.C.A.	"	1,000	"	{ *St. Paul de Loando.....	"
F. de Azis Belard....C.A.	1860	Fees	"	*St. Thomé.....	St. Thomé.
".....C.	"	"	"	Mozambique.....	"
<b>BELGIUM.</b>					
A. W. Crawford.....C.	1861	2,500	Belgium.....	Antwerp.....	Pennsylvania.
Marcus J. Levison.....C.	"	Fees	".....	Ghent.....	Belgium.
".....C.	"	"	".....	Liege.....	"
<b>NETHERLANDS.</b>					
George E. Wisa.....C.	"	2,000	Netherlands...	Rotterdam.....	Maryland.
Francis J. Klausner.....C.	"	1,000	"	Amsterdam.....	Ohio.
Israel S. Diehl.....C.	"	1,000	"	Batavia, Java.....	California.
Henry Sawyer.....C.	1858	Fees	"	Paramaribo.....	Massachusetts.
Stephen Higginson, Jr.C.	1860	Fees	"	Padang.....	"
Charles Rey.....C.	1858	Fees	"	St. Martin.....	New York.
Richard E. Morse....C.A.	1861	†1,500	"	Curacao, W.I....	Iowa.
<b>DANISH DOMINIONS.</b>					
L. A. Hecksher.....C.	1859	Fees	Denmark.....	Copenhagen.....	Denmark.
Chas. L. Bernays.....C.	1862	1,500	".....	Elsinore.....	Missouri.
Ed. H. Perkins.....C.	"	750	".....	*Santa Cruz.....	Pennsylvania.
Wm. Marsh.....C.	"	Fees	".....	*Altona.....	Dist. Columbia.
John T. Edgar.....C.	1861	4,000	".....	St. Thomas....	Tennessee.
<b>SWEDEN AND NORWAY.</b>					
B. F. Tefft.....C.	1862	Fees	{ Sweden and Norway.....	*Stockholm.....	Maine.
J. P. M. Epping.....C.	1861	†1,500	"	*Gottenburg.....	South Carolina.
Olof E. Dreutzer.....C.	1862	†1,500	"	*Bergen.....	Wisconsin.
Carl J. Kraby.....C.	"	Fees	"	*Porsgrund.....	"
R. Burton Dinzey....C.A.	1860	Fees	"	*St Bartholomew	St. Thomas.
<b>PRUSSIA.</b>					
William H. Vesey.....C.	1861	2,500	Prussia.....	Aix-la-Chapelle..	New York.
Charles J. Sundell.....C.	"	1,000	".....	*Stettin.....	Illinois.
".....C.	"	Fees	".....	*Cologne.....	"
<b>AUSTRIA.</b>					
".....C.	"	1,500	Austria.....	Vienna.....	"
Richard Hildreth.....C.	1861	2,000	".....	Trieste.....	New York.
W. D. Howells.....C.	"	†1,500	".....	Venice.....	Ohio.
<b>SAXONY.</b>					
Alvin M. Mothershead.C.	"	1,500	Saxony.....	Leipsic.....	Indiana.
Wm. B. Campbell.....C.	1862	Fees	".....	*Dresden.....	New York.

## Consuls and Commercial Agents (Continued).

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	City.	State from which appointed.
<b>DUCHY SAXE MEININGEN HILDBURGHAUSEN.</b>					
Louis Lindner.....C.	1851	Fees	{ Saxe Mein- gen.....	Sonneburg.....	Germany.
<b>BAVARIA.</b>					
B. O. Duncan.....C.	1862	Fees	Bavaria.....	Rhenish Bavaria.....	South Carolina.
Franklin Webster.....C.	1861	\$1,000	".....	Munich.....	Illinois.
Chas. G. Wheeler.....C.	1862	Fees	".....	Nuremberg.....	Missouri.
Charles Obermayer.....C.	1846	Fees	".....	Augsburg.....	Dist. Columbia.
<b>WURTEMBERG.</b>					
William F. Nast.....C.	1861	1,000	Wurtemberg..	Stuttgard.....	Kentucky.
<b>HESSE DARMSTADT, HESSE CASSEL, NASSAU, AND HESSE HOMBURG.</b>					
William W. Murphy....C.	"	Fees	{ Hesse Darm- stadt, Hesse Cassel, Nas- sau, & Hesse Hombourg..	*Frankfort.....	Michigan.
<b>HANOVER.</b>					
Ingersoll Lockwood....C.	1862	Fees	Hanover.....	*Hanover.....	New York.
<b>BRUNSWICK.</b>					
William W. Murphy....C.	"	Fees	Brunswick.....	*Brunswick.....	Michigan.
<b>BADEN.</b>					
B. O. Duncan.....	"	Fees	Baden.....	Carlsruhe.....	South Carolina.
<b>MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN &amp; MECKLENBURG STRALITZ.</b>					
August Bicker.....C.	"	Fees	Mecklenburg..	*Schwerin.....	Pennsylvania.
<b>OLDENBURG.</b>					
M. C. Gritzer.....V.C.	"	Fees	Oldenburg.....	Oldenburg.....	Dist. Columbia.
<b>HANSEATIC AND FREE CITIES.</b>					
Wm. W. Murphy..C. Gen.	1861	3,000	{ Hanseatic & Free Cities.	Frankfort.....	Michigan.
Henry Boernstein.....C.	"	3,000	".....	Bremen.....	Missouri.
James H. Anderson....C.	"	2,000	".....	Hamburg.....	Ohio.
<b>SWITZERLAND.</b>					
August L. Wolf.....C.	"	2,000	Switzerland....	Basle.....	Iowa.
Fortunatus Cosby.....C.	1862	1,500	".....	Geneva.....	Kentucky.
J. R. Fairland.....C.	"	Fees	".....	*Zurich.....	Pennsylvania.
<b>ITALY.</b>					
T. B. Lawrence....C. Gen.	"	Fees	Italy.....	Florence.....	Massachusetts.
David H. Wheeler.....C.	"	1,500	".....	Genoa.....	Iowa.
William T. Rice.....C.	"	1,000	".....	*Spessia.....	Massachusetts.
Andrew J. Stevens.....C.	"	1,500	".....	Leghorn.....	Iowa.
Geo. W. Holley.....C.	"	1,500	".....	Naples.....	New York.
Luigi Monti.....C.	"	1,500	".....	Palermo.....	Massachusetts.
F. W. Behn.....V.C.	"	1,500	".....	Messina.....	Kentucky.
J. S. Redfield.....C.	"	Fees	".....	*Carrara.....	"
A. J. de Zeyk.....C.	"	†1,500	".....	Otranto.....	New York.
<b>POSTIFICAL STATES.</b>					
W. J. Stillman.....C.	1861	Fees	Pontif. States..	*Rome.....	Massachusetts.
Ladislaus Ujhasi.....C.	"	†\$1,500	".....	*Ancona.....	Texas.
H. J. Hastings.....C.	1862	Fees	".....	*Ravenna.....	New York.

## Consuls and Commercial Agents (Continued).

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	City.	State from which appointed.
<b>TURKISH DOMINIONS.</b>					
C. W. Goddard.....C. Gen.	1861	3,000	Turkish Doms.	Constantinople...	Maine.
Julius Bing.....C.	"	2,000	"	Smyrna.....	Dist. Columbia.
Jeremiah A. Johnson...C.	1858	2,000	"	Beirut.....	Rhode Island.
Franklin Olcott.....C.	1861	†1,500	"	Jerusalem.....	New York.
Geo. W. Palmer.....C.	"	1,500	"	*Candia.....	New York.
J. J. Barclay.....C.	1859	1,000	"	*Cyprus.....	Virginia.
"	"	Fees	"	*Trebizond.....	
Enech J. Smithers.....C.	1862	†1,500	"	Scio.....	Delaware.
<b>MOLDAVIA.</b>					
Fred. Wippermann.....C.	"	Fees	Moldavia.....	*Galatza.....	Dist. Columbia.]
<b>EGYPT.</b>					
Wm. S. Thayer....C. Gen.	1861	3,500	Egypt.....	Alexandria.....	New York.
<b>GREECE.</b>					
George G. Baker.....C.	"	1,000	Greece.....	*Athens.....	Ohio.
<b>BARBARY STATES.</b>					
Jesse H. McMath.....C.	1862	3,000	Barbary States.	Tangier.....	Ohio.
William Porter.....C.	1861	3,000	"	Tripoli.....	Louisiana.
Amos Perry.....C.	1862	3,000	"	Tunis.....	Rhode Island.
Juda S. Levy.....C.A.	1862	Fees	"	*Tetuan.....	Morocco.
<b>AFRICA.</b>					
Abraham Hanson....C.A.	1862	1,000	Africa.....	*Monrovia.....	Wisconsin.
Henry May.....C.A.	"	†1,500	"	Gaboon.....	Connecticut.
<b>DOMINIONS OF THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT.</b>					
Wm. S. Spear.....C.	1861	1,000	{ Dom. of Sul- tan of Muscat	*Zanzibar.....	Tennessee.
<b>BORNEO.</b>					
"	"		Borneo.....	*Brani.....	
<b>JAPAN.</b>					
Geo. S. Fisher.....C.	1862	3,000	Japan.....	Kanagawa.....	California.
John G. Walsh.....C.	1859	3,000	"	Nagasaki.....	"
E. E. Rice.....C.A.	1856	Fees	"	*Hakodadi.....	Maine.
<b>SIAM.</b>					
Aaron J. Westervelt...C.	1861	Fees	Siam.....	Bangkok.....	New York.
<b>CHINA.</b>					
Oliver H. Perry.....C.	1855	4,000	China.....	Canton.....	New York.
George F. Seward.....C.	1861	4,000	"	Shanghai.....	"
William H. Carpenter..C.	"	3,500	"	Foo-Choo.....	"
Arthur B. Bradford.....C.	"	3,000	"	Amoy.....	Pennsylvania.
Willie P. Mangum, Jr..C.	"	3,000	"	Ningpo.....	North Carolina.
Wm. Breck.....C.	1860	Fees	"	*Swatow.....	Massachusetts.
C. D. Williams.....V.O.	1861	Fees	"	*Hankow.....	United States.
<b>HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.</b>					
Alfred Caldwell.....C.	"	4,000	Hawaiian Isls.	Honolulu.....	Virginia.
Samuel Long.....C.	"	3,000	"	Lahaina.....	Illinois.
Thomas Spencer.....C.	1862	Fees	"	*Hilo.....	
<b>FRIENDLY AND NAVIGATORS ISLANDS.</b>					
Ed. W. Gardner.....C.A.	"	1,000	{ Friendly and Navigat. Is..	*Apia.....	Massachusetts.



## Consuls and Commercial Agents (Continued).

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Foreign Country to which appointed.	City.	State from which appointed.
<b>SOCIETY ISLANDS.</b>					
Joseph Vador.....V.C.	1862	1,000	Society Islands	*Tahiti.....	Wisconsin.
<b>FEEJEE ISLANDS.</b>					
Edwin F. Bunnell....C.A.	"	1,000	Feejee Islands.	*Lanthala.....	California.
<b>HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.</b>					
Benj. F. Whidden, Comr. & Consul General.....	"	\$7,500	{ Hayti & San Domingo..	Hayti.....	N. Hampshire.
A.	"	2,000	"	Port au Prince...	
Wm. G. W. Jaeger.....A.	1861	1,500	"	St. Domingo.....	Maryland.
Arthur Folsom.....A.	"	1,000	"	*Cape Haytien...	Illinois.
James De Long.....A.	1862	†1,500	"	*Aux Cayes.....	Ohio.
C.A.	"	†1,500	"	*Saint Marc.....	
<b>MEXICO.</b>					
Mark H. Dunnell.....C.	1861	3,000	Mexico .....	Vera Cruz .....	Maine.
Lewis S. Ely.....C.	1862	2,000	" .....	Acapulco .....	California.
Marcus Otterbourg.....C.	1861	1,000	" .....	Mexico .....	Wisconsin.
Franklin Chase .....	1848	†1,500	" .....	Tampico.....	Maine.
Leonard Pierce, Jr.....C.	1861	1,000	" .....	Matamoras.....	Texas.
J. H. Mansfield .....	1862	†1,500	" .....	Tabasco.....	
J. W. Massey.....C.	"	500	" .....	Paso del Norte...	Pennsylvania.
B. H. Blood.....C.	"	Fees	" .....	Monterey.....	Florida.
C.	1861	Fees	" .....	Campeachy.....	New York.
Richard L. Robertson..C.	"	Fees	" .....	*Mazatlan .....	California.
C.	"	Fees	" .....	*San Blas .....	
William L. Baker.....C.	"	Fees	" .....	*Guaymas .....	Maryland.
Raymon J. y Patrullo..C.	"	Fees	" .....	*Merida & Sisal.	New York.
Bushrod Lott.....C.	1862	†1,500	" .....	*Tehuantepec....	Pennsylvania.
Rollin C. M. Hoyt.....C.	"	Fees	" .....	*Minatitlan .....	Massachusetts
C.	"	Fees	" .....	*Laguna.....	
C.	"	Fees	" .....	*Chihuahua.....	Ohio.
Robert Haley.....C.	1861	†1,500	" .....	*Manzanilla.....	California.
Martin Metcalf.....C.	1862	Fees	" .....	*Agua Calientes	Michigan.
J. C. Davis.....C.	1859	Fees	" .....	*Zacatecas.....	Texas.
James Smith.....C.	1860	Fees	" .....	*Saltillo .....	"
F. B. Elmer.....C.	1862	†1,500	" .....	*La Paz.....	Missouri.
<b>NICARAGUA.</b>					
B. Squire Cotrell.....C.A.	1861	2,000	Nicaragua.....	{ San Juan del Norte, & Punta Arenas.....	New York.
J. T. Howard.....C.	1862	2,000	" .....	San Juan del Sur.	Pennsylvania.
<b>COSTA RICA.</b>					
Marquis L. Hine.....C.	1852	Fees	Costa Rica .....	*San José .....	
<b>GUATEMALA.</b>					
C.	"	Fees	Guatemala.....	Guatemala .....	
<b>HONDURAS.</b>					
C.	"	1,000	Honduras .....	*Omoa & Truxillo	New York.
William C. Burchard.C.A.	1860	Fees	" .....	{ *Comayagua & Tecucigalpa.	New York.
George Raymond.....C.A.	1861	†	" .....	*Balize .....	Pennsylvania.
<b>SAN SALVADOR.</b>					
Noah L. Wilson.....C.	"	†1,500	San Salvador...	*La Union.....	Indiana.
<b>NEW GRANADA.</b>					
Alexander R. McKee...C.	"	3,500	New Granada..	Panama.....	Kentucky.
Francis W. Rice.....C.	"	2,500	" .....	Aspinwall.....	California.
Warren C. Foster.....C.	"	500	" .....	*Carthage.....	Connecticut.
Wm. A. Chapman.....C.	"	500	" .....	*Sabanilla.....	Sabanilla.

*Consuls and Commercial Agents (Concluded).*

Name.	Date of appointment.	Salary.	Foreign Country to which appointed	City.	State from which appointed.
C.	1861	Fees	New Granada..	*Santa Martha...	
C.	1862	Fees	"	*Bogota.....	Wisconsin.
John Capela, Jr.....C.	1854	Fees	"	*Turbo.....	
Nicolas Danies.....C.	1859	Fees	"	*Rio Hacha.....	Rio Hacha.
Eugino M. Uribe.....C.A.	"	Fees	"	Medellin.	Medellin.
<b>VENEZUELA.</b>					
Elias Wampole.....V.C.	1862	\$1,500	Venezuela .....	Laguayra.....	Pennsylvania.
Richard A. Edes.....C.	"	†1,500	" .....	*Maracaibo .....	Dist. Columbia.
C.	"	Fees	" .....	*Puerto Cabello..	
Charles A. Soehr.....C.	"	Fees	" .....	*Ciudad Bolivar.	Pennsylvania.
<b>ECUADOR.</b>					
C.	"	750	Ecuador .....	Guayaquil.....	
<b>BRASIL.</b>					
James Monroe.....C.	"	6,000	Brazil .....	Rio de Janeiro ...	Ohio.
Thomas Adamson, Jr...C.	1861	2,000	" .....	Pernambuco.....	Pennsylvania.
C.	"	1,000	" .....	*Para.....	Ohio.
Thomas F. Wilson.....C.	"	†1,000	" .....	*Bahia.....	Pennsylvania.
Wm. H. Evans.....C.	"	1,000	" .....	*Maranhã.....	Ohio.
C.	"	1,000	" .....	*Rio Grande.....	
Charles F. De Vivaldi...C.	"	†1,500	" .....	*Santos .....	Kansas.
Benjamin Lindsey.....C.	"	†1,500	" .....	*St. Catharine's..	Massachusetts.
<b>URUGUAY.</b>					
Hiram Tuttle.....C.	1862	†1,000	Uruguay.....	*Montevideo.....	Wisconsin.
<b>ARGEN. CONFEDERATION.</b>					
H. R. Helper.....C.	1861	2,000	Argentine Con.	Buenos Ayres.....	North Carolina.
William H. Smiley.....C.	1850	Fees	"	*Rio Negro.....	Rhode Island.
Benjamin Upton.....C.A.	1858	Fees	"	*Rosario.....	New York.
<b>PARAGUAY.</b>					
Louis Bamberger.....C.	1855	Fees	Paraguay.....	*Asuncion .....	New York.
<b>CHILI.</b>					
James Churchman.....C.	1861	2,000	Chili.....	Valparaiso.....	California.
James H. Trumbull....C.	"	1,000	" .....	*Talcahuano.....	Illinois.
Charles C. Greene.....C.	1860	Fees	" .....	*Coquimbo.....	Rhode Island.
<b>PERU.</b>					
John E. Lovejoy.....C.	1861	3,500	Peru.....	Callao.....	Iowa.
Chas. F. Winslow.....C.	1862	500	" .....	*Payta.....	Massachusetts.
Denison Card.....C.	"	500	" .....	*Tumbes.....	New York.
John T. Lansing.....C.	1856	Fees	" .....	*Arica.....	"
Elihu L. Mix.....C.	1859	Fees	" .....	*Lambayeque.....	"
<b>BOLIVIA.</b>					
C.	"	500	Bolivia.....	Cobija.....	

## DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

*List of Foreign Diplomatic Representatives accredited to the Government of the United States, and of their Secretaries and Attachés.*

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Right Honorable Lord Lyons, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Honorable William Stuart, Secretary of Legation.

William Douglas Irvine, Esq., Secretary of Legation.

Henry Percy Anderson, Esq., Clerk in the Secretary of State's Office, Attaché to the Legation.

William Brodie, Esq., First Attaché.

Frederick R. Warre, Esq., Second Attaché.

Ernest Clay, Esq., Attaché.

Honorable Edmund Monson, Attaché and Private Secretary.

George Sheffield, Esq., Attaché.

George F. B. Jenner, Esq., Attaché.

## FRANCE.

Mr. Henry Mercier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Viscount Treilhard, First Secretary of Legation.

Mr. C. Vte. de Beaumont, Second Secretary.

Mr. Dejardin, Chancellor.

## RUSSIA.

Mr. Edward de Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Waldemar de Bodisco, First Secretary of Legation.

## NETHERLANDS.

Mr. Roest van Limburg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

## SPAIN.

Señor Don Gabriel García y Tassara, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Señor Don Mariano del Prado, First Secretary of Legation.

Señor Don Carlos Villalba, Second Secretary of Legation.

Señor Don Thomas Moreno, Attaché.

Señor Don Francisco de Barreyro, Private Secretary.

## PORTUGAL.

The Commander J. C. de Figueiredo e Morão, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Senhor d'Ornellas Vasconcellos, Attaché.

Senhor Guilherme Joaquin de Figueiredo, Private Secretary.

## PRUSSIA.

Baron Gerolt, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Baron Grabow, Secretary of Legation.

Alexandre Gau, Chancellor of the Legation.

## SWEDEN.

Edward, Count Piper, Minister Resident.

## DENMARK.

Mr. W. R. Raasløff, Chargé d'Affaires.

## ITALY.

The Chevalier Bertinatti, Minister Resident.

## BELGIUM.

Mr. Blondeel van Cuelebroeck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Alfred Berghmans, Secretary of Legation.

## AUSTRIA.

The Chevalier Hülsemann, Minister Resident.

## BREMEN.

Mr. Rudolph Schleiden, Minister Resident.

Johannes Rösing, Attaché.

## MEXICO.

Señor Matías Romero, Chargé d'Affaires,  
Don Mariano Degollado, Clerk.

Señor Don Jesus Ellobar y Armendariz, Attaché.

## GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

Señor Antonio José de Yrissari, Minister Plenipotentiary.

## COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA, AND HONDURAS.

Señor Luis Molina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

## NEW GRANADA.

General Pedro Alcántara Herrán, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Señor Rafael Pombo, Secretary of Legation.

Señor José Marcelino Hurtado, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Commissioner under the Convention of 10th September, 1857.

## BRAZIL.

The Counsellor Señor Miguel Maria Lisboa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Señor Lionel M. d'Alencar, Secretary of Legation.

Señor Benjamin Torreão de Barros, Attaché.

## CHILI.

Señor F. S. Asta-Buruaga, Chargé d'Affaires.

## PERU.

Señor Frederick L. Barrera, Minister Resident.

## LIST OF FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Carefully corrected from the record of their *exequaturs* in the Department of State, November, 1862.)

C.G., Consul-General; V.C.G., Vice Consul-General; C., Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul; V.C.A., Vice Consular Agent; C.A., Consular Agent.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Edmund Mollyneux.....C.....Savannah.  
 W. Mure.....C.....New Orleans.  
 Arthur T. Lynn.....C.....Galveston.  
 Robert Bunch.....C.....Charleston.  
 John Edward Wilkins.....C.....Chicago.  
 William Lane Booker.....C.....San Francisco.  
 Chas. E. K. Kortright.....C.....Philadelphia.  
 Dennis Donohoe.....C.....Buffalo.  
 Edward M. Archibald.....C.....New York.  
 Charles Tulin.....C.....Mobile.  
 George Moore.....C.....Richmond.  
 Francis Lousada.....C.....Boston.  
 Henry J. Murray.....C.....Portland.  
 F. Bernal.....C.....Baltimore.

## FRANCE.

Alphonse de la Forest.....C.....Mobile.  
 Pascal Schisano.....V.C.....Norfolk.  
 Jules Lombard.....C.A.....Monterey.  
 Fauvel Gouraud.....V.C. & C.A.....Newport.  
 Alfred Paul.....C.....Richmond.  
 Edward P. Le Prohon.....C.A.....Portland.  
 Fernando J. Moreno.....V.C.....Key West.  
 C. F. F. Marquis de Mon-  
 tholon.....C.G.....New York.  
 Jules E. Sanchard.....C.....Boston.  
 F. C. A. L. de la Forest.....C.....Philadelphia.  
 Albert F. Gautier.....C.....San Francisco.  
 M. de Belligny.....C.....Charleston.  
 M. le Comte de Méjan.....C.....New Orleans.  
 J. J. Perrin.....C.A.....Louisville.  
 Mr. Albertier.....V.C.....Baltimore.  
 Auguste R. d'Elpeux.....V.C.A.....Chicago.  
 Léon Schisano.....C.A.....Norfolk.  
 Nicolas Gaspard Portz.....V.C.A.....Mobile.  
 Henri Levasseur.....V.C.A.....St. Louis.  
 Armand Peugnet.....V.C.....Cincinnati.

## RUSSIA.

E. Johns.....C.....New Orleans.  
 J. R. Wilder.....V.C.....Savannah.  
 J. E. Murrell.....V.C.....Mobile.  
 Robert B. Storer.....V.C.....Boston.  
 J. S. Haviland.....V.C.....Philadelphia.  
 Jos. Leland.....V.C.....Charleston.  
 Augustus Kohler.....V.C.....Baltimore.  
 Ferdinand Wolff.....V.C.....Galveston.  
 Jean Nottbeck.....V.C.....New York.  
 Martin Klinkowstroem.....V.C.....San Francisco.  
 Baron Charles von der  
 Osten-Sacken.....C.G.....New York.

## SPAIN.

Don Tomas A. Deblois.....V.C.....Portland, Me.  
 D. Pablo Chacon.....C.G.....Philadelphia.  
 F. Moreno.....V.C.....Pensacola.  
 J. A. Pizarro.....V.C.....Baltimore.  
 A. G. Vega.....C.....Boston.  
 Joaquin Marcos Satrus-  
 tegui.....C.....San Francisco.  
 Vincente Antonio de Lar-  
 rañaga.....C.....Charleston.  
 Duncan Robertson.....V.C.....Norfolk.  
 Robert H. Betts.....V.C.....St. Louis.  
 Joaquin Garcia Miranda.....C.....Mobile.

Luis Lopez de Arce y Noel.....V.C.....Boston.  
 Vincente Cabells.....C.....Key West.  
 Antonio F. y Stagno.....V.C.....New Orleans.  
 Francisco M. R. de Mon-  
 cada.....V.C.....Savannah.  
 Benjamin Theron.....V.C.....Galveston.  
 Don Carlos Ramean de la  
 Chica.....C.....Philadelphia.  
 Don Aureliano Vinyals.....C.....Charleston.  
 Robt. O. Treadwell.....V.C.....Portsmouth,  
 N.H.  
 Don Antonio Maria de Cea.....V.O.....New York.  
 Camilo Martin.....V.C.....San Francisco.  
 Enrique de Ainz.....C.....Portland, Me.

## PORTUGAL.

William H. Allen.....V.C.....St. Augustine.  
 Jule Pescay.....V.C.....Pensacola.  
 José A. Sintas.....V.C.....Wilmington,  
 N.C.  
 C. Le Baron.....V.C.....Mobile.  
 John Searle.....C.....San Francisco.  
 E. S. Sayres.....V.C.....Philadelphia.  
 Archibald Foster.....V.C.....Boston.  
 Thomas Riberio dos San-  
 tos.....C.G.....New York.  
 L. E. Amsinck.....V.C.....New York.  
 Eugene Esdra.....V.C.....Charleston.  
 R. G. dos Santos.....V.C.....Norfolk.  
 C. Oliver O'Donnell.....V.C.....Baltimore.  
 José J. Martin.....V.C.....Savannah.  
 Antonio José da Silva.....V.C.....New Orleans.

## NETHERLANDS.

M. Myers.....C.....Norfolk.  
 Oliver O'Hara.....V.C.....Key West.  
 Jan Jacob van Wanroy.....C.....Mobile.  
 F. R. Toewater.....C.....St. Louis.  
 Amedée Conturié.....C.....New Orleans.  
 R. C. Burlage.....C.G.....New York.  
 Florant Meline.....C.....Cincinnati.  
 G. K. Zeigler.....C.....Philadelphia.  
 Claas Vocke.....C.....Baltimore.  
 Nicholas Auslijn.....V.C.....Keokuk, Iowa.  
 Johan P. Voswinkel Dor- } C. { Wiscon., Mich.  
 selen..... } Minn.  
 F. Augustus Hirsch.....C.....Boston.  
 Daniel Lesesne.....C.....Charleston.  
 Carl Epping.....V.C.....Savannah.  
 J. E. Zimmermann.....V.C.G.....New York.  
 I. de Bruyn Kopa.....V.C.....Charleston.  
 I. de Fremery.....C.....San Francisco.

## BELGIUM.

Thomas A. Deblois.....C.....Portland.  
 Hippolyte Mall.....V.C.....New York.  
 Wm. G. Porter.....V.C.....Apalachicola.  
 Wm. O'Driscoll.....C.....Savannah.  
 G. O. Gorter.....C.....Baltimore.  
 Charles Hunt.....C.....St. Louis, Mo.  
 H. E. Lascelles.....V.C.....Eastport, Me.  
 Emile Otto Nolting.....C.....Richmond.  
 J. G. Bates.....C.....Boston.  
 James F. Meline.....C.....Cincinnati.  
 H. W. F. Mall.....C.G.....New York.  
 Duncan Robertson.....C.....Norfolk.

Wilhelm Prehn.....	C.....	New Orleans.
Herman Schultz.....	C.....	Galveston.
J. de Fremery.....	C.....	San Francisco.
James F. Meline.....	C.....	Cincinnati.
E. C. Angelrodt.....	C.....	St. Louis.
F. J. H. Harjis.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
E. C. Angelrodt.....	C.....	St. Louis.
Ludwig von Baumbach.....	C.....	Milwaukee.
F. A. Hirsch.....	C.....	Boston.
Robt. Barth.....	V.C.....	St. Louis.
Friedrich Kuhne.....	C.....	New York.

**RADEN.**

Johann W. Schmidt.....	C.G.....	New York.
Jacob H. Eimer.....	V.C.....	New Orleans.
C. F. Hagedorn.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
C. F. Adae.....	C.....	Cincinnati.
E. C. Angelrodt.....	C.....	St. Louis.
H. Eimer.....	C.....	New Orleans.
Leopold Schmidt.....	V.C.....	New York.
Emil Spangenberg.....	C.....	Milwaukie.
Werner Dresel.....	C.....	Baltimore.
John Smidt.....	C.....	Louisville.
Robt. Barth.....	V.C.....	St. Louis.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Francis H. Willman.....	V.C.....	Savannah.
F. B. Graf.....	V.C.....	Baltimore.
Duncan Robertson.....	V.C.....	Norfolk.
James Dempsey.....	V.C.....	Alexandria, Va.
Ambrose Lanfear.....	V.C.....	New Orleans.
Asa F. Tift.....	V.C.....	Key West.
James P. Meline.....	V.C.....	Cincinnati.
Reynold Westfeldt.....	V.C.....	Mobile.
Edward S. Sayres.....	V.C.....	Philadelphia.
C. E. Habicht.....	C.....	New York.
Barthold Schlesinger.....	V.C.....	Boston.
Gabriel Bjornson.....	V.C.....	for Wisconsin.
Geo. C. Johnson.....	O.....	San Francisco.
Theodore Borup.....	V.C.....	St. Paul.
C. Otto Witte.....	V.O.....	Charleston.
Louis Lybecker.....	V.C.....	St. Louis.
Gerhard Larson.....	V.O.....	Chicago.

## BRUNSWICK AND LUNEBURG.

G. J. Bechtel.....	C.G.....	New York.
Julius Samson.....	C.....	Mobile.
Q. F. Hagedorn.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
Adolph Rettberg.....	C.....	Cleveland.
F. A. Hoffman.....	C.....	Chicago.
James Wenz.....	C.....	for Minnesota.
E. C. Angelrodt.....	C.....	St. Louis.
Herman Beckurts.....	C.....	for Kentucky.
Jacob Mahler.....	C.....	Milwaukie.
Robert Barth.....	V.C.....	St. Louis.
Carl Schmidt.....	C.....	Cincinnati.

## DENMARK.

**P. K. Dickenson.....V.C.....Wilmington,  
N.C.**  
**Geo. M. Thatcher.....C.....Boston.**  
**James Dempsey.....V.C.....Alexandria, Va.**  
**W. H. Ladson.....V.C.....Charleston.**  
**H. Frelsen.....C.....New Orleans.**  
**J. F. Meline.....V.C.....Cincinnati.**  
**John E. Schuetze.....V.C.....St. Louis.**  
**Robt. B. Searing.....V.C.....Mobile.**  
**Harold Dollner.....C.....New York.**  
**Geo. P. Hansen.....V.C.....Chicago.**  
**G. O'Hara Taaffe.....C.....San Francisco.**  
**Emil C. Hammer.....V.C.....Boston.**  
**Theodore Borup.....V.C.....St. Paul.**  
**F. B. Graf.....V.C.....Baltimore.**  
**E. S. Sayres.....V.C.....Philadelphia.**  
**J. C. Kondrup.....V.C.....Washington,  
D.C.**

**REUSS, PRINCE OF, OF THE SENIOR LINE.**

**Friedrich Kuhne.....C.....New York.**

**REUSS, PRINCE OF, OF THE JUNIOR LINE.**

**Friedrich Kuhne.....C.....New York.**

**SALVADOR.**

Royal Phelps.....C.G.....New York.  
R. W. Heath.....C.....San Francisco.  
Manuel Echverria.....C.....New York.

## PRUSSIA.

Ludwig Brauns.....	C.....	Baltimore.
E. C. Angelrodt.....	C.....	St. Louis.
J. W. Schmidt.....	C.G.....	New York.
Geo. Hussey.....	V.C.....	New Bedford.
J. W. Joeknsch.....	C.....	Galveston.
Julius von Borries.....	C.....	Louisville.
C. F. Adae.....	C.....	Cincinnati.
W. H. Trappmann.....	C.....	Charleston.
H. Hausmann.....	C.....	San Francisco.
Emil Spangenberg.....	C.....	Milwaukie.
C. Schüttler.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
Edward von der Heydt.....	C.....	New York.
F. A. Hirsch.....	C.....	Boston.
A. Reichard.....	C.....	New Orleans.
F. N. Hudtwalcker.....	C.....	Savannah.
Robt. Barth.....	V.C.....	St. Louis.

**NASSAU.**

A. Witzleber.....	C.....	San Francisco.
F. W. Freuderthal.....	C.....	New Orleans.
E. C. Angelrodt.....	C.....	St. Louis.
C. F. Adae.....	C.....	Cincinnati.
F. Moureau.....	C.....	New Braunfels, Texas.
Robert Barth.....	V.C.....	St. Louis.
Friedrich Kuhne.....	C.....	New York.
L. von Baumbach.....	C.....	Milwaukee.

**SAXONY.**

Charles I. Cazenove.....	V.C.....	Boston.
F. L. Brauns.....	C.G.....	Baltimore.
C. F. Adae.....	C.....	Cincinnati.
F. Borchardt.....	C.....	for Wisconsin.
Julius Kauffman.....	C.....	Galveston.
Werner Dresel.....	C.....	Baltimore.
I. T. Plate.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
Johann W. Schmidt.....	C.G.....	New York.
E. C. Angelrodt.....	C.G.....	St. Louis.
Robert Barth.....	C.....	St. Louis.
Charles H. Pandorf.....	C.....	New Orleans.
Herman Michels.....	C.....	San Francisco.
Theodor Schwartz.....	C.....	Louisville.

**HESSE DARMSTADT.**

C. F. Adae.....	C.....	Cincinnati.
John Smidt.....	C.....	Louisville.
C. F. Hagedorn.....	C.G.....	Philadelphia.
E. C. Angelrodt.....	C.G.....	St. Louis.
F. W. Keutgen.....	C.....	New York.
Emil Spangenberg.....	C.....	Milwaukie.
Werner Dresel.....	C.....	Baltimore.
Gustav Ziel.....	C.....	San Francisco.
August Reichard.....	C.....	New Orleans.
J. W. Jockusch.....	V.C.....	Galveston.
Robert Barth.....	C.....	St. Louis.

## SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

Francis A. Hoffmann.....	C.....	Chicago.
E. C. Angelrodt.....	C.....	St. Louis.
August Eggers.....	C.....	Cincinnati.
C. F. Hagedorn.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
Friedrich Kuhne.....	C.....	New York.

**BREMEN.**

**F. Rodewald.....C.....New Orleans.**  
**A. Schumacher.....C.G.....Baltimore.**

E. de Voss.....	C.....	Richmond.
Johannes Wolff.....	C.....	St. Louis.
H. A. H. Runge.....	C.....	Indianola, Texas.
C. A. C. Duisenburg.....	C.....	San Francisco.
J. L. H. Thiermann.....	C.....	Charleston.
Julius Kauffman.....	C.....	Galveston.
Theophilus Plate.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
F. A. Hirsch.....	C.....	Boston.
Heinrich Muller.....	C.....	Savannah.
R. W. Welch.....	V.C.....	Key West.
Gustav Schwab.....	C.....	New York.

**SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.**

Godfrey Snyder.....	C.....	Chicago.
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**ANHALT-DESSAU.**

Friedrich Kuhne.....	C.....	New York.
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**FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.**

F. Wymann.....	C.....	New York.
C. F. Adae.....	C.....	Cincinnati.
F. A. Reuss.....	C.....	St. Louis.
F. A. Hoffmann.....	C.....	Chicago.
A. C. Wilmanns.....	C.....	Milwaukee.
John H. Harjes.....	C.....	Philadelphia.

**SCHWARZBURG SONDERSHAUSEN.**

Friedrich Kuhne.....	C.....	New York.
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**LIPPE, PRINCIPALITY OF.**

Friedrich Kuhne.....	C.....	New York.
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**HAMBURG**

C. Knorre.....	V.C.....	Boston.
F. Rodewald.....	C.....	Baltimore.
A. Schumacher.....	C.G.....	Baltimore.
H. Ludlam.....	C.....	Richmond.
J. W. Jockusch.....	C.....	Galveston.
Henry Runge.....	C.....	Indianola, Texas.
Henry A. Schroeder.....	C.....	Mobile.
R. W. Welch.....	V.C.....	Key West.
J. F. Meline.....	C.....	Cincinnati.
C. Lorenz.....	C.....	Philadelphia.
J. N. Hudtwalcher.....	C.....	Savannah.
Charles Kock.....	C.....	New Orleans.
F. A. Hirsch.....	C.....	Boston.
Charles Witte.....	C.....	Charleston.
Gustav Ziel.....	C.....	San Francisco.
H. R. Kunhardt.....	C.....	New York.

**SCHWARZBURG RUDOLSTADT.**

Friedrich Kuhne.....	C.....	New York.
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**BAVARIA.**

G. H. Siemon.....	C.....	New York.
John Smidt.....	C.....	Louisville.
C. F. Adae.....	C.....	Cincinnati.
E. C. Angelrodt.....	C.....	St. Louis.
Jacob H. Eimer.....	C.....	New Orleans.
Werner Dresel.....	C.....	Baltimore.
C. F. Hagedorn.....	C.G.....	Philadelphia.
L. von Baumbach.....	C.....	Milwaukee.
Robert Barth.....	V.C.....	St. Louis.

**TURKEY.**

Joseph Jasigi.....	C.....	Boston.
J. H. Smith.....	C.....	New York.
George Porter.....	C.....	Baltimore.

**TUSCANY.**

B. Tagliaferri.....	C.....	New York.
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**PARMA.**

Don Giovacchino M. de Satrustegui.....	C.....	San Francisco.
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**SARDINIA.**

Nicholas Reggio.....	V.C.....	Boston.
C. A. Williamson.....	V.C.....	Baltimore.
E. L. Trenholm.....	V.C.....	Charleston.
Manuel Ravena.....	V.C.....	Galveston.
V. Sartori.....	V.C.....	Philadelphia.
L. A. Jean Baptiste Paris.....	V.C.....	St. Louis.
J. F. Meline.....	V.C.....	Cincinnati.
Joseph Lanata.....	C.....	New Orleans.
Eusebio José Gomez.....	V.C.....	Key West.
Duncan Robertson.....	V.C.....	Norfolk.
Giuseppe Bertinatti.....	C.G.....	New York.
William Pinkney.....	V.C.....	New Orleans.
Benjamin Davidson.....	C.....	San Francisco.
Giuseppe Valerio.....	V.C.....	New York.
Luigi O. Townsley.....	V.C.....	Mobile.

**PONTIFICAL STATES.**

Henry Perret.....	V.C.....	New Orleans.
Wm. D. Senac.....	V.C.....	Norfolk.
Samuel Wright.....	V.C.....	Savannah.
Nicholas Reggio.....	V.C.....	Boston.
Charles J. Daron.....	C.....	New Orleans.
Luigi B. Binasse.....	C.G.....	New York.
J. F. Meline.....	V.C.....	Cincinnati.
George Allen.....	V.C.....	Philadelphia.
Basil T. Elder.....	V.C.....	Baltimore.
Edward Mottet.....	V.C.....	Charleston.

**TWO SICILIES.**

N. E. Fowls.....	V.C.....	District of Co- lumbia.
Ira Clisbe.....	V.C.....	New Haven, Ct.
B. D. Potter.....	V.C.....	Providence.
O. Wolff.....	V.C.....	Mobile.
A. C. Rhodes.....	V.C.....	Baltimore.
Nicholas Reggio.....	V.C.....	Boston.
John H. Holmes.....	V.C.....	Charleston.
Vito Viti.....	V.C.....	Philadelphia.
Louis de Conteneni.....	C.A.....	New York.
Wm. Pinkney.....	V.C.....	Key West.
G. C. Michels.....	V.C.....	Savannah.
Wm. A. Darling.....	V.C.....	San Francisco.
Leone Schisano.....	V.C.....	Norfolk.
Daniel Gröning.....	V.C.....	Richmond.
John C. Barelli.....	V.C.....	New Orleans.
D. Giuseppe Anfora.....	C.G.....	New York.
Sebastiano Dacorai.....	V.C.....	New York.

**GREECE.**

Nicholas Benachi.....	C.....	New Orleans.
Demetrius Botassis.....	V.C.....	New York.
Demetrius N. Botassis.....	C.....	New York.
Charles W. Dabney.....	C.....	Boston.

**HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.**

G. S. Oldfield.....	V.C.....	Baltimore.
Wm. G. Dunlap.....	} V.C.....	Olympia & the Ports of Pu- get Sound.
Schuyler Livingston.....		C.G..... New York.
Henry A. Pierce.....	C.....	Boston.
Charles E. Hitchcock.....	C.....	San Francisco.
Geo. T. Allan.....	C.....	for Oregon.

**MEXICAN STATES.**

P. J. Marallano.....	V.C.....	St. Louis.
Carlos L. Le Baron.....	V.C.....	Mobile.
Manuel Armendariz.....	C.....	New Mexico.



<b>Friedrich Kirchoff.....</b>	<b>C.....</b>	<b>New Orleans.</b>
<b>D. H. Klaener.....</b>	<b>C.....</b>	<b>Galveston.</b>
<b>F. A. Schumacher.....</b>	<b>C.....</b>	<b>New York.</b>
<b>Herman von Kapff.....</b>	<b>C.....</b>	<b>Baltimore.</b>
<b>J. H. Harjes.....</b>	<b>C.....</b>	<b>Philadelphia.</b>
<b>Johann L. H. Thiermann....</b>	<b>C.....</b>	<b>Charleston.</b>
<b>Henry C. Lauterbach.....</b>	<b>C.....</b>	<b>Boston.</b>
<b>G. E. Kunhardt.....</b>	<b>C.....</b>	<b>New York.</b>
<b>C. F. Mebuis.....</b>	<b>C.....</b>	<b>San Francisco.</b>
<b>George H. Garlicks.....</b>	<b>C.....</b>	<b>Cincinnati.</b>



## II. WAR DEPARTMENT.

(Corrected at the War Department, November 20, 1862.)

Names and Offices.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
EDWIN M. STANTON, SECRETARY OF WAR.....	Pennsylvania.....	\$8,000
P. H. WATSON, <i>Assistant Secretary of War</i> .....	District of Columbia.....	3,000
JOHN TUCKER, " ".....	Pennsylvania.....	3,000
C. P. WOLCOTT, " ".....	Ohio.....	3,000
JOHN POTTS, <i>Chief Clerk</i> .....	District of Columbia.....	2,200

The following bureaus are attached to the War Department at Washington.

*Adjutant-General's Office.*—In this office are kept all the records which refer to the *personnel* of the army, the rolls, &c. It is here where all military commissions are made out. The Judge-Advocate General is also connected with it.

*Commanding-General's Office.*—

The other bureaus consist of—*The Quartermaster-General's Office; the Paymaster-General's Office; the Commissary-General's Office; the Surgeon-General's Office; the Engineer Office; the Topographical Bureau; and the Ordnance Bureau.*

Maj.-Gen. HENRY W. HALLECK, <i>Commander-in-Chief of the Army</i> , California.....	\$5,840
Brig.-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, <i>Adjutant-General</i> .....	Delaware..... 3,594
Col. EDWARD D. TOWNSEND, <i>Assistant Adjutant-General</i> .....	Massachusetts..... 2,532
Maj. JAMES B. FRY, " ".....	Illinois..... 1,956
Maj. ROBERT WILLIAMS, " ".....	Virginia..... 1,956
Maj. THOMAS M. VINCENT, " ".....	Ohio..... 1,956
Maj. SAMUEL BRECK, " ".....	Massachusetts..... 1,956
JAMES L. ADDISON, <i>Chief Clerk Adjutant-General's Bureau</i> .....	Maryland..... 1,800
Col. JOS. HOLT, <i>Judge-Advocate General</i> .....	Kentucky..... 2,532
Maj. LEVI C. TURNER, <i>Deputy Judge-Advocate</i> .....	New York..... 1,956
Brig.-Gen. MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS, <i>Quartermaster-General</i> .....	Pennsylvania..... 3,594
Lieut.-Col. EBENEZER S. SIBLEY, <i>Deputy Quartermaster-General</i> .....	Michigan..... 2,244
Capt. ALEXANDER J. PERRY, <i>Assistant Quartermaster</i> .....	Connecticut..... 2,532
Capt. BENJAMIN C. CARD, " ".....	Kansas..... 2,532
WILLIAM A. GORDON, <i>Chief Clerk Quartermaster's Bureau</i> .....	Pennsylvania..... 1,800
Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, <i>Chief Engineer</i> .....	Connecticut..... 3,594
Capt. JOHN D. KURTZ, <i>Assistant Engineer</i> .....	District of Columbia..... 1,956
F. N. BARBARIN, <i>Chief Clerk of Engineer Bureau</i> .....	New Jersey..... 1,800
Col. STEPHEN H. LONG, <i>Chief Topographical Engineer</i> .....	New Hampshire..... 3,594
Maj. I. C. WOODRUFF, <i>Assistant Topographical Engineer</i> .....	New Jersey..... 2,244
GEORGE THOMSON, <i>Chief Clerk Bureau of Top. Engineers</i> .....	Maryland..... 1,800
Brig.-Gen. WM. A. HAMMOND, <i>Surgeon-General</i> .....	Maryland..... 3,594
Dr. R. C. WOOD, <i>Assistant Surgeon-General at St. Louis</i> .....	Rhode Island..... 2,532
Dr. JAS. R. SMITH, <i>Assistant Surgeon-General</i> .....	District of Columbia..... 1,956
Dr. ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, <i>Assistant Surgeon-General</i> .....	Maryland..... 1,554
Dr. C. H. ALDEN, <i>Assistant Surgeon-General</i> .....	Pennsylvania..... 1,354
RICHMOND JOHNSON, <i>Chief Clerk Surgeon-General's Bureau</i> .....	District of Columbia..... 1,800
Brig.-Gen. JAMES W. RIPLEY, <i>Chief of Ordnance</i> .....	Connecticut..... 3,594
Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM MAYNADIER, <i>Assistant</i> .....	District of Columbia..... 2,244
Capt. J. G. BENTON, " ".....	New Hampshire..... 1,554
Capt. G. T. BALCH, " ".....	Ohio..... 1,554
CHARLES W. MORRIS, <i>Chief Clerk of Ordnance Bureau</i> .....	Pennsylvania..... 1,800
Vacant. <i>Paymaster-General</i> .....	..... 2,740
Maj. CAREY H. FRY, <i>Acting Paymaster-General</i> .....	Kentucky..... 2,740
Maj. J. LEDYARD HODGE, <i>Additional Paymaster</i> .....	District of Columbia..... 2,740
EDMUND H. BROOKE, <i>Chief Clerk of Paymaster-General's Bureau</i> .....	Maryland..... 1,800
Col. JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, <i>Commissary-General of Subsistence</i> .....	Kentucky..... 2,532
Maj. A. E. SHIRAS, <i>Assistant Commissary-General</i> .....	New Jersey..... 1,956
Maj. M. D. L. SIMPSON, <i>Second Assistant</i> .....	New York..... 1,956
WILLIAM H. WATSON, <i>Chief Clerk Commissary-General's Bureau</i> .....	District of Columbia..... 1,800

## MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N.Y.

*Inspector.*

Brevet Brigadier-General Joseph G. Totten, Colonel of Engineers.

*Academic Staff.*

Colonel Alexander H. Bowman,	Major Corps of Engineers, Superintendent, with local rank of Colonel and Commandant of Post.
Dennis H. Mahan, LL.D.,	Professor of Civil and Military Engineering.
1st Lieut. William P. Craighill,	Engineers, Assistant Professor.
William H. C. Bartlett, LL.D.,	Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
Captain George H. Mendell,	Top. Engineers, Assistant Professor.
Albert E. Church, LL.D.,	Professor of Mathematics.
1st Lieut. Junius B. Wheeler,	Top. Engineers, Assistant Professor.
1st Lieut. Alfred T. Smith,	8th Infantry, } Acting Assistant Professors.
1st Lieut. William A. Elderkin,	1st Artillery, }
1st Lieut. John W. Barlow,	Top. Engineers, }
1st Lieut. James M. Whittemore,	Ordnance, }
Robert W. Weir, N.A.,	Professor of Drawing.
1st Lieut. Robert L. Eastman,	6th Infantry, Assistant Professor.
Hyacinth R. Agnel,	Professor of the French Language.
1st Lieut. Samuel A. Foster,	6th Infantry, Assistant Professor.
Rev. John W. French, D.D.,	Chaplain and Professor of Ethics and English Studies.
Captain Edward R. Hopkins,	3d Infantry, Assistant Professor.
Henry L. Kendrick, A.M.,	Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.
Captain Lorenzo Lorain,	3d Artillery, Assistant Professor.
Patrice de Janon,	Professor of the Spanish Language.
Lt.-Col. Henry B. Clitz,	Maj. 12th Infantry, Comd't of Cadets, and Instructor Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry Tactics.
Captain William P. Chambliss,	5th Cavalry, Assistant Instructor of Cavalry.
Captain Joseph N. G. Whistler,	3d Infantry, Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.
Captain Edward R. Hopkins,	3d Infantry, Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.
1st Lieut. George W. Dresser,	4th Artillery, Assistant Instructor of Artillery Tactics.
Bvt. 2d Lieut. James H. Rollins,	4th Artillery, Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.
Captain Henry A. Smalley,	2d Artillery, Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.
Captain F. A. Davies,	16th Infantry, Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.
Captain Stephen V. Benét,	Ordnance, Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery.
Antoné Lorentz,	Sword-Master.

*Military Staff.*

Captain Edward C. Boynton,	11th Infantry,	Adjutant and Quartermaster.
1st Lieut. William P. Craighill,	Engineers,	Treasurer.
Eugene H. Abadie, M.D.....		Surgeon.
Albert Hartsuff, M.D.....		Assistant Surgeon.

The United States Military Academy was founded by Act of Congress in 1802, and was originally but the station of the Engineer corps. By that act the number of cadets was limited to *ten*, and the whole number of engineer officers and cadets to *twenty*. In 1812, the corps of Professors was increased, and the number of cadets fixed not to exceed *two hundred and fifty*. In 1817, under the superintendency of Colonel Thayer, it reached a point of great usefulness and vigor. In 1843, the number of cadets was apportioned to

equal the number of representatives and delegates in Congress, so that each Congressional and Territorial district, and the District of Columbia, shall have *one* cadet. From this number there are about *forty* graduates yearly, who are entitled to receive commissions in the army as second lieutenants; and, if there be no vacancies, they are attached (with full pay and duty) as supernumerary officers,—brevet second lieutenants,—to be promoted as vacancies occur.

## LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

All officers borne on this Register are graduates of the Military Academy, except those to whose names this mark [\*] is affixed.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
<b>GENERAL OFFICERS.</b>			<b>JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.</b>		
<i>Major-Generals.</i>			<i>Judge-Advocate General.</i>		
Geo. B. McClellan, 14 May, 1861.....	Pa.	Ohio.	Col. Joseph Holt, 3 Sept. 1862.....	Ky.	Ky.
John C. Frémont,* 14 May, 1861.....	S.C.	Cal.	<i>Judge-Advocate of the Army.</i>		
Henry W. Halleck, 19 August, 1861,	N.Y.	Cal.	Vacant.		
Commanding Army.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	<i>Major.</i>		
John E. Wool,* 16 May, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Levi C. Turner,* 31 July, 1862.....		N.Y.
<i>Brigadier-Generals.</i>			<b>INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.</b>		
William S. Harney,* 14 June, 1858..	La.	La.	<i>Inspectors-General.</i>		
Edwin V. Sumner,* 16 March, 1861,			<i>Colonels.</i>		
M. G. bvt. 31 May, 1862, M. G.	Mass.	N.Y.	Randolph B. Marcy, 9 Aug. 1861....	Mass.	Mass.
vol. 4 July, 1862.....			Delos B. Sacket, 1 Oct. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Irvin McDowell, 14 May, 1861, M. G.	Ohio.	Ohio.	Henry Van Rensselaer, 12 Nov. 1861.	N.Y.	N.Y.
vol. 14 March, 1862.....	Ky.	Ky.	<i>Assistant Inspectors-General.</i>		
Robert Anderson, 15 May, 1861.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	<i>Majors.</i>		
William S. Rosecrans, 16 May, 1861,	Va.	Va.	Nelson H. Davis, 12 Nov. 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.
M. G. vol. 21 March, 1862.....	Ky.	Ill.	James Totten, 12 Nov. 1861.....	Pa.	Va.
Philip St. G. Cooke, 12 Nov. 1861....	Ky.	Ill.	John Buford, 12 Nov. 1861, B. G. vol.	Ky.	Ill.
John Pope, 14 July, 1862, M. G. vol.	Mass.	Cal.	27 July, 1862.....	D.C.	D.C.
21 March, 1862.....			Roger Jones, 12 Nov. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
Joseph Hooker, 4 July, 1862, M. G.			Absalom Baird, 12 Nov. 1861, B. G.		
vol. 20 Sept. 1862.....			vol. 28 April, 1862.....		
<b>ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.</b>			<b>SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY.</b>		
<i>Adjutant-General.</i>			<i>Major.</i>		
<i>Brigadier-General.</i>			Albert J. Myer,* 27 June, 1860.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Lorenzo Thomas, 3 Aug. 1861.....	Del.	Del.	<b>QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.</b>		
<i>Assistant Adjutants-General.</i>			<i>Quartermaster-General.</i>		
<i>Colonels.</i>			<i>Brigadier-General.</i>		
Edward D. Townsend, 8 Aug. 1861..	Mass.	Mass.	Montgomery C. Meigs, 16 May, 1861.	Ga.	Pa.
Don Carlos Buell, 17 July, 1862, M.	Ohio.	Ind.	<i>Assistant Quartermasters-General.</i>		
G. vol. 21 March, 1862.....			<i>Colonels.</i>		
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>			Charles Thomas,* 1 Aug. 1856.....	Pa.	Pa.
William A. Nichols, 3 Aug. 1861....	Pa.	Pa.	Daniel D. Tompkins, 22 Dec. 1856...	N.Y.	N.Y.
Seth Williams, 17 July, 1862, B. G.	Me.	Me.	Thomas Swords, 3 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
vol. 23 Sept. 1861.....	Cuba.	Del.	<i>Deputy Quartermasters-General.</i>		
Julius P. Garesché, 17 July, 1862....	Pa.	Pa.	<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>		
Richard C. Drum,* 17 July, 1862....			George H. Crosman, 22 Dec. 1856...	Mass.	Mass.
<i>Majors.</i>			David H. Vinton, 3 Aug. 1861.....	R.I.	R.I.
James B. Fry, 22 April, 1862, A. D.	Ill.	Ill.	Ebenezer S. Sibley, 3 Aug. 1861, Col.	Mich.	Mich.
C. (col.) 14 Nov. 1861.....	N.Y.	Mich.	bvt. 12 June, 1861.....	Conn.	Ind.
George L. Hartsuff, 17 July, 1862, B.	Ohio.	Ohio.	Edwin B. Babbitt, 3 Aug. 1861.....		
G. vol. 16 April, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	<i>Quartermasters.</i>		
Nathaniel H. McLean, 17 July, 1862.	Va.	Va.	<i>Majors.</i>		
John C. Kelton, 17 July, 1862, A. D.	N.Y.	N.Y.	Osborne Cross, 24 July, 1847.....	Md.	Md.
C. (col.) 4 Jan. 1862.....	Md.	Md.	Robert E. Clary, 17 May, 1861, A. D.	Mass.	Mass.
R. Williams, 17 July, 1862, Col. vol.	Vt.	Vt.	C. (col.) 5 July, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
William D. Whipple, 17 July, 1862,	N.Y.	N.Y.	Morris S. Miller, 17 May, 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
A. D. C. (l. c.) 10 Feb. 1862.....	N.H.	N.H.	Alex. Montgomery, 17 May, 1861....		
Chauncey McKeever, 17 July, 1862.			Robert Allen, 17 May, 1861, Bvt.		
Albert V. Colburn, 17 July, 1862, A.			A. D. C. (col.) 11 July, 1862.....		
D. C. (l. c.) 28 Sept. 1861.....					
George D. Ruggles, 17 July, 1862, A.					
D. C. (col.) 28 June, 1862.....					
Thomas M. Vincent, 17 July, 1862...					
Oliver D. Greene, 17 July, 1862.....					
Samuel Breck, 17 July, 1862.....					
John P. Sherburne,* 17 July, 1862.					



## LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
<i>Paymasters, with the rank of Major.</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>		
Thomas J. Leslie, 27 Nov. 1815.....	Engl'd	Pa.	Hartman Bache, 6 Aug. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
Hiram Leonard,* 2 March, 1849.....	Vt.	N.Y.	James D. Graham, 6 Aug. 1861.....	Va.	Va.
F. A. Cunningham,* 2 March, 1849.	S.C.	Ohio.	Thomas J. Cram, 9 Sept. 1861, A. D.	N.H.	N.H.
Nathan W. Brown,* 5 Sept. 1849.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	C. (col.) 25 Sept. 1861.....		
Benjamin W. Brice, 9 Feb. 1852.....	Va.	Ohio.	<i>Majors.</i>		
Cary H. Fry, 7 Feb. 1853.....	Ky.	Ky.	Andrew A. Humphreys, 6 Aug. 1861, B. G. vol. 28 April, 1862.....	Pa.	D.C.
Benjamin Alvord, 22 June, 1854, Bvt. B. G. vol. 15 April, 1862....	Vt.	Vt.	John N. Macomb, 6 Aug. 1861, A. D.	N.Y.	N.Y.
Franklin E. Hunt, 2 March, 1855....	N.J.	N.J.	C. (col.) 15 May, 1862.....		
Henry Prince, 23 May, 1855, Bvt. B. G. vol. 28 April, 1862.....	Me.	Me.	James H. Simpson, 6 Aug. 1861, Col. vol. ....	N.J.	N.J.
Samuel Woods, 24 Dec. 1856, Bvt....	Ind.	Ind.	Lorenzo Sitgreaves, 6 Aug. 1861 ....	Pa.	Pa.
Daniel McClure, 23 Oct. 1858. ....	Ind.	Ind.	Israel C. Woodruff, 6 Aug. 1862.....	N.J.	N.J.
Thomas M. Winston,* 5 April, 1860.	Ky.	Ky.	George Thom, 9 Sept. 1861, A. D.C.	N.H.	N.H.
Augustus H. Seward, 27 March, 1861.	N.Y.	N.Y.	(col.) 16 Nov. 1861 .....		
Bruce Cameron,* 1 May, 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	Amiel W. Whipple, 9 Sept. 1861, B.	Mass.	Mass.
Robert A. Kinzie,* 2 May, 1861.....	Ill.	Kans.	G. vol. 14 April, 1862.....		
George L. Febiger,* 3 May, 1861.....	Pa.	Del.	George G. Meade, 18 June, 1862, B.	Spain.	D.C.
William S. Wallace,* 15 May, 1861..	Pa.	Ill.	G. vol. 31 Aug. 1861.....		
David Taggart,* 30 May, 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	<i>ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.</i>		
Adam D. Steuart,* 31 May, 1861.....	Va.	Mo.	<i>Brigadier-General.</i>		
Henry C. Pratt, 14 June, 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.	James W. Ripley, 3 Aug. 1861 .....	Conn.	Conn.
Simeon Francis,* 3 Aug. 1861.....	.....	Or.	<i>Colonels.</i>		
John A. Whittall,* 8 Aug. 1861.....	D.C.	D.C.	Henry K. Craig,* 10 July, 1851.....	Pa.	Pa.
Simeon Smith,* 29 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	Minn.	John Symington, 3 Aug. 1861.....	Md.	Md.
Charles T. Larned,* 30 Aug. 1861....	Mich.	Mo.	<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>		
Jesse W. Fell,* 30 June, 1862.....	Pa.	Ill.	George D. Ramsay, 3 Aug. 1861.....	Va.	D.C.
<i>CORPS OF ENGINEERS.</i>			William Maynadier, 3 Aug. 1861....	Md.	D.C.
<i>Colonel.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
Joseph G. Totten, 7 Dec. 1838, B. G. bvt. 29 March, 1847.....	Conn.	Conn.	William A. Thornton, 28 May, 1861.	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>			Robt. H. K. Whiteley, 3 Aug. 1861...	Md.	Del.
Sylvanus Thayer, 7 July, 1838, Col. bvt. 3 March, 1833.....	Mass.	Mass.	Peter V. Hagner, 3 Aug. 1861.....	D.C.	D.C.
René E. De Russy, 7 Dec. 1838, Bvt.	N.Y.	N.Y.	Robt. A. Wainwright, 3 Aug. 1861...	Mass.	Mass.
Richard Delafield, 6 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	<i>Military Storekeepers.</i>		
Henry Brewerton, 6 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	James S. Abeel,* 6 Jan. 1838.....	Pa.	N.Y.
<i>Majors.</i>			James R. Hanham,* 23 July, 1838...	Eng.	Md.
Alexander H. Bowman, 5 Jan. 1857, Supt. M. A. with local rank of Col .....	Pa.	Pa.	Edward Ingersoll,* 24 May, 1841, P.M. Springfield Armory.....	Mass.	Mass.
John G. Barnard, 13 Dec. 1858, Bvt. B. G. vol. 23 Sept. 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.	Wm. R. Shoemaker,* 3 Aug. 1841...	Pa.	Ill.
George W. Cullum, 6 Aug. 1861, M. G. vol. 1 Nov. 1862.....	N.Y.	Pa.	John B. Butler,* 30 June, 1847, P.M. Allegheny Arsenal.....	N.Y.	Pa.
Henry W. Benham, 6 Aug. 1861.....	Conn.	Conn.	Theo. J. Eckerson,* 16 Sept. 1853...	N.Y.	W.T.
Daniel P. Woodbury, 6 Aug. 1861, B. G. vol. 19 March, 1862.....	N.H.	N.H.	Benj. H. Gilbreth,* 11 May, 1861....	Me.	Me.
Zealous B. Tower, 6 Aug. 1861, Bvt. B. G. vol. 23 Nov. 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.	Edward N. Stebbins,* 10 June, 1861, P.M. Washington Arsenal.....	N.Y.	Pa.
Horatio G. Wright, 6 Aug. 1861, B. G. vol. 14 Sept. 1861.....	Conn.	Conn.	John C. Vaughan,* 7 Aug. 1861.....	S.C.	Pa.
John Newton, 6 Aug. 1861, B. G. vol. 23 Sept. 1861 .....	V	Va.	Eph. D. Ellsworth,* 16 Nov. 1861....	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.</i>			Charles Wilkins,* 3 Feb. 1862.....	Fr'ce.	Mass.
<i>Colonel.</i>			Julian Molinard,* 3 Feb. 1862.....		
Stephen H. Long,* 9 Sept. 1861.....	N.H.	N.H.	Henry A. Brigham,* 6 Mar. 1862 ...	Mass.	N.Y.
			John Jamison,* 14 July, 1862.....	Md.	Md.
			<i>FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.</i>		
			<i>Colonel.</i>		
			George A. H. Blake,* 15 Feb. 1862...	Pa.	Pa.

## LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
William N. Grier, 15 Feb. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Innis N. Palmer, 25 April, 1861, B. G. vol. 23 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>Majors.</i>			Joseph H. Whittlesey, 12 Nov. 1861.	N.Y.	N.Y.
Andrew J. Smith, 13 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 17 March, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Eugene A. Carr, 17 July, 1862, B. G. vol. 7 March, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Washington L. Elliott,* 5 Nov. 1861, B. G. vol. 11 June, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.			
Albert G. Brackett, 17 July, 1862, Col. vol.....	N.Y.	Ind.	<i>SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.</i>		
<i>SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.</i>			<i>Colonel.</i>		
<i>Colonel.</i>			David Hunter, 14 May, 1861, M. G. vol. 13 Aug. 1861.....	D.C.	Ill.
Thomas J. Wood, 12 Nov. 1861, B. G. vol.....	Ky.	Ky.	<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			William H. Emory, 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 17 March, 1861.....	Md.	Md.
Enoch Steen,* 28 Sept. 1861.....	Ky.	Mo.	<i>Majors.</i>		
<i>Majors.</i>			Edward H. Wright,* 14 May, 1861, A. D. C. (col.) 15 Jan. 1862.....	N.J.	N.J.
John W. Davidson, 14 Nov. 1861, B. G. vol. 3 Feb. 1862.....	Va.	Va.	James H. Carleton,* 7 Sept. 1861, Bvt. 23 Feb. 1847, B. G. vol. 28 April, 1862.....	Me.	Me.
Alfred Pleasonton, 15 Feb. 1862, B. G. vol. 16 July, 1862.....	D.C.	D.C.	Lawrence A. Williams, 7 Sept. 1861.	D.C.	D.C.
Charles J. Whiting, 17 July, 1862,...	Mass.	Cal.	<i>FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.</i>		
<i>THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY</i>			<i>Colonel.</i>		
<i>Colonel.</i>			Justin Dimick, 26 Oct. 1861.....	Conn.	Vt.
Marshall S. Hows,* 28 Sept. 1861....	Me.	Me.	<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			George Nauman, 23 July, 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
Charles F. Ruff, 10 June, 1861.....	Pa.	Mo.	<i>Majors.</i>		
<i>Majors.</i>			Israel Vogdes, 14 May, 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
Benjamin S. Roberts, 13 May, 1861, L. C. bvt. 24 Nov. 1847, B. G. vol. 16 July, 1862.....	Vt.	Iowa.	Lewis G. Arnold, 15 May, 1861, Bvt. 13 Sept. 1847, B. G. vol. 24 Jan. 1862.....	N.J.	N.J.
Thomas Duncan,* 10 June, 1861.....	Ill.	Ill.			
Edw. W. B. Newby, 17 July, 1862...	Va.	Ill.	<i>SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.</i>		
<i>FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.</i>			<i>Colonel.</i>		
<i>Colonel.</i>			William W. Morris, 1 Nov. 1861, B. G. Bvt. 9 June, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
John Sedgwick, 25 April, 1861, M. G. vol. 4 July, 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.	<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			Horace Brooks, 26 Oct. 1861, Bvt....	Mass.	Mass.
James Oakes, 12 Nov. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	<i>Majors.</i>		
<i>Majors.</i>			Bennett H. Hill, 28 Aug. 1861.....	D.C.	D.C.
Samuel D. Sturgis, 3 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 10 Aug. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	William H. French, 26 Oct. 1861, Bvt. 20 Aug. 1847, B. G. vol. 28 Sept. 1861.....	Md.	D.C.
George Stoneman, 9 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 13 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	<i>THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.</i>		
Richard W. Johnson, 17 July, 1862, B. G. vol. 11 Oct. 1861.....	Ky.	Ky.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
<i>FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.</i>			William Gates, 13 Oct. 1845.....	Mass.	Mass.
<i>Colonel.</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
George H. Thomas, 3 May, 1861, M. G. vol. 25 April, 1862.....	Va.	Va.	Martin Burke,* 28 Aug. 1861.....	Md.	D.C.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
Lawrence P. Graham,* 1 Oct. 1861, B. G. vol. 31 Aug. 1861.....	Va.	Va.	Henry S. Burton, 14 May, 1861.....	N.Y.	Vt.
			Joseph A. Haskin, 20 Feb. 1862, A. D. C. (l. c.) 26 June, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.

## LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
<b>FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.</b>			<b>FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>		
<i>Colonel.</i>			<i>Colonel.</i>		
Charles S. Merchant, 28 Aug. 1861..	N.Y.	N.Y.	Silas Casey, 9 Oct. 1861, B. G. vol. 31 Aug. 1862.....	R.I.	R.I.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
Francis O. Wyse, 1 Nov. 1861.....	Md.	Md.	R. C. Buchanan, 9 Sept. 1861, Bvt...	Md.	D.C.
<i>Majors.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
Joseph Roberts, 3 Sept. 1861 .....	Del.	Del.	Delozier Davidson,* 1 Nov. 1861.....	D.C.	D.C.
Edward O. C. Ord, 21 Nov. 1861, M. G. vol. 2 May, 1862.....	Md.	D.C.	Henry M. Judah, 30 June, 1862.....	Md	N.Y.
<b>FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.</b>			<b>FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>		
<i>Colonel.</i>			<i>Colonel.</i>		
Harvey Brown, 14 May, 1861, B. G. bvt. 23 Nov. 1861.....	N.J.	N.J.	Gustavus Loomis, 9 Mar. 1851.....	Vt.	Vt.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
Thomas W. Sherman, 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 17 May, 1861.....	R.I.	R.I.	Thos. L. Alexander, 31 July, 1861...	Va.	Ky.
<i>Majors.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
William F. Barry, 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 20 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	R. S. Granger, 9 Sept. 1861, B. G. vol. Charles D. Jordan, 27 Feb. 1862.....	Ohio. Mass.	Ohio. Mass.
Henry J. Hunt, 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 8 Sept. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	<b>SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>		
Francis N. Clarke, 5 Aug. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
<b>FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>			Hannibal Day, 7 June, 1862.....	Vt.	Vt.
<i>Colonel.</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
Carlos A. Waite,* 5 June, 1860, Bvt.	N.Y.	N.Y.	Daniel P. Whiting, 15 Feb. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
Seth Eastman, 9 Sept. 1861.....	Me.	Me.	Henry W. Wessells, 6 June, 1861, B. G. vol. 25 April, 1861.....	Conn. Pa.	Conn. Pa.
<i>Majors.</i>			George W. Wallace,* 10 Jan. 1862...		
John T. Sprague,* 14 May, 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.	<b>SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>		
Maurice Maloney, 16 Sept. 1862.....	Irel'd.	Army.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
<b>SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>			John J. Abercrombie, 25 Feb. 1861, B. G. vol. 31 Aug. 1861.....	Tenn.	Tenn.
<i>Colonel.</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
Sidney Burbank, 16 Sept. 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.	Albemarle Cady, 6 June, 1861.....	N.H.	N.H.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
George W. Patten, 7 June, 1862.....	R.I.	R.I.	Granville O. Haller,* 25 Sept. 1861..	Pa.	Pa.
<i>Majors.</i>			Henry D. Wallen, 25 Nov. 1861.....	Ga.	Fla.
Arthur T. Lee,* 26 Oct. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	<b>EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>		
John C. Robinson,* 20 Feb. 1862, B. G. vol. 28 April, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
<b>THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>			Pitcairn Morrison,* 6 June, 1861....	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>Colonel.</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
William Hoffman, 25 April, 1862....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Gabriel R. Paul, 25 April, 1862, B. G. vol. 5 Sept. 1862 .....	Mo.	Mo.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
William Chapman, 20 Feb. 1862.....	Md.	Md.	Alfred Sully, 15 March, 1862, B. G. vol. 26 Sept. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
<i>Majors.</i>			David A. Russell, 9 Aug. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
William E. Prince,* 23 Nov. 1861...	Mass.	Mass.			
Thomas Hendrickson, 27 June, 1862.	Pa.	Army.			



## LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
<b>NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>			<i>Majors.</i>		
<i>Colonel.</i>			Christopher C. Angur, 14 May, 1861, M. G. vol. 12 Nov. 1861.....	N.Y.	Mich.
George Wright, 3 March, 1855, B. G. vol. 28 Sept. 1861.....	Vt.	Vt.	Samuel W. Crawford,* 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 25 April, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			Daniel Chase,* 28 Oct. 1861.....	Conn.	Ohio.
Caleb C. Sibley, 9 Oct. 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.			
<i>Majors.</i>			<b>FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>		
Henry W. Wharton,* 9 Sept. 1861, Col. vol.....	D.C.	Ala.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
Andrew W. Bowman, 7 June, 1862.	Pa.	Pa.	Charles P. Stone, 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 17 May, 1861.....	Mass.	D.C.
<b>TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
<i>Colonel.</i>			John F. Reynolds, 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 20 Aug. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
Edmund B. Alexander, 3 Mar. 1855.	Ky.	Ky.	<i>Majors.</i>		
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			George Sykes, 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 28 Sept. 1861.....	Md.	Md.
William S. Ketchum, 1 Nov. 1861, B. G. vol. 3 Feb. 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.	Grotius R. Giddings,* 14 May, 1861.	Ohio.	Ohio.
<i>Majors.</i>			William Williams,* 14 May, 1861 ...	Pa.	Pa.
Charles S. Lovell,* 14 May, 1861.....	Mass.	Army.	<b>FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>		
Julius Hayden,* 15 Feb. 1862.....	N.Y.	Fla.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
<b>ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>			Fitz-John Porter, 14 May, 1861, B. G. bvt. 27 June, 1862, M. G. vol. 4 July, 1862.....	N.H.	D.C.
<i>Colonel.</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
Erasmus D. Keyes, 14 May, 1861, B. G. bvt. 31 May, 1862, M. G. vol. 4 July, 1862.....	Mass.	Me.	John P. Sanderson,* 14 May, 1861...	Pa.	Pa.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
Edmund Shriver, 14 May, 1861, A. D. C. (col.) 18 May, 1862.....	Pa.	N.Y.	John H. King,* 14 May, 1861.....	Mich.	Mich.
<i>Majors.</i>			William H. Sidell, 14 May, 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Delancy Floyd Jones, 14 May, 1861.	N.Y.	N.Y.	John R. Edie,* 14 May, 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
Frederick Steele, 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 29 Jan. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	<b>SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>		
Jonathan W. Gordon,* 14 May, 1861.	Pa.	Ind.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
<b>TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>			Andrew Porter,* 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 17 May, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
<i>Colonel.</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
William B. Franklin, 14 May, 1861, B. G. bvt. 30 May, 1862, M. G. vol. 4 July, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	James V. Bomford, 10 Jan. 1862....	N.Y.	D.C.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
Daniel Butterfield, 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 7 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Franklin F. Flint, 14 May, 1861.....	N.H.	Mass.
<i>Majors.</i>			Adam J. Slemmer, 14 May, 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
Henry B. Clitz, 14 May, 1861.....	N.Y.	Mich.	Sidney Coolidge,* 14 May, 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.
Richard S. Smith, 14 May, 1861.....	Pa.	N.Y.	<b>SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>		
Luther B. Bruen,* 14 May, 1861.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	<i>Colonel.</i>		
<b>THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>			Samuel P. Heintzelman, 14 May, 1861, B. G. bvt. 31 May, 1862, M. G. vol. 4 July, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
<i>Colonel.</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
William T. Sherman, 14 May, 1861, M. G. vol. 1 May, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	James D. Greene,* 14 May, 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
Isaac V. D. Reeve, 16 Sept. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Abner Doubleday, 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 3 Feb. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
			William H. Wood, 14 May, 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.
			George L. Andrews,* 14 May, 1861..	R.I.	Mo.



## LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—Concluded.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
<b>EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>			<b>NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.</b>		
<i>Colonel.</i>			<i>Colonel.</i>		
Henry B. Carrington,* 14 May, 1861.	Conn.	Ohio.	Edward R. S. Canby, 14 May, 1861, B. G. vol. 31 March, 1862.....	Ky.	Ind.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>			<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
Oliver L. Shepherd, 14 May, 1861...	N.Y.	N.Y.	Edward A. King,* 14 May, 1861.....	N.Y.	Ohio.
<i>Majors.</i>			<i>Majors.</i>		
Fred. Townsend,* 14 May, 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Stephen D. Carpenter, 14 May, 1861.	Me.	Me.
James N. Caldwell, 27 Feb. 1862....	Ohio.	Ohio.	Samuel K. Dawson, 14 May, 1861...	Pa.	Pa.
William T. H. Brooks, 12 Mar. 1862, B. G. vol. 28 Sept. 1861.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	George L. Willard,* 19 Feb. 1862...	N.Y.	Army.

## RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, rank, regiment or corps, and date of retirement.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, regiment or corps, and date of retirement.	Born in.	Appointed from.
<i>On their own application after forty or more consecutive years of service.</i>			<i>John S. Simonson, 8d cavalry, 28 Sept. 1861.....</i>		
<i>General officer.</i>			<i>Henry L. Scott, inspector-general, 30 Oct. 1861.....</i>		
Winfield Scott, U.S.A., Lieutenant-General commanding the army, 1 Nov. 1861.....	Va.	Va.	<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>		
<i>Colonels.</i>			Thompson Morris, 4th infantry, 9 Sept. 1861.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
William Whistler, 4th infantry, 9 Oct. 1861.....	Md.	NW.T.	George Andrews, 6th infantry, 15 Feb. 1862.....	D.C.	D.C.
John L. Gardner, 2d artillery, 1 Nov. 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.	Gouverneur Morris, 1st infantry, 9 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Clement A. Finley, surgeon-general, 14 April, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	<i>Majors.</i>		
T. P. Andrews, deputy paymaster-general, lieut.-col.....	Irel'd.	D.C.	Edgar S. Hawkins, 2d infantry, 26 Oct. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>Major.</i>			Joseph R. Smith, 7th infantry, bvt. lt. col., 25 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Giles Porter, 4th artillery, 3 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Nathaniel C. Macrae, 3d infantry, 25 Sept. 1861.....	Va.	Va.
<i>For incapacity, resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received, from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty.</i>			Campbell Graham, top. engineers, 9 Sept. 1861.....	Va.	Va.
<i>Colonels.</i>			Edmund Underwood, 18th infantry, 15 Feb. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
John J. Abert, top. engineers, 9 Sept. 1861.....	Md.	D.C.	Daniel T. Chandler, 5th infantry, 27 Feb. 1862.....	D.C.	D.C.
Sylvester Churchill, insp. gen'l, bvt. brig. gen'l, 25 Sept. 1861.....	Vt.	Vt.	William Austine, 8d artillery, 20 Feb. 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.
Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, 3d infantry, 9 Sept. 1861.....	Fr'ce.	N.Y.	William H. Gordon, 8th infantry, 15 March, 1862.....	Va.	D.C.
Washington Seawell, 6th infantry, 20 Feb. 1862.....	Va.	Va.	Howard Stansbury, top. engineers, 28 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Benjamin L. Beall, 1st cavalry, 15 Feb. 1862.....	D.C.	D.C.	Llewellyn Jones, 1st cavalry, 1 Nov. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
			Washington I. Newton, 2d cavalry, 26 Oct. 1861.....	D.C.	Va.
			Christopher S. Lovell, 3d infantry, 23 Nov. 1861.....	S.C.	S.C.
			John W. T. Gardiner, 2d cavalry, 14 Nov. 1861.....	Me.	Me.
			Henry B. Judd, 4th artillery, 21 Nov. 1861.....	Conn.	Conn.

## ADDITIONAL AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
<i>Colonels.</i>					
Thomas M. Key,* 19 Aug. 1861.....	Ky.	Ohio.	George W. Getty, 28 Sept. 1861.....	D.C.	D.C.
Thomas J. Cram, 25 Sept. 1861.....	N.H.	N.H.	Barton S. Alexander, 28 Sept. 1861...	Ky.	Ky.
Henry J. Hunt, 28 Sept. 1861.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	James A. Hardie, 28 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Daniel H. Rucker,* 28 Sept. 1861...	N.J.	Mich.	Nelson B. Sweitzer, 28 Sept. 1861...	Pa.	Pa.
Henry F. Clarke, 28 Sept. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	Edw. McK. Hudson, 28 Sept. 1861...	Conn.	Conn.
James B. Fry, 14 Nov. 1861.....	Ill.	Ill.	Albert V. Colburn, 28 Sept. 1861....	Vt.	Vt.
George Thom, 16 Nov. 1861.....	N.H.	N.H.	Paul Von Radowitz,* 30 Sept. 1861.	Prus'a	D.C.
Richard D. Cutts,* 16 Nov. 1861....	D.C.	D.C.	William D. Whipple, 10 Feb. 1862...	N.Y.	N.Y.
John S. Clark,* 18 Nov. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Augustus Schroer,* 31 Mar. 1862...	Prus'a	D.C.
Charles F. Havelock,* 23 Nov. 1861.	Eng.	Eng.	John Pilsen,* 31 Mar. 1862.....	Boh'a	N.Y.
Joseph C. McKibben,* 29 Nov. 1861.	Pa.	Cal.	James W. Savage,* 31 Mar. 1862....	N.H.	N.Y.
Amos Beckwith, 1 Jan. 1862.....	Vt.	Vt.	Alfred W. Ellet,* 28 April, 1862....	Pa.	D.C.
John C. Kelton, 4 Jan. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Joseph F. Conrad, 5 May, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Edward H. Wright,* 15 Jan. 1862...	N.J.	N.J.	Ambrose Thompson,* 19 May, 1862.	Pa.	N.Y.
Wilson Shaffer,* 30 Jan. 1862.....	Pa.	Ill.	J. B. Kinsman,* 24 June, 1862.....	Me.	Mass.
Daniel E. McCallum,* 11 Feb. 1862.	Scot'd	N.Y.	Joseph A. Haskin, 26 June, 1862...	N.Y.	N.Y.
Robert Allen, 19 Feb. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ind.	Isaac C. Elston, jr.,* 9 July, 1862...	Ind.	Ind.
John V. D. Dubois, 19 Feb. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Frederick Myers, 15 July, 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.
Lewis B. Parsons,* 19 Feb. 1862.....	N.Y.	Mo.	J. B. Frothingham,* 16 July, 1862.	Mass.	Ohio.
Gustave P. Cluseret,* 10 Mar. 1862.	Fr'ce	Italy.	<i>Majors.</i>		
William F. Reynolds, 31 Mar. 1862.	Ohio.	Ohio.	William P. Jones,* 20 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	Conn.
Albert Tracy,* 31 Mar. 1862.....	N.Y.	Me.	H. Von Hammerstein,* 20 Sept. 1861.	Germ.	D.C.
Anselme Albert,* 31 Mar. 1862.....	Hun'y	Mo.	Henry Z. Hayner,* 1 Nov. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
John T. Fiala,* 31 Mar. 1862.....	Hun'y	Mo.	C. J. Von Hermann,* 5 Nov. 1861...	Prus'a	Conn.
Robert N. Hudson,* 31 Mar. 1862...	Ind.	Ind.	Delavan D. Perkins, 18 Nov. 1861...	N.Y.	N.Y.
Charles Zagonyi,* 31 Mar. 1862.....	Hun'y	N.Y.	William H. Ludlow,* 18 Nov. 1861...	N.Y.	N.Y.
Philip Figyelmesy,* 31 Mar. 1862...	Hun'y	N.Y.	John J. Key,* 5 Mar. 1862.....	Ky.	Ind.
Norton P. Chipman,* 17 Apr. 1862.	Ohio.	Iowa.	A. H. Gillespie,* 20 Mar. 1862.....	N.Y.	Cal.
Herman Haupt,* 27 Apr. 1862.....	.....	Pa.	Richard M. Corwine,* 31 Mar. 1862.	Ky.	Ohio.
Thomas J. Haines, 1 May, 1862.....	N.H.	N.H.	Thomas J. Weed,* 31 Mar. 1862.....	N.Y.	Kans.
James B. McPherson, 1 May, 1862.	Ohio.	Ohio.	Augustus Hain,* 11 Apr. 1862.....	Prus'a	Prus'a
John W. Turner, 3 May, 1862.....	N.Y.	Ill.	Champion Vaughan,* 11 Apr. 1862...	S.O.	Kans.
Clarke B. Lagon,* 3 May, 1862.....	Ill.	Ill.	Clinton H. Meneely,* 11 Apr. 1862.	N.Y.	N.Y.
W. S. Hillyer,* 3 May, 1862.....	Ky.	Mo.	T. J. McKenney,* 17 Apr. 1862.....	Ill.	Iowa.
John Riffin, jr.,* 3 May, 1862.....	Mo.	Mo.	V. Van Antwerp,* 19 Apr. 1862.....	N.Y.	Iowa.
George P. Ihrie,* 7 May, 1862.....	Pa.	Cal.	D. Henry Burtneke,* 22 Apr. 1862...	N.Y.	N.Y.
John N. Macomb, 15 May, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	A. Carlsson Warberg,* 24 Apr. 1862.	Swed.	Swed.
Edmund Shriver, 18 May, 1862.....	Pa.	N.Y.	Addison S. Norton,* 1 May, 1862....	N.Y.	Ill.
Philip Daum,* 26 May, 1862.....	Prus'a	N.Y.	Ernest Von Vegesack,* 8 May, 1862.	Swed.	Swed.
Amos B. Jones,* 31 May, 1862.....	N.H.	N.H.	David C. Houston, 16 May, 1862....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Daniel T. Van Buren, 1 June, 1862.	N.Y.	N.Y.	Ernest F. Hoffman,* 31 May, 1862...	Prus'a	Prus'a
William Myers, 14 June, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Burr Porter,* 2 June, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
George D. Ruggles, 28 June, 1862...	N.Y.	N.Y.	Silas Ramsay,* 12 June, 1862.....	Md.	Ill.
Louis H. Marshall, 30 June, 1862...	Va.	Md.	Franz Kappner,* 14 June, 1862.....	Prus'a	Mo.
Speed Butler,* 30 June, 1862.....	Ill.	Ill.	Leonidas Haskell,* 16 June, 1862...	Hun'y	N.Y.
Chris. A. Morgan,* 30 June, 1862...	Ohio.	Ohio.	Edward Detsey,* 16 June, 1862.....	Mass.	Cal.
Robert E. Clary, 5 July, 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.	William Painter,* 16 June, 1862....	Pa.	Ill.
Edward G. Beckwith, 5 July, 1862.	N.Y.	N.Y.	Charles H. Brightly, 17 June, 1862.	Pa.	Pa.
James Belger,* 11 July, 1862.....	N.Y.	Army.	James F. Meline,* 30 June, 1862....	N.Y.	D.C.
Samuel B. Holabird, 11 July, 1862.	Conn.	Conn.	Louis H. Pelouze, 3 July, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
James D. Fessenden,* 16 July, 1862.	.....	Me.	J. Lyman Van Buren,* 7 July, 1862.	N.Y.	N.Y.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>			James C. Biddle,* 8 July, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
Rufus Ingalls, 28 Sept. 1861.....	Me.	Me.	Joseph C. Willard,* 15 July, 1862...	Vt.	D.C.
William Hays, 28 Sept. 1861.....	Va.	Tenn.	James M. Sanderson,* 15 July, 1862.	Md.	N.Y.

## HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

Name and date of appointment.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name and date of appointment.	Born in.	Appointed from.
Vincent Palen,* 31 Mar. 1862.....	N.Y.	Va.	Samuel Pettigrew,* 23 June, 1862..	Irel'd.	Mo.
Nathaniel West,* 31 May, 1862.....	Irel'd.	Pa.	Burr Baldwin,* 23 June, 1862.....	Conn.	Pa.
Charles J. Bowen,* 31 May, 1862....	R.I.	Md.	Charles Spear,* 23 June, 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.
Henry C. Henries,* 31 May, 1862 ...	Me.	Me.	T. B. McFalls,* 23 June, 1862.....	Pa.	D.C.
Henry Hopkins,* 31 May, 1862 .....	Mass.	Mass.	Robert McCune,* 23 June, 1862.....	Pa.	Ohio.
John A. Bowman,* 31 May, 1862 ...	Ohio.	N.Y.	Chas. A. Williams,* 23 June, 1862...	N.Y.	Iowa.
John G. Butler,* 31 May, 1862.....	Md.	D.C.	Edmund B. Tuttle,* 23 June, 1862...	N.Y.	Ill.
William Y. Brown,* 31 May, 1862...	Ohio.	Pa.	James Marshall,* 23 June, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
John C. Smith,* 31 May, 1862.....	Md.	D.C.	James A. Brown,* 27 June, 1862...	Pa.	Pa.
Richard V. Dodge,* 31 May, 1862 ...	Ill.	Va.	Fred. T. Brown,* 1 July, 1862.....	Ohio.	D.C.
William Holman,* 31 May, 1862.....	Ky.	Ky.	Robert Lowry,* 1 July, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
John V. Dodge,* 31 May, 1862.....	N.Y.	Pa.	J. Hill Rouse,* 2 July, 1862.....	Conn.	Mass.
James C. Richmond,* 2 June, 1862..	R.I.	N.Y.	Augustus Edely,* 4 July, 1862.....	Mass.	Ind.
Charles M. Blake,* 4 June, 1862....	Me.	Pa.	Wm. H. Chapman,* 4 July, 1862....	Va.	D.C.
Joseph M. Driver,* 4 June, 1862....	Mass.	Mass.	Wm. H. Paddock,* 5 July, 1862.....	N.Y.	Pa.
Horatio Foote,* 4 June, 1862.....	Mass.	Ill.	Wm. C. Whitcomb,* 5 July, 1862 ...	N.H.	Mass.
Ezekiel Folsom,* 4 June, 1862.....	N.H.	Ill.	James H. Parks,* 5 July, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
George G. Goss,* 4 June, 1862.....	Me.	D.C.	Theo. W. Simpson,* 7 July, 1862....	N.J.	Md.
James H. McFarland,* 4 June, 1862..	Pa.	Pa.	John Thrush,* 7 July, 1862.....	Pa.	D.C.
Lemuel G. Olmstead,* 4 June, 1862..	N.Y.	Pa.	John W. Hoover,* 7 July, 1862.....	Pa.	D.C.
James A. Paige,* 4 June, 1862.....	Mass.	Mo.	Mansfield French,* 10 July, 1862 ...	Vt.	N.Y.
W. W. Winchester,* 5 June, 1862...	N.Y.	Mass.	Thomas S. Thomas,* 11 July, 1862..	Md.	Pa.
Stephen S. Morrill,* 5 June, 1862...	Vt.	Ill.	Leeds K. Berridge,* 11 July, 1862..	Md.	Pa.
Chauncey B. Thomas,* 6 June, 1862..	Mass.	Mass.	Henry Snyder,* 11 July, 1862.....	Va.	N.J.
John F. Wright,* 6 June, 1862.....	N.C.	Ohio.	Clark Skinner,* 11 July, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ind.
Cuthbert H. Powell,* 11 June, 1862..	Va.	D.C.	Isaac McIlvaine,* 11 July, 1862 ....	Irel'd.	N.J.
Robert McMurdy,* 11 June, 1862...	Pa.	Ky.	William V. Daniels,* 14 July, 1862..	Pa.	Ind.
Rudolph Doehn,* 11 June, 1862.....	Germ.	Mo.	James I. Ferree,* 14 July, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ill.
Samuel L. Adair,* 13 June, 1862.....	.....	Kans.	Nathaniel Callender,* 14 July, 1862..	.....	Ohio.
Francis E. Boyle,* 13 June, 1862....	Md.	D.C.	J. B. Hyndshaw,* 15 July, 1862 ....	N.J.	N.J.
Matthew F. McGrath,* 13 June, 1862..	Irel'd.	D.C.	William W. Meech,* 15 July, 1862..	Conn.	N.J.
F. W. Brauns,* 13 June, 1862.....	Germ.	Md.	Galus M. Blodgett,* 15 July, 1862...	Vt.	N.Y.
Thomas T. Devan,* 13 June, 1862...	N.Y.	N.Y.	Joseph W. Blythe,* 16 July, 1862...	Ky.	Ind.
James B. Merwin,* 13 June, 1862...	N.Y.	Ill.	Eli Strowbridge,* 16 July, 1862.....	C.W.	Kans.
James Means,* 13 June, 1862.....	N.H.	Mass.	S. Y. McMasters,* 16 July, 1862.....	.....	Ill.
N. B. Northrup,* 13 June, 1862.....	Conn.	D.C.	Francis A. McNeall,* 18 July, 1862..	.....	Ill.
Robert S. Vinton,* 13 June, 1862...	Md.	Md.	Benjamin H. Crever,* 24 July, 1862..	Pa.	Md.
Frederick H. Wines,* 14 June, 1862..	Pa.	Mo.	John Lanahan,* 24 July, 1862.....	Va.	Va.
George A. Leakin,* 14 June, 1862...	Md.	Md.	Wm. G. Raymond,* 25 July, 1862...	N.Y.	N.Y.
Francis D. Ladd,* 14 June, 1862 ....	Me.	Pa.	Edward D. Neill,* 26 July, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
John Proudft,* 20 June, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.J.	Alexander McLeod,* 28 July, 1862..	N.Y.	Pa.
Richard McA. Bear,* 20 June, 1862..	Pa.	Pa.	James Bruehl,* 28 July, 1862.....	.....	N.Y.
J. P. Hammond,* 20 June, 1862.....	Md.	Pa.	David W. Telford,* 29 July, 1862...	.....	Ohio.
John A. Jerome,* 20 June, 1862.....	Mass.	Pa.	William W. Reese,* 29 July, 1862...	Va.	D.C.
Edward O. Dunning,* 23 June, 1862..	Conn.	Va.	Arthur G. Thomas,* 30 July, 1862...	Pa.	Md.
Isaac S. Ketchum,* 23 June, 1862...	N.Y.	Mo.	Thomas G. Carver,* 31 July, 1862...	Wales	N.Y.
M. Schuyler,* 23 June, 1862.....	N.Y.	Mo.	Chas. W. Dennison,* 31 July, 1862...	Conn.	Mass.
John F. Cowan,* 23 June, 1862.....	Pa.	Mo.			

## GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS OF U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
<i>Major-Generals.</i>					
Nathaniel P. Banks,* 16 May, 1861..	Mass.	Mass.	Ulysses S. Grant, 16 Feb. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ill.
John A. Dix,* 16 May, 1861.....	N.H.	N.Y.	Irvin McDowell, 14 March, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
Benjamin F. Butler,* 16 May, 1861..	N.H.	Mass.	Ambrose E. Burnside, 18 Mar. 1862..	Ind.	R.I.
David Hunter, 13 Aug. 1861.....	D.C.	Ill.	Don Carlos Buell, 21 March, 1862....	Ohio.	Ind.
Edwin D. Morgan,* 28 Sept. 1861 ...	Mass.	N.Y.	John Pope, 21 March, 1862.....	Ky.	Ill.
Ethan A. Hitchcock, 10 Feb. 1862...	Vt.	Mo.	Samuel R. Curtis, 21 March, 1862 ...	N.Y.	Iowa.
			Franz Sigel,* 21 March, 1862. ....	Germ.	Mo.

## GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
<i>Major-Generals.</i>					
John A. McClernand,* 21 Mar. 1862.	Ky.	Ill.	William F. Barry, 20 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Lewis Wallace,* 21 March, 1862.....	Ind.	Ind.	John J. Abercrombie, 31 Aug. 1861.	Tenn.	Tenn.
William S. Rosecrans, 21 Mar. 1862.	Ohio.	Ohio.	Silas Casey, 31 Aug. 1861.....	R.I.	R.I.
Ormsby M. Mitchel, 11 April, 1862..	Ky.	N.Y.	L. P. Graham,* 31 Aug. 1861.....	Va.	Va.
Cassius M. Clay,* 11 April, 1862.....	Ky.	Ky.	George G. Meade, 31 Aug. 1861 .....	Spain.	D.C.
George H. Thomas, 25 April, 1862...	Va.	Va.	Abram Duryee,* 31 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
George Cadwalader,* 25 April, 1862.	Pa.	Pa.	Oliver O. Howard, 3 Sept. 1861.....	Me.	Me.
John G. Foster, 26 April, 1862.....	N.H.	N.H.	Eleazer Paine, 3 Sept. 1861.....	Ohio.	Ill.
Jesse L. Reno, 26 April, 1862.....	Va.	Pa.	Daniel E. Sickles,* 3 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
John G. Parke, 26 April, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Charles D. Jameson,* 3 Sept. 1861..	Me.	Me.
William T. Sherman, 1 May, 1862...	Ohio.	Ohio.	Ebenezer Dumont,* 3 Sept. 1861....	Ind.	Ind.
Edward O. O. Ord, 2 May, 1862.....	Md.	D.C.	Robert H. Milroy,* 3 Sept. 1861.....	Ind.	Ind.
Edwin V. Sumner,* 4 July, 1862....	Mass.	N.Y.	Willis A. Gorman,* 7 Sept. 1861.....	Ky.	Minn.
Sam'l P. Heintzelman, 4 July, 1862.	Pa.	Pa.	Daniel Butterfield,* 7 Sept. 1861....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Erasmus D. Keyes, 4 July, 1862.....	Mass.	Me.	W. T. Ward,* 18 Sept. 1861.....	Ky.	Ky.
Fitz John Porter, 4 July, 1862.....	N.H.	D.C.	John G. Barnard, 23 Sept. 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.
William B. Franklin, 4 July, 1862...	Pa.	Pa.	Innis N. Palmer, 23 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Philip Kearny,* 4 July, 1862 .....	N.Y.	N.J.	Seth Williams, 23 Sept. 1861.....	Me.	Me.
Joseph Hooker, 4 July, 1862.....	Mass.	Cal.	John Newton, 23 Sept. 1861 .....	Va.	Va.
Darius M. Couch, 4 July, 1862.....	N.Y.	Mass.	Winfield S. Hancock, 23 Sept. 1861.	Pa.	Pa.
Israel B. Richardson, 4 July, 1862...	Vt.	Mich.	Randolph B. Marcy, 23 Sept. 1861..	Mass.	Mass.
Henry W. Slocum, 4 July, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	George Wright, 28 Sept. 1861.....	Vt.	Vt.
John J. Peck, 4 July, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Thomas Williams, 28 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	Mich.
George W. Morell, 4 July, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	George Sykes, 28 Sept. 1861.....	Md.	Md.
William F. Smith, 4 July, 1862.....	Vt.	Vt.	William W. Burns, 28 Sept. 1861....	Ohio.	Ohio.
John Sedgwick, 4 July, 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.	William H. French, 28 Sept. 1861...	Md.	D.C.
Alex. McD. McCook, 17 July, 1862...	Ohio.	Ohio.	Wm. T. H. Brooks, 28 Sept. 1861.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
William Nelson,* 17 July, 1862.....	Ky.	Ky.	John M. Brannan, 28 Sept. 1861.....	D.C.	Ind.
Thos. L. Crittenden,* 17 July, 1862.	Ky.	Ky.	John P. Hatch, 28 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Horatio G. Wright, 18 July, 1862....	Conn.	Conn.	David S. Stanley, 28 Sept. 1861.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
Robert C. Skenck, 30 Aug. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	Isaac I. Stevens, 28 Sept. 1861.....	Mass.	W.T.
Stephen A. Hurlbut, 17 Sept. 1862...	S.C.	Ill.	Wm. K. Strong,* 28 Sept. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Schnyder Hamilton, 17 Sept. 1862...	N.Y.	Conn.	Albin Schoepf,* 30 Sept. 1861.....	Hung.	Md.
Gordon Granger, 17 Sept. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	James S. Negley,* 1 Oct. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.
J. D. Cox, 6 Oct. 1862.....	Can.	Ohio.	Thomas J. Wood, 11 Oct. 1861.....	Ky.	Ky.
James B. McPherson, 8 Oct. 1862...	Ohio.	Ohio.	Richard W. Johnson, 11 Oct. 1861...	Ky.	Ky.
Lovell H. Rousseau, 8 Oct. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.	A. Von Steinwehr,* 12 Oct. 1861....	Germ.	N.Y.
Christopher C. Augur, 14 Nov. 1862.	N.Y.	Mich.	Joseph B. Plummer, 22 Oct. 1861....	Mass.	Mass.
<i>Brigadier-Generals.</i>			George W. Cullum, 1 Nov. 1861.....	N.Y.	Pa.
Andrew Porter,* 17 May, 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	Jeremiah T. Boyle, 9 Nov. 1861.....	.....	Ky.
Charles P. Stone, 17 May, 1861.....	Mass.	D.C.	Julius H. Stahel,* 12 Nov. 1861.....	Hung.	N.Y.
Thos. W. Sherman, 17 May, 1861....	R.I.	R.I.	George W. Morgan,* 12 Nov. 1861...	.....	Ohio.
George A. McCall, 17 May, 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	John M. Schofield, 21 Nov. 1861.....	N.Y.	Ill.
Wm. R. Montgomery, 17 May, 1861.	N.J.	N.J.	Thomas J. McKean, 21 Nov. 1861...	Pa.	Iowa.
John W. Phelps, 17 May, 1861.....	Vt.	Vt.	Zealous B. Tower, 23 Nov. 1861.....	Mass.	Mass.
Charles S. Hamilton, 17 May, 1861..	N.Y.	Wis.	Jefferson C. Davis,* 18 Dec. 1861....	Ind.	Ind.
Rufus King, 17 May, 1861.....	N.Y.	Wis.	John M. Palmer,* 20 Dec. 1861.....	Ky.	Ill.
B. M. Prentiss,* 17 May, 1861.....	Va.	Ill.	James H. Garfield,* 11 Jan. 1862....	Ohio.	Ohio.
Benjamin F. Kelley,* 17 May, 1861.	N.H.	Va.	Lewis G. Arnold, 24 Jan. 1862.....	N.J.	N.J.
A. S. Williams,* 17 May, 1861.....	Conn.	Mich.	Frederick Steele, 29 Jan. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
James Cooper,* 17 May, 1861.....	Md.	Md.	William S. Ketchum, 3 Feb. 1862...	Conn.	Conn.
James B. Ricketts, 21 July, 1861....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Abner Doubleday, 3 Feb. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
O. B. Willcox, 21 July, 1861.....	Mich.	Mich.	John W. Davidson, 3 Feb. 1862 .....	Va.	Va.
Michael Corcoran, 21 July, 1861....	Irel'd.	N.Y.	Napoleon J. T. Dana, 3 Feb. 1862...	Me.	Minn.
Henry H. Lockwood, 8 Aug. 1861...	Del.	Del.	David D. Birney,* 3 Feb. 1862.....	Ala.	Pa.
Louis Blenker,* 9 Aug. 1861.....	Germ.	N.Y.	Thos. Francis Meagher,* 3 Feb. 1862.	Irel'd.	N.Y.
James I. Wadsworth,* 9 Aug. 1861..	N.Y.	N.Y.	Henry M. Naglee, 4 Feb. 1862 .....	Pa.	Pa.
John H. Martindale, 9 Aug. 1861...	N.Y.	N.Y.	James G. Spears,* 5 March, 1862....	Tenn.	Tenn.
Samuel D. Sturgis, 10 Aug. 1861....	Pa.	Pa.	Eugene A. Carr, 7 March, 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
George Stoneman, 13 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	Thomas A. Davies, 7 March, 1862...	N.Y.	N.Y.
James W. Denver,* 14 Aug. 1861....	Va.	Cal.	Daniel Tyler, 13 March, 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.
Egbert L. Viele, 17 Aug. 1861.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	William H. Emory, 17 March, 1862.	Md.	Md.
James Shields, 19 Aug. 1861.....	Irel'd.	Cal.	Andrew J. Smith, 17 March, 1862...	Pa.	Pa.
John F. Reynolds, 20 Aug. 1861.....	Pa.	Pa.	Marsena R. Patrick, 17 March, 1862.	N.Y.	N.Y.
			Isaac F. Quinby, 17 March, 1862....	N.J.	N.Y.
			Hiram J. Berry,* 17 March, 1862...	Me.	Me.

## GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.—Continued.

Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.	Name, rank, and date of commission.	Born in.	Appointed from.
Orris S. Ferry,* 17 March, 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.	Erastus B. Tyler,* 14 May, 1862.....	N.Y.	Ohio.
Daniel P. Woodbury, 19 March, 1862.	N.H.	N.H.	Charles Griffin, 9 June, 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
Henry M. Judah, 21 March, 1862...	Md.	N.Y.	George H. Gordon, 9 June, 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.
Richard J. Oglesby,* 21 March, 1862.	Ky.	Mich.	James M. Tuttle,* 9 June, 1862.....	Ohio.	Iowa.
John Cook,* 21 March, 1862.....	Ill.	Ill.	Julius White,* 9 June, 1862.....	N.Y.	Ill.
John McArthur,* 21 March, 1862...	Scot.	Ill.	Peter J. Osterhaus,* 9 June, 1862...	Prus.	Mo.
Jacob G. Lauman,* 21 March, 1862.	Md.	Iowa.	S. G. Burlbridge,* 9 June, 1862.....	Ky.	Ky.
H. P. Van Cleve,* 21 March, 1862...	.....	Minn.	W. L. Elliott,* 11 June, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
John A. Logan,* 21 March, 1862....	Ill.	Ill.	Albion P. Howe, 11 June, 1862.....	Me.	Me.
Speed S. Fry,* 21 March, 1862.....	.....	Ky.	Green Clay Smith,* 11 June, 1862...	.....	Ky.
Alexander Asboth,* 21 March, 1862.	.....	.....	Wm. B. Campbell, 30 June, 1862....	Tenn.	Tenn.
James Craig,* 21 March, 1862.....	Pa.	Mo.	Philip H. Sheridan, 1 July, 1862....	Ohio.	Ohio.
Mahlon D. Manson,* 24 March, 1862.	Ohio.	Ind.	George F. Shepley, 18 July, 1862....	.....	Me.
Edw'd R. S. Canby, 31 March, 1862.	Ky.	Ind.	John Buford, 27 July, 1862.....	Ky.	Ill.
Grenville M. Dodge,* 31 March, 1862.	Mass.	Iowa.	Frank P. Blair, Jr., 7 Aug. 1862.....	.....	Mo.
Robert B. Mitchell,* 8 April, 1862...	Ohio.	Kans.	Richard Busteed, 7 Aug. 1862.....	Irel'd.	N.Y.
James G. Blunt,* 8 April, 1862.....	Me.	Kans.	John R. Kenly, 22 Aug. 1862.....	Md.	Md.
F. E. Patterson,* 11 April, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	John P. Slough, 25 Aug. 1862.....	Ohio.	Col. T.
Amiel W. Whipple, 14 April, 1862...	Mass.	Mass.	Godfrey Weltzel, 29 Aug. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
Cuvier Grover, 14 April, 1862.....	Me.	Me.	Gabriel R. Paul, 5 Sept. 1862.....	Mo.	Mo.
George L. Hartsuff, 15 April, 1862...	N.Y.	Mich.	Charles E. Hovey, 5 Sept. 1862.....	Vt.	Ill.
Rufus Saxton, 15 April, 1862.....	Mass.	Mass.	Herman Haupt, 5 Sept. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
Benjamin Alvord, 15 April, 1862....	Vt.	Vt.	George Crook, 7 Sept. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
Napoleon B. Buford, 15 April, 1862..	Ky.	Ill.	Joseph B. Carr, 7 Sept. 1862.....	N.Y.	Pa.
William S. Smith, 15 April, 1862....	Ohio.	Ohio.	Thomas L. Kane, 7 Sept. 1862.....	Pa.	Ohio.
Nathan Kimball,* 15 April, 1862....	Ind.	Ind.	Nelson Taylor, 7 Sept. 1862.....	Conn.	N.Y.
Charles Devens,* 15 April, 1862.....	.....	Mass.	Gersham Mott, 7 Sept. 1862.....	N.J.	N.J.
James H. Van Alen,* 15 April, 1862..	N.Y.	N.Y.	J. G. Reynolds, 7 Sept. 1862.....	Ky.	Ind.
Carl Schurz,* 15 April, 1862.....	.....	.....	Charles C. Gilbert, 9 Sept. 1862.....	Ohio.	Ohio.
Sam'l W. Crawford,* 25 April, 1862.	Pa.	Pa.	Calvin E. Pratt, 10 Sept. 1862.....	Mass.	N.Y.
Henry W. Wessells, 25 April, 1862..	Conn.	Conn.	James Nagle, 10 Sept. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
Milo S. Hascall, 25 April, 1862.....	N.Y.	Ind.	Edward Ferrero, 10 Sept. 1862.....	Spain.	N.Y.
Leonard F. Ross,* 25 April, 1862....	Ill.	Ill.	Henry J. Hunt, 15 Sept. 1862.....	Mich.	U.S.A.
John W. Geary,* 25 April, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Francis L. Vinton, 19 Sept. 1862....	Me.	N.Y.
Alfred H. Terry,* 25 April, 1862.....	Conn.	Conn.	Gustavus A. Smith, 19 Sept. 1862...	.....	Ill.
A. A. Humphreys, 28 April, 1862....	Pa.	D.C.	Francis C. Barlow, 19 Sept. 1862....	N.Y.	N.Y.
James H. Carleton,* 28 April, 1862..	Me.	Me.	Mason Brayman, 24 Sept. 1862.....	N.Y.	Ill.
Absalom Baird, 28 April, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	N. J. Jackson, 24 Sept. 1862.....	Mass.	Me.
John C. Robinson,* 28 April, 1862...	N.Y.	N.Y.	George W. Getty, 25 Sept. 1862.....	D.C.	D.C.
Truman Seymour, 23 April, 1862....	Vt.	Vt.	Alfred Sully, 26 Sept. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
Quincy A. Gillmore, 23 April, 1862..	Ohio.	Ohio.	G. K. Warren, 26 Sept. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
George D. Bayard, 23 April, 1862....	N.Y.	N.J.	Wm. W. Averell, 26 Sept. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Henry Prince, 23 April, 1862.....	Me.	Me.	Robert Cowdin, 26 Sept. 1862.....	Vt.	Mass.
Abraham S. Piatt,* 23 April, 1862...	Ohio.	Ohio.	Alexander Hays, 29 Sept. 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.
Thos. T. Crittenden,* 23 April, 1862.	Ala.	Ind.	H. H. Sibley, 29 Sept. 1862.....	Mich.	Min.
Max. Weber,* 23 April, 1862.....	.....	N.Y.	Francis B. Spinola, 1 Oct. 1862.....	.....	N.Y.
P. A. Hackelman,* 23 April, 1862...	Ind.	Ind.	John H. H. Ward, 4 Oct. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Jer. C. Sullivan,* 23 April, 1862.....	.....	.....	John M. Thayer, 4 Oct. 1862.....	Mass.	W.T.
Alvin P. Hovey,* 23 April, 1862.....	Ind.	Ind.	J. J. Bartlett, 4 Oct. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
James C. Veatch,* 23 April, 1862...	Ind.	Ind.	Solomon Meredith, 6 Oct. 1862.....	N.C.	Ind.
William P. Benton,* 23 April, 1862.	Md.	Ind.	James Bowen, 11 Oct. 1862.....	N.Y.	N.Y.
Henry Bohlen,* 23 April, 1862.....	Pa.	Pa.	Gustave P. Cluseret, 14 Oct. 1862...	Frc'e.	Va.
John C. Caldwell,* 23 April, 1862...	Vt.	Me.	Eliakim P. Scammon, 15 Oct. 1862..	Me.	Ohio.
Isaac P. Rodman,* 23 April, 1862...	R.I.	R.I.	Robert S. Granger, 20 Oct. 1862....	Ohio.	Ohio.
Neal Dow,* 23 April, 1862.....	Me.	Me.	Joseph R. West, 25 Oct. 1862.....	.....	.....
George S. Greene, 23 April, 1862....	R.I.	N.Y.	Joseph W. Revere, 25 Oct. 1862.....	.....	.....
Samuel P. Carter,* 1 May, 1862.....	Tenn.	Tenn.	Alfred W. Ellet, 1 Nov. 1862.....	Pa.	Ill.
John Gibbon, 2 May, 1862.....	Pa.	N.C.	E. H. Stoughton, 5 Nov. 1862.....	.....	.....
George W. Taylor,* 9 May, 1862....	N.J.	N.J.	George L. Andrews, 10 Nov. 1862...	Mass.	Mass.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST RETURNS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	For what year.	General officers.	General staff officers.	Field officers, &c.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
Maine.....	1856	13	52	36	203	304	73,248	73,552
New Hampshire.....	1854	11	202	119	895	1,227	32,311	33,538
Massachusetts.....	1860	10	47	120	403	580	160,612	161,192
Vermont.....	1843	12	51	224	801	1,088	22,827	23,915
Rhode Island.....	1860	6	42	117	37	202	18,339	18,541
Connecticut.....	1860	3	46	27	124	200	51,430	51,630
New York.....	1860	31	557	144	1,279	2,011	497,602	499,613
New Jersey.....	1852							81,984
Pennsylvania.....	1858							350,000
Delaware.....	1827	4	8	71	364	447	8,782	9,229
Maryland.....	1838	22	68	544	1,763	2,397	44,467	46,864
Virginia.....	1860	32	761	860	4,017	5,670	137,485	143,155
North Carolina.....	1845	28	133	657	3,449	4,267	75,181	79,448
South Carolina.....	1856	20	135	535	1,909	2,599	33,473	36,072
Georgia.....	1850	39	91	624	4,296	5,050	73,649	78,699
Florida.....	1845	8	14	95	508	620	11,502	12,122
Alabama.....	1851	32	142	775	1,883	2,832	73,830	76,662
Louisiana.....	1859	16	129	542	2,105	2,792	88,532	91,324
Mississippi.....	1838	15	70	392	348	825	85,259	86,084
Tennessee.....	1840	25	79	859	2,644	3,607	67,645	71,252
Kentucky.....	1852	43	145	1,165	3,517	4,870	84,109	88,979
Ohio.....	1858							279,809
Michigan.....	1858	31	194	151	642	1,018	108,552	109,570
Indiana.....	1832	31	110	566	2,154	2,861	51,052	53,913
Illinois.....	1855							257,420
Wisconsin.....	1855	15	8	215	904	1,142	50,179	51,321
Iowa.....								
Missouri.....	1854		17	4	67	88	117,959	118,047
Arkansas.....	1859	10	39	179	911	1,139	46,611	47,750
Texas.....	1847	15	45	248	940	1,248	18,518	19,766
California.....	1857	18	126	11	175	330	207,400	207,730
Minnesota.....	1860	8	81	60	36	185	24,805	24,990
Oregon.....								
Washington Territory.....								
Nebraska Territory.....								
Kansas Territory.....								
Territory of Utah.....	1853	2		48	235	285	2,536	2,821
Territory of N. Mexico.....								
District of Columbia.....	1852	3	10	28	185	226	7,975	8,201
Grand aggregate.....		488	3,402	9,416	36,794	50,110	2,225,870	2,245,198

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

Armories and arsenals.	State.	Post-office.	Commanding officers.
Kennebec arsenal.....	Maine.....	Augusta.....	
Springfield armory.....	Massachusetts.....	Springfield.....	Bvt. Maj. A. B. Dyer.
Watertown arsenal.....	".....	Watertown.....	Capt. T. J. Rodman.
Champlain arsenal.....	Vermont.....	Vergennes.....	
Watervliet arsenal.....	New York.....	West Troy.....	Maj. W. A. Thornton.
New York arsenal.....	".....	New York.....	Maj. R. H. K. Whiteley.
Alleghany arsenal.....	Pennsylvania.....	Pittsburg.....	Col. J. Symington.
Frankford arsenal.....	".....	Bridesburg.....	Maj. T. T. S. Laidley.
Pikesville arsenal.....	Maryland.....	Pikesville.....	
Washington arsenal.....	District of Columbia.	Washington.....	Lt.-Col. G. D. Ramsay.
Fort Monroe arsenal.....	Virginia.....	Old Point Comfort.....	1st Lt. T. G. Baylor.
St. Louis arsenal.....	Missouri.....	St. Louis.....	Capt. F. D. Callender.
Leavenworth arsenal.....	Kansas.....	Leavenworth.....	Capt. J. McNutt.
Detroit arsenal.....	Michigan.....	Dearbornville.....	
Benicia arsenal.....	California.....	Benicia.....	Capt. J. McAllister.



Table of Pay, Subsistence, Etc., allowed by Law to the Officers of the Army.

RANK AND CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS.	PAY.	SUBSISTENCE.		SERVANTS.		Total Monthly Pay.	FORAGE FURNISHED FOR HORSES.	
	Per Month.	Number of Rations per day.	Monthly Com-mutation Value.	Number of Ser-vants allowed.	Monthly Com-mutation Value.		In time of War.	In time of Peace.
<i>General Officers.</i>								
Lieutenant-General.....	\$ 270 00	40	\$ 360 00	4	\$ 90 00	\$ 720 00	& for forage	\$50.
Aides-de-camp and Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General, each... }	80 00	5	45 00	2	45 00	170 00	2	2
Major-General.....	220 00	15	135 00	4	90 00	445 00	7	5
Senior Aide-de-camp to Gen.-in-Chief.	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Aide-de-camp, in addition to pay, &c. of Lieutenant..... }	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	2	2
Brigadier-General.....	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5	4
Aide-de-camp, in addition to pay, &c. of Lieutenant..... }	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11*	2	2
<i>Adjutant-General's Department.</i>								
Adjutant-General—Brigadier-General.	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5	4
Assistant Adjutant-General—Colonel..	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5	2
Assistant Adjutant-General—Lt.-Col...	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4	2
Assistant Adjutant-General—Major ...	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Judge-Advocate-General—Colonel.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5	2
Judge-Advocate—Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
“ “ (Division)—Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
<i>Inspector-General's Department.</i>								
Inspector-General—Colonel.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5	2
Assistant Inspector-General—Major...	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
<i>Signal Department.</i>								
Signal Officer—Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
<i>Quartermaster's Department.</i>								
Quartermaster-General—Brig.-Gen.....	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 00	299 50	5	4
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen.—Col. ...	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5	2
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen.—Lt.-Col...	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4	2
Quartermaster—Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Assistant Quartermaster—Captain.....	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50	3	2
<i>Subsistence Department.</i>								
Commissary-Gen. of Subsistence—Col.	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5	2
Assistant Commissary-Gen. of Sub-sistence—Lieut.-Colonel..... }	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4	2
Commissary of Subsistence—Major....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Commissary of Subsistence—Captain..	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50	3	2
Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to pay, &c. of Lieut.... }	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11*	.....	.....
<i>Medical Department.</i>								
Surgeon-General—Brigadier-General...	124 00	12	108 00	3	67 50	299 50	5	4
Surgeons of ten years' service.....	80 00	8	72 00	2	47 00	199 00	4	2
Surgeons of less than ten years' service	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Asst. Surgeons of ten years' service...	70 00	8	72 00	1	23 50	165 50	3	2
Asst. Surgeons of five years' service...	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50	3	2
Assistant Surgeons of less than five years' service..... }	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2	2
<i>Pay Department.</i>								
Paymaster-General, \$2740 per annum.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288 38	.....	.....
Deputy Paymaster-General.....	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4	2
Paymaster.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2

Table of Pay, Subsistence, Forage, Etc.—Continued.

RANK AND CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS.	PAY.	SUBSISTENCE.		SERVANTS.		Total Monthly Pay.	FORAGE FURNISHED FOR HORSES.	
	Per Month.	Number of Rations per day.	Monthly Commutation Value.	Number of Servants allowed.	Monthly Commutation Value.		In time of War.	In time of Peace.
<i>Officers of the Corps of Engineers, Corps of Topographical Engineers, and Ordnance Department.</i>								
Chief of Ordnance, Brigadier-General..	\$ 124 00 c.	12	\$ 108 00 c.	3	\$ 67 50 c.	\$ 209 50 c.	5	4
Colonel.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5	2
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4	2
Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Captain .....	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50	3	2
First Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2	2
Second Lieutenant....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2	2
Brevet Second Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2	2
<i>Officers of Mounted Dragoons, Cavalry, Riflemen, and Light Artillery.</i>								
Colonel.....	110 00	6	54 00	2	47 00	211 00	5	2
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	95 00	5	45 00	2	47 00	187 00	4	2
Major.....	80 00	4	36 00	2	47 00	163 00	4	2
Captain .....	70 00	4	36 00	1	23 50	129 50	3	2
First Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2	2
Second Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2	2
Brevet Second Lieutenant.....	53 33	4	36 00	1	23 50	112 83	2	2
Adjutant { in addition to pay }	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....
Reg'l Qr. Master { of Lieutenant... }								
<i>Officers of Artillery and Infantry.</i>								
Colonel.....	95 00	6	54 00	2	45 00	194 00	4	2
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	80 00	5	45 00	2	45 00	170 00	3	2
Major.....	70 00	4	36 00	2	45 00	151 00	3	2
Captain .....	60 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	118 50	.....	.....
First Lieutenant.....	50 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	108 50	.....	.....
Second Lieutenant.....	45 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	103 50	.....	.....
Brevet Second Lieutenant .....	45 00	4	36 00	1	22 50	103 50	.....	.....
Adjutant, in addition to pay, &c. of Lt.	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	2	2
Reg'l Quartermaster, in addition to } pay, &c. of Lieutenant..... }	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	2	2
<i>Military Storekeepers.</i>								
Attached to the Quartermaster's Department; at armories, and at arsenals of construction; the storekeeper at Watertown Arsenal, and storekeepers of ordnance serving in Oregon, California, and New Mexico, \$1490 per annum.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
At all other arsenals, \$1040 per annum.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains .....	100 00	2	18 00	.....	.....	118 00	1	1

Paymaster's clerks, \$700 per annum, and one ration (75 cents) per day when on duty.

The officer in command of a company is allowed \$10 per month for the responsibility of clothing, arms, and accoutrements.—Act 2 March, 1827, Sec. 2.

\* Subaltern officers, employed on the *General Staff*, and receiving increased pay therefor, are not entitled to the additional or fourth ration provided by the Act of 2 March, 1827, Sec. 2.

Every commissioned officer below the rank of Brigadier-General receives one additional ration per day for every five years' service.—Act 5 July, 1836, Sec. 12, and 7 July, 1838, Sec. 9.

Forage is commuted only when the Government cannot furnish it in kind, and then at \$8 per month for each horse actually kept by the officer.



Monthly Pay of Non-commissioned Officers, Privates, &c.

CAVALRY.			
Sergeant-Major.....	\$21 00	Corporal .....	\$14 00
Quartermaster-Sergeant .....	21 00	Bugler .....	13 00
Chief Bugler.....	21 00	Farrier and Blacksmith .....	15 00
First Sergeant.....	20 00	Private.....	13 00
Sergeant .....	17 00		
ORDNANCE.			
Sergeant.....	\$34 00	Private, first class.....	\$17 00
Corporal.....	20 00	Private, second class .....	13 00
ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.			
Sergeant-Major.....	\$21 00	Artificer, artillery.....	\$15 00
Quartermaster-Sergeant.....	17 00	Private.....	13 00
First Sergeant.....	20 00	Principal Musician .....	21 00
Sergeant.....	17 00	Musician.....	12 00
Corporal.....	13 00		
SAPPERS, MINERS, AND PONTONIERS.			
Sergeant.....	\$34 00	Private, second class.....	\$13 00
Corporal.....	20 00	Musician.....	12 00
Private, first class.....	17 00		
BRIGADE BANDS.			
Leader.....	\$45 00	Drum-Major .....	\$17 00
Four of the Band.....	34 00	Four of the Band .....	20 00
Eight of the Band.....	17 00		
Medical Cadets (and 1 ration per day).....	\$30 00	Matrons.....	\$6 00
Hospital Stewards.....	30 00	Female Nurses, per day and (1 ration).....	40 cents.
Master Wagoners (3 Aug. 1861).....	17 00	Wagoners (3 Aug. 1861).....	14 00

12½ cents per month is to be retained from the pay of each enlisted man of the army, for the support of the "Soldier's Home."

\$2 per month is allowed for re-enlistment, and \$1 per month additional for each subsequent period of five years' service, provided the enlistment is made within one month after the expiration of each term.

It would be impossible to give all the changes and modifications of army-pay in this place. There is scarcely a year since the adoption of the Constitution in which some change has not been made. A few statistics, however, will enable us to link the different periods together. By the Act of Congress of April 30, 1790, the following were the amounts received by officers:—a lieutenant-colonel commanding, \$60 per month, with 6 rations and \$12 for forage; a major, \$40, with 4 rations and \$10 for forage; a captain, \$30, with 3 rations; a lieutenant, \$22, with 2 rations; a sergeant, \$5; a corporal, \$4, and a private, \$3; non-commissioned officers and privates drawing one ration from the commissary. In 1792, slight changes were made; the pay of a major-general was fixed at \$166 per month, and that of a brigadier, at \$104. The pay was slightly increased in 1808. In 1819, it was enacted that men on fatigue duty (fortifications, surveys, cutting roads, &c.) for not less than ten days should receive fifteen cents a day additional, and an extra gill of spirits. In 1838, it was enacted that all officers should receive an additional ration for every five years of service; and the pay of the privates was fixed at \$8 a month. In 1857, the pay of every commissioned officer, including military storekeeper, was increased by \$20 a month. The changes since will be found in the foregoing tables.

III. NAVY DEPARTMENT.

(Corrected at the Navy Department, December 1, 1862.)

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

*Secretary's Office.*—The Secretary of the Navy has charge of every thing connected with the naval establishment, and the execution of laws relating thereto, under the general direction of the President. All instructions to commanders of squadrons and commanders of vessels, all orders of officers, commissions of officers, both in the navy and marine corps, appointments of commissioned and warrant officers, orders for the enlistment and discharge of seamen, emanate from the Secretary's office. All the duties of the different bureaus are performed under the authority of the Secretary, and their orders are considered as emanating from him. He has a general superintendence of the marine corps, and all the orders of the commandant of that corps should be approved by him.

*The Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks* has charge of all the navy-yards, docks, and wharves, buildings, and machinery, in navy-yards, and every thing immediately connected with them. It is also charged with the management of the Naval Asylum.

*The Bureau of Construction and Repair* has charge of the building and repairs of all vessels of war, and purchase of material.

*The Bureau of Provisions and Clothing* contracts for all provisions for the use of the navy, and clothing.

*The Bureau of Ordnance* has charge of all ordnance and ordnance stores, the manufacture or purchase of cannon, guns, powder, shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of vessels of war, with every thing connected therewith.

*The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery* manages every thing relating to medicines and medical stores, treatment of sick and wounded, and management of hospitals.

*The Bureau of Steam Engineering*, formerly attached to the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, has been, in consequence of the great increase of the Navy, made an independent bureau, and the Engineer-in-Chief made its head. The superintendence of the construction of all marine steam-engines for naval vessels, and the decision upon plans for their construction, belong to this bureau.

*The Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting* is another new bureau organized in consequence of the great addition made to the naval force. It has the charge of the recruiting-stations for seamen, and of the furnishing them with the necessary equipments.

*The Bureau of Navigation* is a new bureau. The Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office are under the charge of this bureau. It furnishes vessels with maps, charts, chronometers, &c., together with such books as are allowed to ships of war.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Names and Offices.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
GIDEON WELLES, <i>Secretary</i> .....	Connecticut .....	\$8,000
GUSTAVUS V. FOX, <i>Assistant Secretary</i> .....	Massachusetts.....	4,000
WILLIAM FAXON, <i>Chief Clerk</i> .....	Connecticut .....	2,200
JOSEPH SMITH, <i>Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks</i> .....	Massachusetts.....	3,500
WILLIAM J. KEELER, <i>Civil Engineer</i> " " .....	New York.....	2,000
JOHN W. BRONAUGH, <i>Chief Clerk</i> " " .....	District of Columbia.....	1,800
ANDREW H. FOOTE, <i>Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting</i> .....	Connecticut .....	3,500
S. HENRIQUES, <i>Chief Clerk</i> " " " .....	New York.....	1,200
CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, <i>Chief of Bureau of Navigation</i> .....	Massachusetts.....	3,500
C. E. GRAVES, <i>Clerk</i> " " .....	Vermont.....	1,400
JOHN A. DAHLGREN, <i>Chief of Bureau of Ordnance</i> .....	Pennsylvania .....	3,500
HENRY A. WISE, <i>Assistant</i> " " .....	New York.....	3,000
CHARLES C. BURR, <i>Clerk</i> " " .....	Connecticut.....	1,400
JOHN LENTHALL, <i>Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair</i> .....	Pennsylvania .....	3,500
A. B. FARWELL, <i>Chief Clerk</i> " " " .....	Maine .....	1,800
BENJAMIN F. ISHERWOOD, <i>Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering</i> .....	New York.....	3,500
EDWARD B. NEALLY, <i>Chief Clerk</i> " " .....	Iowa .....	1,800
HORATIO BRIDGE, <i>Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing</i> .....	Maine.....	3,500
THOMAS FILLEBROWN, <i>Chief Clerk</i> " " .....	Maine.....	1,800
WILLIAM WHELAN, <i>Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery</i> .....	Pennsylvania .....	3,500
PHINEAS J. HORWITZ, <i>Assistant</i> " " .....	Maryland .....	2,800

## NAVAL ACADEMY, NEWPORT, R.I.

*Superintendent.*

Commodore George S. Blake, U.S.N.

*Academic Staff.*

Lieut. Commander Edward Simpson,	Commandant of Midshipmen, <i>Instructor of Seamanship, Naval Gunnery, and Naval Tactics.</i>
Lieut. Commander Stephen B. Luce,	Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen, <i>Instructor of Seamanship and Naval Tactics.</i>
Lieut. Commander Edmund O. Matthews,	Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen, <i>Instructor of Naval Gunnery and Field Artillery.</i>
Lieut. Commander Edward P. Lull,	Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen, <i>in charge of Ship Constitution.</i>
Lieut. Commander Robert L. Phythian,	Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen, <i>in charge of Ship Santee.</i>
Lieutenant Francis B. Blake,	Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen.
Lieutenant Alfred T. Mahan,	Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen.
Lieutenant Theodore F. Kane,	Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen.
Lieutenant Joseph D. Marvin,	Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen, <i>Instructor of Infantry Tactics.</i>
Lieutenant Simeon P. Gillett,	Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen.
Lieutenant Thomas L. Swann,	Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen.
Lieutenant William T. Sampson,	Assistant to Commandant of Midshipmen.
John H. C. Coffin,	<i>Professor of Astronomy, Navigation, and Surveying.</i>
Mark H. Beecher,	<i>Professor and Assistant of Mathematics.</i>
William H. Willcox,	<i>Professor and Assistant of Mathematics.</i>
Augustus W. Smith,	<i>Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.</i>
Joseph E. Nourse,	<i>Professor of Ethics and English Studies.</i>
Arsène N. Girault,	<i>Professor of the French Language.</i>
Edward A. Roget,	<i>Professor of the Spanish Language.</i>
Edward Seager,	<i>Professor of Drawing.</i>
Thomas Karney,	<i>Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies.</i>
Leopold V. Dovilliers,	<i>Assistant Professor of the French Language.</i>
Thomas G. Forde,	<i>Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies.</i>
Augustus L. Smith,	<i>Assistant Professor of Mathematics.</i>
Charles J. White,	<i>Assistant Professor of Mathematics.</i>
John A. Davenport,	<i>Assistant Librarian, Assistant Instructor of Mathematics and English Studies.</i>
George Searle,	<i>Assistant Professor of Mathematics.</i>
George A. Osborne,	<i>Assistant Professor of Mathematics.</i>
Henry S. Mackintosh,	<i>Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies.</i>
Isaac B. Barber,	<i>Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies.</i>
William W. Fay,	<i>Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies.</i>
Joseph E. Dickson,	<i>Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies.</i>
William A. Hitchcock,	<i>Chaplain, and Assist. Professor of Ethics and English Studies.</i>
Justin Bonnafous,	<i>Sword-Master.</i>

*Officers not attached to the Academic Staff.*

James C. Palmer,	<i>Surgeon.</i>	Edward Sparks,	<i>Storekeeper.</i>
Horace M. Hieskell,	<i>Paymaster.</i>	Owen D. Robb,	<i>Clerk to the Superintendent.</i>
Mason Noble,	<i>Chaplain.</i>	Theophilus L. Dunn,	<i>Clerk to the Superintendent.</i>
David F. Ricketts,	<i>Assistant Surgeon.</i>	Charles L. Harris,	<i>Clerk to the Commandant of Midshipmen.</i>
Richard M. Chase,	<i>Secretary.</i>	Joseph H. Havens,	<i>Clerk to the Paymaster.</i>
Richard Swann,	<i>Commissary.</i>		

## Navy List.

THERE has been in the past history of the navy no little confusion in regard to the rank of commanders of squadrons. The Continental Congress on the 15th Nov. 1776, provided for the following grades above the rank of captain: admiral to rank as a general; vice-admiral to rank as a lieutenant-general; rear-admiral as a major-general; and commodore as a brigadier-general. After the reorganization of the navy under the Constitution, these ranks were abolished. Captains were the highest in rank of the American naval officers, though a practice had grown up without legal authority of bestowing the title of commodore on a captain commanding a squadron. Serious difficulties had grown out of this, in consequence of admirals of foreign squadrons refusing to give more than a captain's salute to our commodores, and in one or two instances duels had followed. Captain Shubrick, on sailing upon the Paraguay expedition, and Captain French Forest, now an officer of the Rebel navy, when in command of the Brazil Squadron, both took the title and adopted the insignia of admirals, by hoisting "the wide flag at the fore." This course had no legal warrant, and was rebuked in both instances by the Navy Department. In 1856, the rank of Flag Officer, bestowed on the captain commanding a squadron, was created by Congress, to obviate the difficulty heretofore experienced.

On the 16th of July, 1862, the bill providing for changes in the rank, &c. of the officers of the navy passed both Houses of Congress, and became a law. This law provides that "the Active lists of line officers of the United States navy shall be divided into nine grades, taking rank according to the date of their commission in each grade as follows:—

- I. Rear-Admirals.
- II. Commodores.
- III. Captains.
- IV. Commanders.
- V. Lieutenant-Commanders.
- VI. Lieutenants.
- VII. Masters.
- VIII. Ensigns.
- IX. Midshipmen."

and, further, "that the relative rank between officers of the navy and the army shall be as follows, real rank only to be considered:—

Rear-Admirals	to rank with Major-Generals.
Commodores	" with Brigadier-Generals.
Captains	" with Colonels.
Commanders	" with Lieutenant-Colonels.
Lieut. Com'drs	" with Majors.
Lieutenants	" with Captains.
Masters	" with First Lieutenants.
Ensigns	" with Second Lieutenants."

An Advisory Board was appointed to assign the new ranks to the officers of the navy, and this Board reported in August, 1862, and their report

was sanctioned by the President. This report was as follows:—

Those marked with a star were not recommended for promotion by the Advisory Board.

## REAR-ADMIRALS.—Active List (4).

David G. Farragut,	Samuel F. Dupont,
L. M. Goldsborough,	Andrew H. Foote.

## REAR-ADMIRALS.—Retired List (9).

Charles Stewart,	5 Francis H. Gregory,
William B. Shubrick,	Elie A. E. Lavallette,
Joseph Smith,	Silas H. Stringham,
George W. Storer,	Samuel L. Breese,
Hiram Paulding.	

## ACTING REAR-ADMIRALS (5).

Charles Wilkes,	Charles H. Bell,
Theodorus Bailey,	Samuel P. Lee,
5. David D. Porter.	

## COMMODORES.—Active List (16).

Henry Eagle,	Henry K. Hoff,
G. J. Van Brunt,	10 Charles H. Davis,
William M. Glendy,	Henry H. Bell,
George S. Blake,	William Smith,
5 Andrew A. Harwood,	John W. Livingston,
Cadwalader Ringgold,	Henry K. Thatcher,
Henry W. Morris,	15 William D. Porter,
James L. Lardner,	John S. Missroon.

## COMMODORES.—Retired List (16).

John D. Sloat,	Joshua R. Sands,
William Mervine,	10 Joseph R. Jarvis,
Thomas Crabbe,	G. J. Pendergrast,
Thomas A. Conover,	William C. Nicholson,
5 John C. Long,	Joseph B. Hull,
William J. McCluney,	John Kelly,
J. B. Montgomery,	15 William H. Gardner,
C. K. Stribling,	T. Aloysius Dornin.

## CAPTAINS.—Active List (39).

Thomas O. Selfridge,*	20 Stephen C. Rowan,
Andrew K. Long,*	Guert Gansevoort,
Francis B. Ellison,*	Charles Green,
Thomas T. Craven,*	Melancton Smith,
5 Robert B. Hitchcock,	Cicero Price,
Joseph Lanman,	25 J. R. Goldsborough,
Thomas Turner,	Charles S. Boggs,
Charles H. Poor,	Augustus H. Kilty,
Timothy A. Hunt,	Theodore P. Green,
10 Sylvanus W. Godon,	Percival Drayton,
James S. Palmer,	30 Joseph F. Green,
William Radford,	John DeCamp,
Samuel F. Hazard,	Charles W. Pickering,
John M. Berrien,	William M. Walker,
15 Alfred Taylor,	John A. Winslow,
John P. Gillis,	35 Henry Walke,
James P. McKinstry,	Thornton A. Jenkins,
Oliver S. Glisson,	John Rodgers,
John A. Dahlgren,	John B. Marchand,
William Rogers Taylor.	

## CAPTAINS.—Retired List (22).

Lawrence Kearny,*	Robert Ritchie,
Charles S. McCauley,*	William W. McKean,
John H. Aulick,*	Charles Lowndes,
James Armstrong,*	15 John Marston,
5 William Ramsay,*	Henry A. Adams,
William Inman,*	William S. Walker,
John S. Chauncey,*	George F. Pearson,
Stephen B. Wilson,*	John S. Nicholas,
James Glynn,	20 John Pope,
10 Frederick Engle,	Levin M. Powell,
John Budd,	Hugh Y. Purviance.

CAPTAINS.—*Reserved List* (10).

William D. Salter,	Stephen Champlin,
William K. Latimer,	Lewis E. Simonds,
Charles Boardman,	Oscar Bullus,
William Jamieson,	Amasa Paine,
5 John H. Graham,	10 James M. Gilliss.

COMMANDERS.—*Active List* (90).

Samuel Lockwood,*	C. R. P. Rodgers,
John Colbourn,*	James C. Williamson,
Benj. J. Totten,*	Albert G. Clary,
J. Findlay Schenck,*	Napoleon Collins,
5 George A. Prentiss,*	50 John L. Worden,
John C. Carter,*	Henry A. Wise,
Simon B. Bissell,*	Reed Werden,
Samuel Swartwout,*	Wm. H. Macomb,
John J. Glasson,*	S. D. Trenchard,
10 Richard W. Meade,*	55 A. Davis Harrell,
Alexander Gibson,*	Alexander Murray,
Benj. More Dove,*	Edward Donaldson,
Benj. F. Sanda,	Thomas H. Stevens,
Henry French,*	Thos. H. Patterson,
15 Henry S. Stellwagen,	60 Francis Key Murray,
Daniel B. Ridgely,	John C. Howell,
Charles Steedman,	Daniel Ammen,
James Alden,	Henry Rolando,
Augustus L. Case,	Edward T. Nichols,
20 Roger Perry,*	65 George W. Rodgers,
Alex. M. Pennock,	Robert H. Wyman,
George F. Emmons,	Edward A. Barnett,
Edward Middleton,	Nathaniel C. Bryant,
Gustavus H. Scott,	George B. Balch,
25 David McDougall,	70 Jona. M. Wainwright,
John J. Almy,	Foxhall A. Parker,
Tunis A. M. Craven,	John Guest,
James H. Strong,	D. McN. Fairfax,
James M. Fraley,	John M. B. Clitz,
30 A. S. Baldwin,*	75 George H. Cooper,
Thos. M. Brasher,*	Andrew Bryson,
Enoch G. Parrott,	John Downes,
Wm. B. Renshaw,	Andrew J. Drake,
Louis C. Sartori,	James H. Spotts,
35 Edmund Lanier,*	80 James M. Duncan,
Fabius Stanly,*	John P. Bankhead,
Jas. F. Armstrong,	J. W. A. Nicholson,
William A. Parker,	Thomas G. Corbin,
Wm. Ronckendorff,	John C. Beaumont,
40 Wm. E. LeRoy,	85 Chas. H. B. Caldwell,
Maxwell Woodhull,	Henry K. Davenport,
Roger N. Stembel,	N. B. Harrison,
Geo. Colvocoressia,	Albert N. Smith,
J. R. M. Mullany,	John C. Febiger,
45 Matthias C. Marin,*	90 H. S. Newcomb.

COMMANDERS.—*Retired List* (7).

T. Darah Shaw,	Robert Handy,
William S. Ogden,	5 Edward M. Yard,
Edward R. Thompson,	Overton Carr,
Francis S. Haggerty.	

COMMANDERS.—*Reserved List* (11).

John J. Young,	James M. Watson,
Ed. W. Carpenter,	Peter Turner,
Henry Bruce,	James F. Miller,
Elisha Peck,	Stephen Decatur,
5 Chas. H. Jackson.	10 Charles Hunter,
William Reynolds.	

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.—*Active List* (144).

Pierce Crosby,	George M. Ransom,
J. B. Creighton,	Wm. F. Spicer,
Aaron K. Hughes,	S. Nicholson,
Abner Road,	Wm. E. Hopkins,
5 Alex. C. Rhind,	10 Paul Shirley,

H. N. T. Arnold,	
Thomas Pattison,	
Richmond Aulick,	
William N. Jeffers,	
15 Edward Simpson,	
William G. Temple,	
Samuel P. Carter,	
Thomas S. Phelps,	
John Madigan, Jr.,	
20 Leonard Paulding,	
George A. Stevens,	
Edward Barrett,	
Homer C. Blake,	
Clark H. Wells,	
25 S. P. Quackenbush,	
Earl English,	
Joseph M. Bradford,	
Reigart B. Lowry,	
D. A. McDermut,	
30 William W. Low,	
Richard L. Law,	
John H. Upshur,	
Samuel R. Franklin,	
William D. Whiting,	
35 S. Ledyard Phelps,	
William Mitchell,	
Francis A. Roe,	
William Gibson,	
J. C. P. DeKrafft,	
40 John E. Hart,	
Oscar O. Badger,	
Thomas C. Harris,	
Stephen B. Luca,	
John L. Davis,	
45 Alex. A. Semmes,	
James S. Thornton,	
M. Patterson Jones,	
Watson Smith,	
Joseph E. DeHaven,	
50 William T. Truxtun,	
Greenleaf Cilley,	
Samuel Magaw,	
William C. West,	
William M. Gamble,	
55 Jonathan Young,	
William K. Mayo,	
James K. Jouett,	
T. Scott Fillebrown,	
Edward C. Grafton,	
60 Milton Haxton,	
George W. Young,	
John H. Russell,	
Edward E. Stone,	
Dawson Phenix,	
65 Robert F. R. Lewis,	
Andrew W. Johnson,	
Robert W. Scott,	
Walter W. Queen,	
Edmund W. Henry,	
70 Ralph Chandler,	
P. C. Johnson, Jr.,	
John Watters,	
K. Randolph Breece,	
Lewis A. Kimberly,	
75 S. L. Breece,	
George U. Morris,	
Bancroft Gherardi,	

Daniel L. Braine,	
L. H. Newman,	
80 Charles W. Flusser,	
A. B. Cummings,	
George E. Belknap,	
E. P. Williams,	
David B. Harmony,	
85 William Gwin,	
John J. Cornwell,	
James P. Foster,	
Henry Wilson,	
A. E. K. Benham,	
90 W. McGunnegle,	
John Irwin,	
Joseph S. Skerrett,	
James A. Greer,	
Charles H. Greene,	
95 Francis H. Baker,	
Elias K. Owen,	
Aaron W. Weaver,	
Austin Pendergraft,	
William P. McCann,	
100 James Stillwell,	
James H. Gillis,	
Wm. E. Fitzlugh,	
Trevett Abbot,	
Chas. H. Cushman,	
105 Oscar F. Stanton,	
H. A. Adams Jr.,	
George Brown,	
Bushrod B. Taylor,	
Robert L. May,	
110 James W. Shirk,	
James G. Maxwell,	
Henry Erben,	
Edward P. McCrea,	
John G. Walker,	
115 John G. Mitchell,	
F. M. Ramsay,	
R. W. Meade, Jr.,	
M. C. Campbell,	
Robert Boyd, Jr.	
120 Chas. C. Carpenter,	
Wm. A. Kirkland,	
Wm. H. Dana,	
Edward E. Potter,	
George Bacon,	
125 J. C. Chaplin,	
L. A. Beardalea,	
Chas. A. Babcock,	
Chas. E. Fleming,	
Thos. O. Selfridge,	
130 Joseph N. Miller,	
Alfred Hopkins,	
Montgomery Sicard,	
E. O. Mathewa,	
T. McK. Buchanan,	
135 Edward P. Lull,	
Edward Lea,	
Alex. F. Crosman,	
Chas. S. Norton,	
George A. Bigelow,	
140 Robert F. Bradford,	
Robert L. Phythian,	
Augustus P. Cooke,	
Le Roy Fitch,	
T. H. Eastman.	

LIEUTENANTS.—*Active List* (104).

George W. Doty,*	John P. Hall,*
Robert B. Riell,*	Francis G. Dallas,*
Egbert Thompson,*	Joseph P. Fyffe,*
Bayse N. Westcott,*	Charles E. Hawley,*
5 W. Winder Pollock,*	10 Rush R. Wallace,

Chester Hatfield, Chas. J. McDougal, George H. Perkins, George M. Blodgett, 15 Weld N. Allen, Nathaniel Green, Francis B. Blake, Henry D. Todd, James M. Pritchett, 20 Edward Terry, Francis M. Bunce, Byron Willson, Henry B. Seely, Frederick V. McNair, 25 John W. Kelly, Arthur R. Yates, Clark Merchant, Henry W. Miller, John Adams Howell, 30 Allen V. Reed, George Dewey, Charles L. Franklin, George B. White, Joshua Bishop, 35 Henry L. Howison, Henry Martin Blue, Albert Kautz, Alfred T. Mahan, George C. Remey, 40 Alex. S. Mackenzie, Norman H. Farquhar, Samuel D. Greene,	Theodore F. Kane, Beatty P. Smith, 45 C. M. Schoonmaker, Roderick Prentiss, Roderick S. McCook, Gilbert C. Wiltse, Thomas S. Spencer, 50 Moses S. Stuyvesant, Joseph D. Marvin, James O'Kane, Simeon P. Gillet, Thomas L. Swann, 55 Sullivan D. Ames, J. C. Watson, Henry B. Robeson, Antoine R. McNair, Win. Henry Barton, 60 Samuel F. Brown, Henry DeH. Manley, William Whitehead, Edward A. Walker, Winfield S. Schley, 65 Silas Casey, Jr., Wm. T. Sampson, A. T. Snell, Wm. F. Stewart, George P. Ryan, 70 George M. Bache, Adolphus Dexter, Lloyd Phenix, Thomas C. Bowen, Tecumseh Steece,	75 B. J. Cromwell, G. W. Hayward, Charles E. McKay, John W. Philip, Henry F. Picking, 80 Frederick Rodgers, F. O. Davenport, Horace E. Mullan, John Weidman, John F. McGlensey, 85 S. Backus, Wm. B. Cushing, Samuel W. Preston, Roswell H. Lamson, Moreau Forrest,	90 Edwin T. Brower, Herbert B. Tyson, Louis Kempff, N. W. Thomas, Rufus K. Duer, 95 John H. Rowland, Smith W. Nichols, George W. Sumner, James P. Robertson, F. J. Higginson, 100 John McFarland, A. N. Mitchell, C. W. Zimmerman, S. A. McCarty, Henry C. Tallman.
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**LIEUTENANTS.—Retired List (6).**

Edwin J. De Haven, James A. Doyle, George Wells,	Matthew C. Perry, 5 Chas. S. McDonough, W. P. Buckner.
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**LIEUTENANTS.—Reserved List (17).**

Frank Ellery, Jonathan W. Swift, Junius J. Boyle, George R. Gray, 5 Bernard J. Moeller, George M. White, George L. Selden, Edward C. Bowers, John F. Abbott.	Dominick Lynch, 10 Charles Thomas, Wm. B. Whiting, Samuel R. Knox, Francis Lowry, Thomas Brownell, 15 M. B. Woolsey, S. Chase Barney,
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**Pay of the Navy of the United States.**

NOTES.—All officers, while at sea or attached to a sea-going vessel, shall be allowed one ration.

No rations shall be allowed to any officers of the navy on the retired list.

The pay of all naval officers appointed by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide for the temporary increase of the navy," approved July 24, 1861, shall be the same as that of officers of a like grade in the regular navy. (See act July 16, 1862.)

REAR ADMIRALS ( <i>Active List</i> ).	Per annum.	MASTERS ( <i>Active List</i> ).	Per annum.
When at sea.....	\$5,000	When at sea.....	\$1,500
When on shore duty.....	4,000	When on shore duty.....	1,200
On leave or waiting orders.....	3,000	On leave or waiting orders.....	960
On <i>Retired List</i> .....	2,000	On <i>Retired List</i> .....	800
COMMODORES ( <i>Active List</i> ).		ENSIGNS ( <i>Active List</i> ).	
When at sea.....	4,000	When at sea.....	1,200
When on shore duty.....	3,200	When on shore duty.....	960
On leave or waiting orders.....	2,400	On leave or waiting orders.....	768
On <i>Retired List</i> .....	1,800	On <i>Retired List</i> .....	500
CAPTAINS ( <i>Active List</i> ).		MIDSHIPMEN.....	500
When at sea.....	3,500	FLEET SURGEONS.....	3,300
When on shore duty.....	2,800	SURGEONS—	
On leave or waiting orders.....	2,100	On duty at sea—	
On <i>Retired List</i> .....	1,600	For first five years after date of com-	
COMMANDERS ( <i>Active List</i> ).		mission as surgeon.....	2,200
When at sea.....	2,800	For second five years after date of com-	
When on shore duty.....	2,240	mission as surgeon.....	2,400
On leave or waiting orders.....	1,680	For third five years after date of com-	
On <i>Retired List</i> .....	1,400	mission as surgeon.....	2,600
LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS ( <i>Active List</i> ).		For fourth five years after date of com-	
When at sea.....	2,343	mission as surgeon.....	2,800
When on shore duty.....	1,875	For twenty years and upwards after	
On leave or waiting orders.....	1,500	date of commission.....	3,000
On <i>Retired List</i> .....	1,300	On other duty—	
LIEUTENANTS ( <i>Active List</i> ).		For first five years after date of com-	
When at sea.....	1,875	mission as surgeon.....	2,000
When on shore duty.....	1,500	For second five years after date of com-	
On leave or waiting orders.....	1,200	mission as surgeon.....	2,200
On <i>Retired List</i> .....	1,000		



SURGEONS (Continued).		Per annum.	ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS (Continued).		Per annum.
For third five years after date of commission as surgeon.....		\$2,400	After five years from date of commission .....		\$1,500
For fourth five years after date of commission as surgeon.....		2,600	On other duty—		
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission.....		2,800	First five years after date of commission .....		1,000
On leave or waiting orders—			After five years from date of commission .....		1,200
For first five years after date of commission as surgeon.....		1,600	On leave or waiting orders—		
For second five years after date of commission as surgeon.....		1,800	First five years after date of commission .....		800
For third five years after date of commission as surgeon.....		1,900	After five years from date of commission .....		1,000
For fourth five years after date of commission as surgeon.....		2,100	CHAPLAINS—To be paid as lieutenants.		.
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission.....		2,300	PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS—		
RETIRED SURGEONS—			On duty.....		1,800
Surgeons ranking with commanders..		1,100	On leave or waiting orders.....		960
Surgeons ranking with lieutenants....		1,000	BOATSWAINS, GUNNERS, CARPENTERS, AND SAILMAKERS—		
RETIRED PASSED AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS—			On duty at sea—		
Passed .....		850	For first three years' sea-service from date of appointment* .....		1,000
Assistant .....		650	For second three years' sea-service from date of appointment.....		1,150
PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS—			For third three years' sea-service from date of appointment.....		1,250
On duty at sea.....		1,500	For fourth three years' sea-service from date of appointment.....		1,350
On other duty.....		1,400	For twelve years' sea-service and upwards.....		1,450
On leave or waiting orders.....		1,100	On other duty—		
ASSISTANT SURGEONS—			For first three years' sea-service after date of appointment.....		800
On duty at sea.....		1,250	For second three years' sea-service after date of appointment.....		900
On other duty .....		1,050	For third three years' sea-service after date of appointment.....		1,000
On leave or waiting orders.....		800	For fourth three years' sea-service after date of appointment.....		1,100
PAYMASTERS—			For twelve years' sea-service and upwards.....		1,200
On duty at sea—			On leave or waiting orders—		
For first five years after date of commission.....		2,000	For first three years' sea-service after date of appointment .....		600
For second five years after date of commission.....		2,400	For second three years' sea-service after date of appointment.....		700
For third five years after date of commission.....		2,600	For third three years' sea-service after date of appointment.....		800
For fourth five years after date of commission.....		2,900	For fourth three years' sea-service after date of appointment.....		900
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission.....		3,100	For twelve years' sea-service and upwards.....		1,000
On other duty—			CHIEF ENGINEERS—		
For first five years after date of commission.....		1,800	On duty—		
For second five years after date of commission.....		2,100	For first five years after date of commission.....		1,800
For third five years after date of commission.....		2,400	For second five years after date of commission.....		2,200
For fourth five years after date of commission.....		2,600	For third five years after date of commission.....		2,450
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission.....		2,800	After fifteen years from date of commission.....		2,600
On leave or waiting orders—			On leave or waiting orders—		
For first five years after date of commission.....		1,400	For first five years after date of commission.....		1,200
For second five years after date of commission.....		1,600	For second five years after date of commission.....		1,300
For third five years after date of commission.....		1,800	For third five years after date of commission.....		1,400
For fourth five years after date of commission.....		2,000	After fifteen years from date of commission.....		1,500
For twenty years and upwards after date of commission.....		2,250	FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS—		
PAYMASTERS RETIRED [Under acts of Aug. 3 and Dec. 21, 1861]—			On duty.....		1,250
Ranking with commanders.....		1,100			
Ranking with lieutenants.....		1,000			
ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS—					
On duty at sea—					
First five years after date of commission .....		1,300			

\* Act of July 16, 1862.

	Per annum.
FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS (Continued).	
On leave or waiting orders.....	\$900
SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS—	
On duty.....	1,000
On leave or waiting orders.....	750
THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS—	
On duty.....	750
On leave or waiting orders.....	600
NAVY AGENTS, commissions not to exceed....	3,000
NAVY AGENT at San Francisco.....	4,000
TEMPORARY NAVY AGENTS.....	
NAVAL STOREKEEPERS.....	
Officers of the navy on foreign stations	1,500
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF .....	3,000
NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS .....	2,600
NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS, when not on duty.....	1,800
SECRETARIES to commanders of squadrons....	1,500
CLERKS to commanders of squadrons and	
commanders of vessels.....	500
At navy yards Boston and New York.	1,200
At navy yard Washington.....	1,200
At navy yards Portsmouth, N.H., and	
Philadelphia.....	1,200
At navy yard Mare Island.....	1,500
FIRST CLERKS to commandants—	
At Boston and New York.....	1,200
At Washington.....	1,200
At Portsmouth and Philadelphia.....	1,200
At Mare Island.....	1,500
SECOND CLERKS to commandants—	
At Boston and New York.....	960
At Washington.....	960
CLERKS—	
To paymasters in ships-of-the-line.....	700
To paymasters in frigates .....	500
To paymasters in smaller vessels than	
a frigate.....	400
To paymasters at navy yards.....	500
YEOMEN—	Per month.
In ships-of-the-line .....	\$15
In frigates .....	40
In sloops.....	30
In smaller vessels.....	24
ARMORERS—	
In ships-of-the-line.....	30
In frigates.....	25
In sloops .....	20
MATES—	
Master's (acting).....	40
Boatswain's.....	25
Gunner's .....	25

	Per month.
MATES (Continued).	
Carpenter's .....	\$25
Sailmaker's.....	20
Armorer's.....	20
MASTER-AT-ARMS.....	25
SHIP'S CORPORALS.....	20
COXSWAINS.....	24
QUARTERMASTERS .....	24
QUARTER-GUNNERS .....	20
CAPTAINS—	
Of forecastle.....	24
Of tops.....	20
Of afterguard.....	20
Of hold.....	20
COOPERS.....	20
PAINTERS.....	20
STEWARDS—	
Ship's.....	30
Officer's .....	20
Surgeon's, where ship's complement is	
400 and over.....	40
Surgeon's, where ship's complement is	
200 and under 400.....	33
Surgeon's, where ship's complement is	
under 200.....	25
Paymaster's, where complement is 240	
and over.....	33
Assistant paymaster's, where comple-	
ment is 100 and over.....	33
Assistant paymaster's, where comple-	
ment is under 100.....	30
NURSES—	
Where complement is less than 200, one	
nurse .....	14
Where complement is over 200, two	
nurses, each.....	14
COOKS—	
Ship's.....	24
Officer's .....	20
MASTERS OF THE BAND.....	20
MUSICIANS—	
First class.....	15
Second class.....	12
SEAMEN.....	18
ORDINARY SEAMEN.....	14
LANDSMEN.....	12
BOYS.....	8 and 9
FIREMEN—	
First class.....	30
Second class.....	25
COAL-HEAVERS .....	18

VESSELS-OF-WAR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, NOVEMBER, 1862.

The following table shows the name, class, number of guns, tonnage, and position, of each vessel in the navy, on the 1st of November, 1862.

Side-Wheel Steamers.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Alabama.....	8	1,261	S. Atlan. Squadron	Cœur de Lion.....	2	60	Potomac Flotilla
Augusta.....	8	1,310	S. Atlan. Squadron	Com. Morris.....	4	532	Building, New York
Alfred Robb.....	4	225	Western Flotilla	Commodore Hull	3	376	Fitting, New York
Ascutney.....	8	974	B'ld'g, Newburyprt	Com. McDonough	6	532	Fitting, New York
Agawam.....	8	974	Building, Portland	Com. Perry.....	4	513	N. Atlan. Squadron
Bienville.....	10	1,558	S. Atlan. Squadron	Com. Barney.....	4	513	N. Atlan. Squadron
Conemaugh .....	8	955	S. Atlan. Squadron	Clifton.....	6	892	W. Gulf Squadron
Cimmerone.....	10	860	S. Atlan. Squadron	Clara Dolsen.....	...	1,000	Western Flotilla
Connecticut.....	5	1,800	Supply Steamer	Chenango.....	8	974	Building, New York



## Side-Wheel Steamers.—Continued.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Chicopee.....	8	974	Building, Boston	Mackinaw.....	8	974	Building, N. York
Calhoun.....	4	508		O. M. Pettit.....	2	165	S. Atlan. Squadron
De Soto.....	9	1,600	W. Gulf Squadron	Octorara.....	6	829	W. Ind. Squadron
Delaware.....	3	357	Potomac Flotilla	Otsego.....	8	974	Building, N. York
Dragon.....	1	118	Potomac Flotilla	Pulaski.....	1	395	Coast of Brazil
Darlington.....	1	300	S. Atlan. Squadron	Port Royal.....	8	805	E. Gulf Squadron
Ellen.....	4	341	S. Atlan. Squadron	Paul Jones.....	6	863	S. Atlan. Squadron
Ellis.....	2	100	N. Atlan. Squadron	Philadelphia.....	...	500	N. Atlan. Squadron
Ella.....	2	230	Potomac Flotilla	Planter.....	2	300	S. Atlan. Squadron
Eataw.....	8	974	B'd'g. Baltimore	Pontiac.....	8	974	B'd'g. Philadelphia
Fort Henry.....	6	519	E. Gulf Squadron	Pontoosuc.....	8	974	Building, Portland
Florida.....	9	1,261	S. Atlan. Squadron	Quaker City.....	9	1,600	S. Atlan. Squadron
Genesee.....	4	803	N. Atlan. Squadron	Rhode Island.....	7	1,517	Supp. Steam. G. Sq.
Hetzel.....	2	200	N. Atlan. Squadron	Saginaw.....	3	453	San Francisco
Hunchback.....	4	517	N. Atlan. Squadron	Saranac.....	9	1,446	Pacific Squadron
Hatteras.....	3	1,100	W. Gulf Squadron	Susquehanna.....	17	2,450	W. Gulf Squadron
Harriet Lane.....	4	619	W. Gulf Squadron	Satellite.....	2	217	Potomac Flotilla
I. N. Seymour....	2	133	N. Atlan. Squadron	Santiago de Cuba	6	1,567	West Indies
Iosco.....	8	974	B'd'g. Baltimore	Somerset.....	10	521	E. Gulf Squadron
James Adger.....	9	1,151	S. Atlan. Squadron	Stepping-Stones..	1	226	Potomac Flotilla
Jacob Bell.....	3	229	Potomac Flotilla	State of Georgia..	9	1,204	N. Atlan. Squadron
John P. Jackson..	6	777	W. Gulf Squadron	Shawsheen.....	2	180	N. Atlan. Squadron
Jno. L. Lockwood	2	180	N. Atlan. Squadron	Sebago.....	6	832	S. Atlan. Squadron
Judge Torrence..	...	600	Western Flotilla	Southfield.....	4	751	N. Atlan. Squadron
King Philip.....	...	500	Potomac Flotilla	Sonoma.....	6	955	W. Ind. Squadron
Keystone State..	9	1,364	S. Atlan. Squadron	Sassacus.....	8	974	B'd'g. Portsmouth
Kensington.....	3	1,052	W. Gulf Squadron	Shamrock.....	8	974	Building, N. York
Lenape.....	8	974	Building, Newark	Tacony.....	8	974	B'd'g. Philadelphia
Michigan.....	1	582	On the Lakes	Thomas Freeborn	2	269	Potomac Flotilla
Mississippi.....	12	1,692	W. Gulf Squadron	Tioga.....	6	819	W. Ind. Squadron
Mercury.....	2	187	S. Atlan. Squadron	Tennessee.....	6	1,275	W. Gulf Squadron
Mt. Washington..	...	500	Potomac Flotilla	Tallapoosa.....	8	974	Building, Boston
Maratanza.....	6	786	N. Atlan. Squadron	Underwriter.....	4	341	N. Atlan. Squadron
Miami.....	7	730	W. Gulf Squadron	Vixen.....	2	300	New York
Mahaska.....	6	832	N. Atlan. Squadron	Water-Witch.....	3	378	S. Atlan. Squadron
Morse.....	2	513	N. Atlan. Squadron	Wyandank.....	2	309	Potomac Flotilla
Magnolia.....	3	843	E. Gulf Squadron	Westfield.....	6	891	W. Gulf Squadron
Mattabesett.....	8	974	Building, Boston	W. G. Putnam....	2	149	N. Atlan. Squadron
Mingo.....	8	974	B'd'g. Bordentown	Wateree.....	8	974	B'd'g. Chester, Pa.
Massasoit.....	8	974	Building, Boston	Wyalusing.....	8	974	B'd'g. Philadelphia
Metacomet.....	8	974	Building, N. York	Yankee.....	3	328	Potomac Flotilla
Mendota.....	8	974	Building, Brooklyn	Young America..	1	173	N. Atlan. Squadron

## Screw-Steamers.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Alleghany.....	6	989	Receiv. Ship, Balt.	E. B. Hale.....	4	192	S. Atlan. Squadron
Anacostia.....	2	217	Potomac Flotilla	Franklin.....	50	3,684	Unfin., Portsmouth
Aroostook.....	4	507	West Indies	Flambeau.....	2	900	S. Atlan. Squadron
A. C. Powell.....	1	65	N. Atlan. Squadron	Flag.....	9	963	S. Atlan. Squadron
Albatross.....	4	378	W. Gulf Squadron	Hartford.....	25	1,990	W. Gulf Squadron
Brooklyn.....	24	2,070	W. Gulf Squadron	Huntsville.....	4	817	E. Gulf Squadron
Colorado.....	48	3,435	Rep'g. Portsmouth	Henry Brinker..	1	108	N. Atlan. Squadron
Canandaigua.....	9	1,395	S. Atlan. Squadron	Housatonic.....	9	1,240	S. Atlan. Squadron
Crusader.....	6	545	N. Atlan. Squadron	Huron.....	4	507	S. Atlan. Squadron
Cambridge.....	5	858	N. Atlan. Squadron	Iroquois.....	9	1,016	New York
Chippewa.....	4	507	Mediterranean.	Isaac Smith.....	9	453	S. Atlan. Squadron
Chocura.....	4	507	N. Atlan. Squadron	Itasca.....	4	507	W. Gulf Squadron
Ceres.....	1	144	N. Atlan. Squadron	John Hancock...	3	382	Ordin'y. Mare Isl'nd
Cayuga.....	6	507	W. Gulf Squadron	Juniata.....	9	1,240	B'd'g. Philadelphia
Carrituck.....	5	193	Potomac Flotilla.	Kearsarge.....	7	1,031	On Special Service
Cohasset.....	2	100	N. Atlan. Squadron	Kanawha.....	4	507	W. Gulf Squadron
Dacotah.....	6	997	Special Service.	Kennebec.....	4	507	W. Gulf Squadron
Dawn.....	3	391	S. Atlan. Squadron	Kineo.....	4	507	W. Gulf Squadron
Daylight.....	4	682	N. Atlan. Squadron	Katahdin.....	4	507	W. Gulf Squadron

Screw-Steamers.—Continued.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Lancaster.....	22	2,362	Pacific Squadron	Pequot.....	4	593	Building, Boston
Leslie.....	2	100	Potomac Flotilla	Richmond.....	26	1,929	W. Gulf Squadron
Louisiana.....	4	295	N. Atlan. Squadron	Resolute.....	1	90	Potomac Flotilla
Lackawanna.....	9	1,533	Building, New York	Reliance.....	1	90	Potomac Flotilla
Minnesota.....	48	3,307	Boston	Rescue.....	1	111	S. Atlan. Squadron
Mohawk.....	7	459	S. Atlan. Squadron	R. R. Cuyler.....	8	1,202	W. Gulf Squadron
Mohican.....	6	994	Special Service	San Jacinto.....	12	1,446	E. Gulf Squadron
Mystic.....	4	451	New York	Seminole.....	5	801	Rep'g, New York
Marblehead.....	4	507	S. Atlan. Squadron	Sumter.....	4	460	S. Atlan. Squadron
Massachusetts....	5	1,155	Supp. Steam.At. Sq.	Sciota.....	4	507	W. Gulf Squadron
Mercedita.....	7	776	S. Atlan. Squadron	Seneca.....	4	507	S. Atlan. Squadron
Montgomery.....	5	787	W. Gulf Squadron	Sagamore.....	4	507	E. Gulf Squadron
Monticello.....	7	655	N. Atlan. Squadron	South Carolina...	6	1,165	S. Atlan. Squadron
Mount Vernon...	3	625	N. Atlan. Squadron	Stars and Stripes	5	407	E. Gulf Squadron
Madgie.....	2	218	S. Atlan. Squadron	Shenandoah.....	9	1,378	B'd'g, Philadelphia
Monongahela.....	9	1,378	B'd'g, Philadelphia	Sachem.....	5	197	W. Gulf Squadron
Memphis.....	4	791	S. Atlan. Squadron	Sacramento.....	9	1,367	B'd'g, Portsmouth
Maumee.....	4	593	Building, New York	Stettin.....	4	600	S. A. Squadron
Niagara.....	34	4,582	Repairing, Boston	Tuscarora.....	10	997	On Special Service
Norwich.....	5	431	S. Atlan. Squadron	Tahoma.....	4	507	E. Gulf Squadron
New London.....	5	221	W. Gulf Squadron	Ticonderoga.....	9	1,633	Building, N. York
Narragansett.....	5	809	Pacific Squadron	Teaser.....	2	90	Potomac Flotilla
Nipic.....	4	593	B'd'g, Portsmouth	Unadilla.....	4	507	S. Atlan. Squadron
Oneida.....	9	1,032	W. Gulf Squadron	Uncas.....	3	192	S. Atlan. Squadron
Osipee.....	9	1,240	B'd'g, Portsmouth	Valley City.....	5	190	N. Atlan. Squadron
Ottawa.....	4	507	S. Atlan. Squadron	Victoria.....	3	254	N. Atlan. Squadron
Owasco.....	4	507	W. Gulf Squadron	Wabash.....	48	3,274	S. Atlan. Squadron
Pawnee.....	9	1,289	S. Atlan. Squadron	Wyandotte.....	4	458	N. Atlan. Squadron
Pensacola.....	24	2,158	W. Gulf Squadron	Wyoming.....	6	997	East Indies
Pocahontas.....	5	694	W. Gulf Squadron	Wachusett.....	9	1,032	West Indies
Powhatan.....	11	2,415	S. Atlan. Squadron	Wissahickon.....	4	507	S. Atlan. Squadron
Princeton.....	8	900	Recety'g Ship, Phila	Winona.....	4	507	W. Gulf Squadron
Pembina.....	4	507	W. Gulf Squadron	Wamsutta.....	5	270	S. Atlan. Squadron
Penobscot.....	4	507	N. Atlan. Squadron	Western World...	5	441	S. Atlan. Squadron
Panola.....	4	507	W. Gulf Squadron	Whitehead.....	1	136	N. Atlan. Squadron
Penguin.....	6	389	E. Gulf Squadron	Yantic.....	4	593	B'd'g, Philadelphia
Potomaca.....	5	287	S. Atlan. Squadron	Young Rover.....	5	418	E. Gulf Squadron
Patroon.....	5	183	S. Atlan. Squadron	Zouave.....	1	127	N. Atlan. Squadron

Iron-Clad Steamers.

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Agamenticus.....	4	1,564	B'd'g, Portsmouth	Monitor.....	2	776	N. Atlan. Squadron
Benton.....	16	1,000	Western Flotilla	Mound City.....	13	512	Western Flotilla
Baron DeKalb....	13	512	Western Flotilla	Marietta.....	2	479	B'd'g, Pittsburg
Chillicothe.....	2	303	B'd'g, Cincinnati	Milwaukee.....	4	970	B'd'g, St. Louis
Chickasaw.....	4	970	B'd'g, St. Louis	Montauk.....	2	844	B'd'g, Brooklyn
Catskill.....	2	844	B'd'g, Brooklyn	Manhattan.....	2	1,034	B'd'g, New York
Comanche.....	2	844	B'd'g, Jersey City	Mahopac.....	2	1,034	B'd'g, New York
Cairo.....	13	512	Western Flotilla	Manayunk.....	2	1,034	B'd'g, Brownsv., Pa.
Cincinnati.....	13	512	Western Flotilla	Monadnock.....	4	1,564	Building, Boston
Carondelet.....	13	512	Western Flotilla	Miantonomoh....	4	1,564	B'd'g, New York
Canonicus.....	2	1,034	Building, Boston	Nantucket.....	2	844	Building, Boston
Catawba.....	2	1,034	Building Cincinnati	Nahant.....	2	844	Building, Boston
Dictator.....	2	3,033	B'd'g, New York	Neosho.....	2	523	B'd'g, St. Louis
Dunderburg.....	10	5,090	B'd'g, New York	New Ironsides....	18	3,486	On Special Service
Essex.....	7	1,000	Western Flotilla	Ozark.....	2	578	B'd'g, Mound City
Eastport.....	8	700	Western Flotilla	Osage.....	2	523	B'd'g, St. Louis
Galena.....	6	738	N. Atlan. Squadron	Onondaga.....	4	1,250	B'd'g, New York
Indianola.....	2	442	B'd'g, Cincinnati	Patapsco.....	2	844	B'd'g, Wilmington
Kickapoo.....	4	970	B'd'g, St. Louis	Passaic.....	2	844	Building, Brooklyn
Koosuk.....	2	677	B'd'g, New York	Puritan.....	4	3,265	B'd'g, New York
Louisville.....	13	468	Western Flotilla	Pittsburgh.....	13	512	Western Flotilla
Lexington.....	7	500	Western Flotilla	Roanoke.....	6	3,435	Rep'g, New York
Lehigh.....	2	844	B'd'g, Chester, Pa.	Sandusky.....	2	479	B'd'g, Pittsburg

*Iron-Clad Steamers.—Continued.*

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Sangamon .....	2	844	B'd'g, Chester, Pa.	Tecumseh.....	2	1,034	B'd'g, New York
Tuscumbia.....	3	565	B'd'g, Cincinnati	Winnebago.....	4	970	B'd'g, St. Louis
Tippicanoe .....	2	1,034	B'd'g, Cincinnati	Weehawken.....	2	844	B'd'g, Jersey City
Tonawanda .....	4	1,564	B'd'g, Philadelphia				

*Steam Gunboats and Rams.*

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Choctaw.....	8	1,000	Western Flotilla	Little Rebel(ram)	3	150	Western Flotilla
Conestoga.....	9	512	Western Flotilla	Lioness, do.....	4	600	Western Flotilla
General Bragg ...	2	700	Western Flotilla	Monarch, do.....	6	1,000	Western Flotilla
Gen. Sterl'g Price	2	400	Western Flotilla	Q. of the West, do.	6	1,000	Western Flotilla
General Pillow...	2	500	Western Flotilla	Switzerland, do...	4	600	Western Flotilla
Kosciusko (ram).	4	800	Western Flotilla	A. O. Tyler, gunb.	9	600	Western Flotilla
Lafayette (ram) ..	8	1,000	Western Flotilla				

*Sailing-Vessels—Ships-of-the-Line and Frigates.*

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Alabama.....	84	2,633	S. A. Squadron	Potomac .....	50	1,726	Pensacola
Brandywine.....	50	1,726	Store-S., Hamp. Rds	Sabine .....	50	1,726	Special Service
Independence ....	50	2,257	Rec.-S., Mare Island	Santee.....	50	1,726	Naval Academy
New Orleans.....	84	2,805	Stocks, Sack'ts Har.	St. Lawrence.....	50	1,726	E. Gulf Squadron
North Carolina...	84	2,633	Rec.-S., New York	Vermont.....	84	2,633	Store-S., Port Royal
Ohio.....	84	2,757	Rec.-Ship, Boston	Virginia.....	84	2,633	On the stocks

*Sloops of War.*

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Constitution .....	50	1,607	School-S., Newport	Marion .....	15	566	Instr.-S., Newport
Constellation .....	22	1,452	Mediterranean	Portsmouth .....	17	1,022	W. Gulf Squadron
Cyane.....	18	792	Pacific Squadron	Preble.....	10	566	W. Gulf Squadron
Dale.....	15	566	E. Gulf Squadron	Saratoga .....	18	882	Coast of Africa
Decatur.....	10	566	Ordin'ry, Mare Isl'd	Savannah .....	24	1,726	Instr.-S., New York
Falmouth .....	2	703	Store-S., Aspinwall	St. Mary's .....	22	958	Pacific Squadron
Fredonia .....	2	800	Store-Ship, Callao	St. Louis .....	18	700	Special Service
Granite .....	1	75	N. Atlan. Squadron	Vandalla.....	20	783	S. Atlan. Squadron
Jamestown .....	22	985	East Indies	Vincennes .....	18	700	W. Gulf Squadron
John Adams.....	18	700	Practice-S., N.Acad.	Warren .....	2	691	Store-Ship, Panama
Macedonian .....	22	1,341	Instruc.-S., Boston				

*Mortar Fleet.*

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Arletta.....	3	199	Botomac Flotilla	Norfolk Packet..	3	349	S. Atlan. Squadron
Adolph Hugel.....	3	269	Potomac Flotilla	Oliver H. Lee.....	3	199	W. Gulf Squadron
C. P. Williams....	3	210	S. Atlan. Squadron	Orvetta.....	3	171	W. Gulf Squadron
Dan Smith.....	3	149	Potomac Flotilla	Para.....	3	190	S. Atlan. Squadron
George Mangum.	3	274	Potomac Flotilla	Racer.....	3	252	James Riv. Flotilla
Henry Jones.....	3	261	W. Gulf Squadron	Sophronia .....	3	217	Potomac Flotilla
Horace Beals .....	3	296	W. Gulf Squadron	Sarah Bruen.....	3	283	W. Gulf Squadron
John Griffith.....	3	246	W. Gulf Squadron	T. A. Ward.....	3	284	Potomac Flotilla
Matthew Vassar	3	182	Potomac Flotilla	William Bacon...	3	183	Potomac Flotilla
Maria A. Wood...	2	344	W. Gulf Squadron				

*Ships, Brigs, Barks, and Schooners.*

Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.	Name.	Guns.	Tons.	Present Location.
Amanda .....	6	368	E. Gulf Squadron	Jas. S. Chambers.	5	401	E. Gulf Squadron
Arthur .....	6	554	W. Gulf Squadron	Kittatinny.....	4	421	W. Gulf Squadron
A. Houghton.....	2	326	W. Gulf Squadron	Kingfisher .....	5	450	E. Gulf Squadron
America (yacht).	...	.....	S. Atlan. Squadron	Midnight.....	5	386	S. Atlan. Squadron
Bainbridge (brig).	6	259	Aspinwall	Morning Light...	8	937	W. Gulf Squadron
Braziliera.....	6	540	S. Atlan. Squadron	Nightingale.....	4	1,000	W. Gulf Squadron
Ben Morgan.....	...	407	Ord.-S., Hamp. R'ds	National Guard...	4	1,046	W. Gulf Squadron
Bohio (brig).....	2	196	W. Gulf Squadron	Onward.....	8	874	Special Service
Beauregard.....	1	101	E. Gulf Squadron	Perry (brig).....	9	280	E. Gulf Squadron
Charles Phelps....	1	362	Coal-S., Hamp. R'ds	Pampero.....	4	1,375	W. Gulf Squadron
Chotank .....	1	53	Potomac Flotilla	Pursuit.....	6	603	E. Gulf Squadron
Courier .....	3	554	Store-S., Port Royal	Rachel Seaman....	2	303	Mortar Schooner
Corypheus (y'c't).	1	100	W. Gulf Squadron	Release.....	2	327	Mediterranean
Dart.....	1	94	W. Gulf Squadron	Relief.....	2	468	S. Atlan. Squadron
Eugenia.....	1	150	Guard-S., Key West	Roman.....	1	350	Ord'n'ce-V., H. R'ds
Ethan Allen.....	7	556	E. Gulf Squadron	Roebuck.....	4	455	E. Gulf Squadron
Fear Not .....	6	1,012	W. Gulf Squadron	Restless.....	4	265	S. Atlan. Squadron
Fernandina.....	6	297	S. Atlan. Squadron	Supply.....	4	547	W. Gulf Squadron
Gem of the Sea...	4	371	E. Gulf Squadron	Shepherd Knapp.	8	838	S. Atlan. Squadron
Gemsbok.....	7	622	S. Atlan. Squadron	Samuel Rotan.....	2	212	E. Gulf Squadron
G. W. Blunt.....	1	121	S. Atlan. Squadron	Sea-Foam .....	3	264	W. Gulf Squadron
Hope.....	1	134	S. Atlan. Squadron	Sam Houston.....	1	66	W. Gulf Squadron
Ino.....	9	895	Special Service	William Badger...	1	334	N. Atlan. Squadron
J. C. Kuhn.....	5	888	W. Gulf Squadron	Wm. G. Anderson	7	593	W. Gulf Squadron
James L. Davis...	4	461	E. Gulf Squadron	Wanderer .....	4	800	E. Gulf Squadron

Condition of Navy Oct. 15, 1862.

*Iron-Clad Vessels Building.*

Names.	Tons.	Guns.	Where building.	Names.	Tons.	Guns.	Where building.
1. Agamenticus..	1,564	4	Portsmouth, N.H.	21. Miantonomoh	1,564	4	New York Navy-Yard.
2. Chillicothe....	303	2	Cincinnati.	22. Nantucket.....	844	2	Boston.
3. Chickasaw.....	970	4	St. Louis.	23. Nahant .....	844	2	Boston.
4. Catskill .....	844	2	Brooklyn.	24. Neosho.....	523	2	St. Louis.
5. Camanche .....	844	2	Jersey City.	25. Oneota .....	565	4	Cincinnati.
6. Canonicus .....	1,034	2	Boston.	26. Osage.....	523	2	New York.
7. Catawba .....	1,034	2	Cincinnati.	27. Ozark.....	578	2	St. Louis.
8. Dictator .....	3,033	2	New York.	28. Patapsco.....	844	2	Wilmington.
9. Dunderburg...	5,090	10	N.Y., Webb's Ram.	29. Passaic.....	844	2	Brooklyn.
10. Indianola.....	442	2	Cincinnati.	30. Puritan.....	3,265	4	New York.
11. Keokuk.....	677	2	New York.	31. Sandusky .....	479	2	Pittsburg.
12. Kickapoo .....	970	4	St. Louis.	32. Sangamon.....	844	2	Chester.
13. Lehigh .....	844	2	Chester.	33. Saugus.....	844	4	Wilmington, Del.
14. Marietta .....	479	2	Pittsburg.	34. Tecumseh.....	1,034	2	New York.
15. Milwaukee.....	970	4	St. Louis.	35. Tuscumbia.....	565	3	Cincinnati.
16. Montauk.....	844	2	Brooklyn.	36. Tippecanoe....	1,034	2	Cincinnati.
17. Manhattan ...	1,034	2	New York.	37. Tonawanda....	1,564	4	Philadelphia.
18. Mahopac.....	1,034	2	New York.	38. Winnebago....	970	4	St. Louis.
19. Manayunk ....	1,034	2	Brownville, Pa.	39. Weehawken ...	844	2	Jersey City.
20. Monadnock ...	1,564	4	Boston Navy-Yard.				

*Wooden Vessels Building.*

Names.	Tons.	Guns.	Where building.	Names.	Tons.	Guns.	Where building.
1. Ascutney.....	974	8	Newburyport.	17. Mackinaw .....	974	8	New York Navy-Yard.
2. Agawam.....	974	8	Portland, Me.	18. Ossipee.....	1,240	9	Portsmouth.
3. Chenango.....	974	8	New York.	19. Otsego.....	974	8	New York.
4. Chicopee.....	974	8	Boston.	20. Pequot .....	593	4	Boston Navy-Yard.
5. Eutaw.....	974	8	Baltimore.	21. Pontoosuc.....	974	8	Portland, Me.
6. Isoco .....	974	8	Baltimore.	22. Pontiac.....	974	8	Philadelphia.
7. Juniata.....	1,240	9	Philadelphia.	23. Shenandoah...	1,378	9	Philadelphia.
8. Lackawanna ..	1,533	9	New York.	24. Sacramento ...	1,367	9	Portsmouth.
9. Lenape.....	974	8	New York.	25. Sassacus .....	974	8	Portsmouth.
10. Monongahela.	1,378	9	Philadelphia.	26. Shamrock .....	974	8	New York Navy-Yard.
11. Mattabesett ...	974	8	Boston.	27. Tacony.....	974	8	Philadelphia N. Yard.
12. Maumee .....	593	4	New York Navy-Yard.	28. Tallapoosa.....	974	8	Boston Navy-Yard.
13. Mingoe .....	974	8	Bordentown, N.J.	29. Wateree.....	974	8	Chester, Pa.
14. Massasoit .....	974	8	Boston.	30. Wyalusing ....	974	8	Philadelphia.
15. Metacomet....	974	8	New York.	31. Yantic.....	593	4	Philadelphia N. Yard.
16. Mendota.....	974	8	Brooklyn.				

## Our Fleet Actively Cruising.

A year and a half ago we had about 40 men-of-war on active service, England had 214, and France about 116. Lord Paget stated in Parliament before the Easter recess at the late session, that the Admiralty proposed to keep 200 vessels of the Royal Navy on active duty, of which about 160 would be cruising abroad. From the figures appended, it will be observed that we have now over 50 men-of-war in commission on *squadrons more than England*. There are over 40,000 men attached to this fleet, of which a larger portion is composed of mailed craft than any other Power can show. Besides over 20 iron-clad ships afloat and serving well, there are 37 building, and 31 wooden ships also, being 68 in all, or about the sum total of our naval force in January, 1861.

## WEST GULF SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
1. Arthnr.....	554	6	Bark.
2. A. Houghton..	328	2	Bark.
3. Albatross .....	378	4	Screw steamer.
4. Brooklyn .....	2,070	24	Screw sloop.
5. Bohio.....	196	2	Brig.
6. Cayuga.....	507	6	Screw steamer.
7. Clifton.....	892	6	Side-wheel steamer.
8. Corypheus.....	100	1	Yacht.
9. De Soto.....	1,600	9	Side-wheel steamer.
10. Dart.....	94	1	Schooner.
11. Fear Not.....	1,012	6	Ship.
12. Hartford.....	1,990	25	Screw sloop.
13. Housatonic....	1,240	9	Screw sloop.
14. Henry Janes..	261	3	Mortar schooner.
15. Hatteras.....	1,100	3	Side-wheel steamer.
16. Harriet Land..	619	4	Side-wheel steamer.
17. Horace Beals..	296	3	Mortar boat.
18. Itasca .....	507	4	Screw steamer.
19. J. C. Kuhn ....	888	5	Bark.
20. John Griffith..	246	3	Mortar schooner.
21. J. P. Jackson..	777	6	Side-wheel steamer.
22. Kittatinny ....	421	4	Ship.
23. Kanawha.....	507	4	Screw steamer.
24. Kennebec.....	507	4	Screw steamer.
25. Kineo.....	507	4	Screw steamer.
26. Katahdin .....	507	4	Screw steamer.
27. Kensington ...	1,052	3	Side-wheel steamer.
28. Mississippi ....	1,692	12	Side-wheel steamer.
29. Montgomery..	787	5	Screw steamer.
30. Morning Light	937	8	Ship.
31. M. A. Wood....	344	2	Mortar schooner.
32. Miami.....	730	7	Side-wheel steamer.
33. New London...	221	5	Screw steamer.
34. Nightingale...	1,000	4	Mortar boat.
35. Oneida.....	1,032	9	Screw sloop.
36. Owasco.....	507	4	Screw steamer.
37. Oliver H. Lee..	199	3	Mortar schooner.
38. Orvetta .....	171	3	Mortar schooner.
39. Pembina.....	507	4	Screw steamer.
40. Pensacola.....	2,158	24	Screw sloop.
41. Pocahontas....	694	5	Screw steamer.
42. Portsmouth ...	1,022	17	Sloop.
43. Preble (hospita-			
tal ship).....	566	10	Sloop.
44. Panola .....	507	4	Screw steamer.
45. Pampero.....	1,375	4	Ship.
46. Richmond .....	1,929	26	Screw sloop.
47. Relief.....	468	2	Storeship.
48. R. R. Cuyler...	1,202	8	Screw steamer.
49. Susquehanna			
(ordered home).	2,450	17	Side-wheel steamer.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
50. Sciota .....	507	4	Screw steamer.
51. Sarah Bruen..	233	3	Mortar schooner.
52. Sachem.....	197	5	Screw steamer.
53. Sea-Foam .....	264	3	Brig.
54. Sam Houston..	66	1	Schooner.
55. Tennessee.....	1,275	6	Side-wheel steamer.
56. Vincennes.....	700	18	Sloop.
57. Winona.....	507	4	Screw steamer
58. Wm. G. Ander-			
son .....	593	7	Bark.
59. Westfield.....	891	6	Side-wheel steamer.

## WEST INDIES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
1. Aroostook.....	507	4	Screw steamer.
2. Dacotah .....	997	6	Screw sloop.
3. Octorara.....	829	6	Side-wheel steamer.
4. Sant. de Cuba...	1,567	10	Side-wheel steamer.
5. Sonoma.....	955	6	Side-wheel steamer.
6. Supply.....	547	4	Store-ship.
7. Tioga.....	819	6	Side-wheel steamer.
8. Wachusett.....	1,032	9	Screw sloop.

## EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
1. Jamestown ....	985	22	Sloop.
2. Roebuck.....	455	4	Bark.
3. Wyoming.....	997	6	Screw sloop.

## MEDITERRANEAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
1. Chippewa.....	507	4	Screw steamer.
2. Tuscarora.....	1,000	10	Steamer.
3. Kearsarge .....	1,000	8	Steamer.
4. Constellation...	1,452	22	Sloop.
5. St. Louis.....	1,000	22	Sloop.
6. Release .....	327	2	Store bark.

## PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
1. Cyane.....	792	18	Sloop.
2. Lancaster.....	2,362	22	Screw sloop.
3. Narragansett ...	809	5	Screw sloop.
4. Saranac .....	1,446	9	Side-wheel steamer.
5. St. Marys .....	958	22	Sloop.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON.\*

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
1. Alabama .....	1,261	8	Side-wheel steamer.
2. America.....	—	—	Yacht.
3. Augusta.....	1,310	8	Side-wheel steamer.
4. Brazillera.....	540	6	Bark.
5. Blenville.....	1,558	10	Side-wheel steamer.
6. Canandaigua..	1,395	9	Screw sloop.
7. Cimмерone ...	860	10	Side-wheel steamer.
8. C. P. Williams	210	3	Mortar boat.
9. Conemaugh ...	955	8	Side-wheel steamer.
10. Dan Smith....	149	3	Mortar boat.
11. Dawn .....	391	3	Screw steamer.
12. Darlington....	300	1	Steamer.
13. Ellen .....	341	4	Side-wheel steamer.
14. E. B. Hale....	192	4	Screw steamer.
15. Flambeau.....	900	2	Screw steamer.
16. Florida.....	1,261	9	Side-wheel steamer.
17. Flag .....	963	9	Screw steamer.
18. Fernandina ...	297	6	Bark.
19. Gensbok .....	622	7	Bark.
20. Geo. Mangum..	274	3	Mortar boat.
21. G. W. Blunt ...	121	1	Schooner.

\* Porter's Mortar Flotilla, which was situated in various places on Sept. 1, is now reinforcing this fleet.



Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
22. Hope .....	134	1	Schooner.
23. Housatonic....	1,240	9	Screw steamer.
24. Huron .....	507	4	Screw steamer.
25. Isaac Smith...	459	9	Screw steamer.
26. James Adger..	1,151	9	Side-wheel steamer.
27. Keyst'e State..	1,364	9	Side-wheel steamer.
28. Madgie.....	218	2	Screw steamer.
29. Marblehead ...	507	4	Screw steamer.
30. Mercedita.....	776	7	Screw steamer.
31. Mercury .....	187	2	Side-wheel steamer.
32. Memphis .....	791	4	Screw steamer.
33. Midnight .....	386	5	Bark.
34. Mohawk.....	459	7	Screw steamer.
35. Norf'k Packet	349	3	Mortar boat.
36. Norwich...:....	431	5	Screw steamer.
37. Ottawa .....	507	4	Screw steamer.
38. O. M. Pettit ...	165	2	Side-wheel steamer.
39. Para.....	190	3	Mortar boat.
40. Pawnee.....	1,289	9	Screw sloop.
41. Powhatan .....	2,415	11	Screw steamer.
42. Patroon .....	183	5	Screw steamer.
43. Planter .....	300	2	Side-wheel steamer.
44. Paul Jones.....	863	6	Side-wheel steamer.
45. Potomska.....	287	5	Screw steamer.
46. Quaker City... 1,	600	9	Side-wheel steamer.
47. Rescue.....	111	1	Screw steamer.
48. Restless.....	265	4	Bark.
49. Relief .....	468	2	Store ship.
50. Sumter.....	480	4	Screw steamer.
51. Seneca.....	507	4	Screw steamer.
52. S. Carolina ....	1,165	6	Screw steamer.
53. Shep'd Knapp	838	8	Ship.
54. Sebago .....	832	9	Side-wheel steamer.
55. Stettin.....	600	4	Screw steamer.
56. Unadilla .....	407	4	Screw steamer.
57. Uncas.....	192	3	Screw steamer.
58. Vandalia.....	783	20	Sloop.
59. Wabash .....	3,274	48	Screw frigate.
60. Wamsutta ....	270	5	Screw steamer.
61. Water-Witch..	378	3	Side-wheel steamer.
62. West. World...	441	5	Screw steamer.
63. Wissahickon...	507	4	Screw steamer.

## NORTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
1. Arietta .....	199	3	Mortar schooner.
2. Brandywine ..	1,726	—	Store ship.
3. Ben Morgan...	407	—	Ordnance ship.
4. Connecticut ...	1,800	5	Side-wheel steamer.
5. Columbia .....	503	3	Screw steamer.
6. Com. Hull .....	376	6	Side-wheel steamer.
7. Chas. Phelps..	362	1	Store ship.
8. Colorado.....	3,435	48	Screw frigate.
9. Cambridge .....	858	5	Screw steamer.
10. Ceres .....	144	1	Screw steamer.
11. Chocura .....	507	4	Screw steamer.
12. Crusader.....	545	6	Screw steamer.
13. Com. Perry ....	513	4	Side-wheel steamer.
14. Com. Barney ..	513	4	Side-wheel steamer.
15. Cohasset .....	100	2	Screw steamer.
16. Daylight .....	632	4	Screw steamer.
17. Delaware .....	357	3	Side-wheel steamer.
18. Decotah .....	997	6	Screw sloop.
19. Galena.....	738	6	Iron-clad steamer.
20. Genesee .....	803	4	Screw steamer.
21. Granite .....	75	1	Sloop of war.
22. H. Brinker....	108	1	Screw steamer.
23. Hetzel.....	300	2	Side-wheel steamer.
24. Hunchback ...	517	4	Side-wheel steamer.
25. J. N. Seymour	183	2	Side-wheel steamer.
26. John L. Lock-wood .....	180	9	Side-wheel steamer.
27. Juniata.....	1,240	9	Screw sloop.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
28. Louisiana.....	295	4	Screw steamer.
29. Monticello.....	656	7	Screw steamer.
30. Mt. Vernon....	625	3	Screw steamer.
31. Mahaska.....	882	6	Side-wheel steamer.
32. Morse .....	513	2	Side-wheel steamer.
33. Minnesota.....	3,307	48	Screw frigate.
34. Monitor .....	776	2	Iron-clad steamer.
35. Miami .....	780	7	Side-wheel steamer.
36. Maratanza ....	786	6	Side-wheel steamer.
37. Mystic .....	451	4	Screw steamer.
38. M. Vassar .....	182	3	Mortar schooner.
39. Montauk.....	844	2	Iron-clad steamer.
40. N. Ironsides...	3,486	18	Iron-clad steamer.
41. Osage.....	1,240	9	Screw sloop.
42. Passaic.....	844	2	Iron-clad steamer.
43. Penobscot.....	507	4	Screw steamer.
44. Philadelphia..	500	—	Side-wheel steamer.
45. Roman.....	350	1	Ordnance vessel.
46. Rhode Island..	1,517	7	Side-wheel steamer.
47. Racer .....	252	3	Mortar schooner.
48. San Jacinto...	1,446	12	Screw steamer.
49. Shawsheen ...	180	2	Side-wheel steamer.
50. Stepp. Stones.	226	1	Side-wheel steamer.
51. Sophronia .....	217	3	Mortar schooner.
52. S. of Georgia..	1,204	9	Side-wheel steamer.
53. Southfield.....	751	4	Side-wheel steamer.
54. T. A. Ward....	284	3	Mortar schooner.
55. Underwriter...	341	4	Side-wheel steamer.
56. Valley City...	190	5	Screw steamer.
57. Victoria .....	254	3	Screw steamer.
58. Wm. Badger...	334	1	Ship.
59. Whitehead ....	136	1	Screw steamer.
60. W. G. Putnam.	149	2	Side-wheel steamer.
61. Wyandotte ...	458	4	Screw steamer.
62. Wm. Bacon....	183	3	Mortar schooner.
63. Young Amer..	173	1	Side-wheel steamer.
64. Young Rover.	418	5	Screw bark.
65. Zouave.....	127	1	Screw steamer.

## WESTERN FLOTILLA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
1. Abraham .....	800	—	Transport.
2. Alfred Robb...	225	4	Steamer.
3. Benton .....	1,000	16	Iron-clad steamer.
4. Baronde Kalb	512	13	Iron-clad steamer.
5. Brilliant.....	226	2	S.W. Gunboat.
6. Blackhawk....	—	8	Stern-wheel.
7. Clara Dolsen..	1,000	—	Steamboat.
8. Choctaw .....	1,000	8	Steamboat.
9. Cairo .....	512	13	Iron-clad steamer.
10. Cincinnati....	512	13	Iron-clad steamer.
11. Carondelet ....	512	13	Iron-clad steamer.
12. Conestoga.....	512	9	Wooden gunboat.
13. Catawba .....	1,034	2	Iron-clad.
14. Chillicothe....	303	2	Iron-clad.
15. Cricket.....	—	6	Stern-wheel.
16. Chickasaw....	970	4	Iron-clad.
17. Dahlia.....	50	1	Tug.
18. Daisy.....	50	1	Tug.
19. Essex.....	1,000	7	Iron-clad steamer.
20. Eastport.....	700	8	Iron-clad steamer.
21. Fairplay .....	800	6	S.W. wooden gunboat.
22. Fern .....	50	1	Tug.
23. Forest Rose ...	203	6	Stern-wheel.
24. Gen. Bragg.....	700	2	Ram and gunboat.
25. Gen. Lyon.....	1,200	—	Transport.
26. Gen. S. Price...	400	2	Ram and gunboat.
27. Gen. Pillow ...	500	2	Ram and gunboat.
28. Great Western	800	—	Transport.
29. Glide.....	137	6	Stern-wheel.
30. Hyacinth.....	50	1	Tug.
31. Indianola .....	442	2	Iron-clad.
32. Ivy .....	50	1	Tug.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
33. Judge Torrence	600	—	Side-wheel steamer.
34. Juliet .....	157	2	Side-wheel gunboat.
35. Kentucky .....	800	—	Transport.
36. Kosciusko .....	800	4	Ram.
37. Kickapoo.....	970	4	Iron-clad.
38. Lafayette.....	1,000	8	Ram.
39. Laurel.....	50	1	Tug.
40. Louisville .....	468	13	Iron-clad steamer.
41. Lexington.....	500	7	Iron-clad steamer.
42. Lilly.....	50	1	Tug.
43. Little Rebel...	150	3	Ram.
44. Lioness .....	600	4	Ram.
45. Linden .....	—	6	Stern wheel.
46. Marmora.....	207	2	S.W. wooden gunboat.
47. Mound City...	512	13	Iron-clad steamer.
48. Monarch.....	1,000	6	Ram.
49. Mignonette....	50	1	Tug.
50. Mistletoe.....	50	1	Tug.
51. Myrtle .....	50	1	Tug.
52. Marietta .....	479	2	Iron-clad.
53. Milwaukie .....	970	4	Iron-clad.
54. Manayunk.....	1,034	2	Iron-clad.
55. Neosho .....	523	2	Iron-clad.
56. New Era.....	157	6	Side-wheel gunboat.
57. New National	1,000	—	Transport.
58. Oneota.....	565	4	Iron-clad.
59. Osage.....	523	2	Iron-clad.
60. Ozark .....	578	2	Iron-clad.
61. Pansy.....	50	1	Tug.
62. Pittsburg .....	512	13	Iron-clad steamer.
63. Queen of the West .....	1,000	6	Ram.
64. Ratler .....	165	6	Stern-wheel.
65. Red Rover.....	1,000	—	Hospital ship.
66. Romeo.....	175	6	Side-wheel gunboat.
67. Sandusky.....	479	2	Iron-clad.
68. Silver Lake ...	212	6	Stern-wheel.
69. Springfield.....	—	6	Stern-wheel.
70. Signal .....	190	2	S.W. wooden gunboat.
71. Sovereign.....	800	—	Commissary boat.
72. St. Clair.....	203	2	S.W. wooden gunboat.
73. Switzerland...	600	4	Ram.
74. Thistle.....	50	1	Tug.
75. Tyler .....	600	9	Steamer.
76. Tuscumbia....	565	3	Iron-clad.
77. Tippecanoe ...	1,034	2	Iron-clad.
78. Winnebago ...	970	4	Iron-clad.
79. W. H. Brown..	800	—	Transport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
1. Bermuda.....	800	8	Screw steamer.
2. Columbia .....	503	3	Screw steamer.
3. Circassian'.....	1,750	9	Screw steamer.
4. Eureka .....	50	1	Screw steamer.
5. Hend. Hudson	500	4	Side-wheel steamer.
6. Ladona .....	700	6	Screw steamer.

BUILDING.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
1. Osceola .....	974	8	Side-wheel steamer.
2. Patuxet.....	974	8	Side-wheel steamer.
3. Winooska.....	974	8	Side-wheel steamer.

EAST GULF SQUADRON.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
1. Amanda .....	368	6	Bark.
2. Beauregard....	101	1	Schooner.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
3. Dale.....	566	15	Sloop of war.
4. Ethan Allen..	556	7	Bark.
5. Eugenia .....	150	1	Schooner.
6. Fort Henry ...	519	6	Side-wheel steamer.
7. Gem of the Sea	371	4	Bark.
8. Huntsville.....	817	4	Screw steamer.
9. Jas. L. Davis ..	461	4	Bark.
10. J. S. Chambers	401	5	Bark.
11. Magnolia.....	843	3	Side-wheel steamer.
12. Perry.....	280	9	Brig.
13. Penguin .....	389	6	Screw steamer.
14. Port Royal.....	805	8	Side-wheel steamer.
15. Pursuit .....	603	6	Bark.
16. Roebuck .....	455	4	Bark.
17. San Jacinto...	1,446	12	Screw steamer.
18. Sagamore .....	507	4	Screw steamer.
19. Somerset .....	521	6	Side-wheel steamer.
20. Samuel Rotan	212	2	Schooner.
21. Stars and Stripes.....	407	5	Screw steamer.
22. St. Lawrence..	1,726	50	Frigate.
23. Tahoma .....	507	4	Screw steamer.
24. Wanderer.....	300	4	Schooner.

POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Guns.	Description.
1. Adolph Hugel	269	3	Mortar boat.
2. Anacostia.....	217	2	Screw steamer.
3. Chotank .....	53	1	Schooner.
4. Cœur de Lion.	60	2	Steamer.
5. Currituck.....	193	5	Screw steamer.
6. Dan Smith....	149	3	Mortar schooner.
7. Dragon .....	118	1	Side-wheel steamer.
8. Ella.....	230	2	Steamer.
9. Eureka .....	50	1	Screw steamer.
10. Geo. Manghan	274	3	Mortar schooner.
11. Jacob Bell.....	229	3	Side-wheel steamer.
12. King Philip ...	500	—	Side-wheel steamer.
13. Leslie .....	100	2	Screw steamer.
14. Mt. Wash'gt'n	500	—	Side-wheel steamer.
15. Resolute.....	90	1	Screw steamer.
16. Reliance .....	90	1	Screw steamer.
17. Satellite .....	217	2	Side-wheel steamer.
18. T. Freeborn ...	269	2	Side-wheel steamer.
19. Teaser .....	90	2	Screw steamer.
20. Wyandank....	399	2	Side-wheel steamer.
21. Yankee .....	328	3	Side-wheel steamer.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ACTIVE FLEET.

	No. of vessels.
Potomac Flotilla.....	21
East Gulf Squadron.....	24
Western Flotilla.....	79
North Atlantic Blockading Squadron .....	65
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.....	63
West Indies.....	8
East Indies .....	3
Mediterranean.....	6
Pacific .....	5
West Gulf Squadron.....	59
Special Service.....	9
Coast of Africa.....	1
Miscellaneous, &c.....	9
Total in 1862.....	352
Total in January, 1861.....	41
Increase.....	311

NAVAL FORCE AT THE DATE OF THE LAST ANNUAL  
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Old navy.....	76	1,783	105,271
Purchased vessels.....	136	518	71,297
New vessels completed and under construction.....	52	256	41,448
Total.....	264	2,557	218,016

PRESENT NAVAL FORCE.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Old navy.....	74	1,001	100,008
Purchased vessels.....	180	688	86,910
Transferred from War and Treasury Departments....	50	230	32,828
New vessels completed and under construction.....	123	659	120,290
Total.....	427	3,268	340,036
Increase since last reported.	163	711	122,020

ADDED SINCE THE FOURTH OF MARCH, 1861  
(Exclusive of those lost).

	No.	Guns.	Tons.
By purchase.....	180	688	86,910
By transfer.....	50	230	32,828
By construction.....	123	659	120,290
	353	1,577	240,028

ADDED BY CONSTRUCTION.

Description	No.	Guns.	Tons.
2d class screw sloops-of-war.	13	116	16,396
Screw gunboats.....	27	108	14,033
Side-wheel gunboats.....	39	296	36,337
Armored wooden vessels....	12	65	20,893
Armored iron vessels.....	32	74	32,631
	123	659	120,290

IRON-CLAD. NAVY.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
<i>Seaboard.</i>			
Armored wooden vessels....	8	56	19,005
Armored iron vessels.....	20	42	22,611
<i>Western rivers.</i>			
Armored wooden vessels....	4	9	1,888
Armored wooden vessels transf'd from War Dep't..	10	122	6,284
Armored iron vessels.....	12	32	10,020
Total.....	54	261	59,808

NAVY ON WESTERN WATERS.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Armored vessels.....	26	261	59,808
Wooden gunboats.....	18	79	6,880
Transports and ordnance steamers.....	10	2	9,000
Rams.....	5	24	11,200
Armed tugs.....	13	13	650
Total.....	72	379	87,038

When the vessels now under construction are  
completed, the navy will consist of—

STEAM-VESSELS.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Screw frigates.....	5	228	18,272
Screw sloops, 1st class.....	6	133	11,955
Screw sloops, 2d class.....	21	167	23,992
Screw gunboats (new).....	27	108	14,083
Iron-clad vessels.....	54	261	59,808
Side-wheel frigates.....	4	49	8,003
Side-wheel gunboats (new)..	39	296	36,367
Side-wheel gunboats (old navy).....	5	11	2,190
Screw steamers (purchased)	53	215	23,490
Side-wheel steamers (pur- chased).....	63	250	38,617
Screw steamers (old navy)..	6	27	2,590
Gunboats, transports, &c. transferred from other departments.....	40	108	26,544
Total.....	323	1,858	265,861

SAILING-VESSELS.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Ships-of-the-line.....	6	504	16,094
Frigates.....	6	300	10,237
Sloops-of-war.....	16	289	14,305
Brigs.....	4	20	900
Ships, including store and receiving vessels.....	23	139	18,087
Schooners.....	29	69	5,821
Barks.....	18	92	8,432
Yachts.....	2	2	200
Total.....	104	1,415	74,076

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Sailing-vessels.....	104	1,415	74,175
Steam-vessels.....	323	1,853	265,861
Total.....	427	3,268	340,036



LOSSES BY SHIPWRECK AND IN BATTLE.

Steamer R. B. Forbes, 3 guns, 329 tons, wrecked February, 1862, coast of North Carolina.

Frigate Congress, 50 guns, 1,867 tons, in action with Merrimac, March 8, 1862.

Sloop-of-war Cumberland, 24 guns, 1,726 tons, in action with Merrimac, March 8, 1862.

Steamer Whitehall, 4 guns, 323 tons, at Old Point, March 9, 1862, by fire.

Mortar schooner M. J. Carlton, 3 guns, 178 tons, attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 19, 1862.

Steamer Varuna, 9 guns, 1,300 tons, in action with rebel gunboats below New Orleans, April 24, 1862.

Mortar schooner Sidney C. Jones, 3 guns, 245 tons, grounded below Vicksburg, and burned to prevent falling into the hands of the enemy.

Steamer Island Belle, 2 guns, 123 tons, grounded in Appomattox River. June, 1862, and burned to prevent falling into the hands of the enemy.

Screw sloop Adirondack, 9 guns, 1,240 tons, wrecked near Abaco, August 23, 1862.

Steamer Henry Andrew, 3 guns, 177 tons, wrecked in a gale near Cape Henry, August 24, 1862.

Steam ram Sumter, 2 guns, 400 tons, grounded in Mississippi River and abandoned. Total, 112 guns and 7908 tons.

Marine Corps.

The Marine Corps has the organization of a brigade. It is subject to the laws and regulations of the Navy, except when detached for service with the Army by the order of the President of the United States. The head-quarters of the corps are at Washington.

All commissioned officers in the Marine Corps are entitled to one additional ration for every five years' service. The pay and subsistence allowed for each servant to staff-officers is \$23 50 per month.

All commissioned officers of the Marine Corps below the grade of Major are entitled to an allowance of \$10 per month for responsibility of clothing, arms, and accoutrements, when commanding guards of vessels in commission the complement of the guard of which is forty men or upward, and at the several naval stations on shore. Commutation for forage is only allowed when the Government cannot furnish it in kind.

Name.	Rank.	State from which appointed.	Salary.
JOHN HARRIS.....	Colonel Commandant.....	Pennsylvania...	\$3,186
<i>General Staff.</i>			
John C. Cash.....	Paymaster, with rank of Major.....	Pennsylvania...	2,154
Wm. B. Slack.....	Quartermaster, with rank of Major .....	New Jersey.....	2,154
Aug. S. Nicholson .....	Adjutant and Inspector, with rank of Major....	New York.....	2,154
W. A. T. Maddox.....	Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.	Maryland.....	1,752
James Wiley.....	Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.	Indiana .....	1,752
<i>Colonel.</i>			
William Dulany.....	Colonel .....	Virginia.....	2,529
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>			
Ward Marston .....	Lieutenant-Colonel .....	Massachusetts..	2,239 50
John G. Reynolds .....	Lieutenant-Colonel .....	New York.....	2,239 50
<i>Majors.</i>			
Jacob Zellin .....	Major .....	Pennsylvania...	2,010
Addison Garland.....	Major .....	Missouri .....	2,010
Josiah Watson.....	Major .....	Dist. Columbia.	2,010
Isaac T. Doughty .....	Major .....	New York.....	2,010

There are in the corps, besides the above officers, twenty Captains, whose compensation is \$1428 each, thirty First Lieutenants, whose compensation is \$1308 each, and twenty-nine Second Lieutenants, whose compensation is \$1248 each. The number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates belonging to the corps is about 1650.



## ORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

**Secretary's Office.**—The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the government, and the execution of the laws concerning commerce and navigation; the survey of the coast; the light-house establishment; the marine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom-houses and other purposes, and the signing, stamping, and issuing of treasury notes, bonds, &c.

**The First Comptroller** prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

**The Second Comptroller** prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

**The Commissioner of the Customs** prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

**The Commissioner of Internal Revenue** superintends the collection of the excise and other internal taxes, prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering account of the revenues and disbursements connected therewith, decides upon the interpretation of the provisions of the tax law, approves or disapproves of the appointment of deputy collectors and assistant assessors, and pronounces upon the sufficiency of the bonds of the collectors and their deputies.

**The First Auditor** receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision thereon.

**The Second Auditor** receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as the armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all accounts relating to the Indian Department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

**The Third Auditor** receives and adjusts all accounts for subsistence of the army, fortifications, military academy, military roads, and the quartermaster's department, pension claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for horses and other property lost in the military service, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

**The Fourth Auditor** adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

**The Fifth Auditor** adjusts all accounts for diplo-

matic and similar services performed under the direction of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller for his decision thereon.

**The Sixth Auditor** adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post-Office Department. His decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller. He superintends the collection of all debts due the Post-Office Department, and all penalties imposed on postmasters and mail-contractors for failing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and takes legal measures to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the department, instructing attorneys, marshals, and clerks relative thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts due the Post-Office Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

**The Treasurer** receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office and that of the depositories, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Postmaster-General, and countersigned by the Sixth Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

**The Register** keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; receives the returns and makes out the official statement of commerce and navigation of the United States; and receives from the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers decided by them, and is charged by law with their safe-keeping.

**The Solicitor** superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States (*except those arising in the Post-Office Department*), and instructs the United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits; has superintendence of the collection of outstanding direct and internal duties; has charge of all lands and other property assigned, set off, or conveyed to the United States in payment of debts, all trusts created for use of the United States in payment of debts, power to sell and dispose of lands so assigned, &c., and power to release lands when payment is made in money.

**United States Coast Survey.**—The Coast Survey Office is charged with the superintendence of the survey of the coast of the United States, and its Superintendent is the Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Captains.	State.	Date of Commission.	Compensation.	Captains.	State.	Date of Commission.	Compensation.
John A. Webster...	Md.	Nov. 22, 1819	\$1,800	Jno. S. S. Chaddock	Mass.	Aug. 19, 1856	\$1,800
William A. Howard	Me.	April 20, 1861	1,800	John A. Webster, Jr	Md.	July 27, 1860	1,800
Green Walden.....	Me.	Nov. 21, 1838	1,800	John Carson .....	Pa.	Jan. 5, 1861	1,800
Henry B. Nones.....	Pa.	Dec. 14, 1838	1,800	Amasa L. Hyde.....	Conn.	Jan. 5, 1861	1,800
Douglas Ottinger...	Pa.	Dec. 28, 1846	1,800	George R. Slicer....	Md.	Jan. 5, 1861	1,800
Thomas Sands.....	Md.	June 7, 1851	1,800	Gilbert Knapp.....	Wis.	May 3, 1861	1,800
Francis Martin.....	N.Y.	Oct. 1, 1851	1,800	John McGowan.....	N.J.	Aug. 12, 1861	1,800
Stephen Cornell.....	R.I.	Dec. 3, 1852	1,800	D. C. Constable.....	N.Y.	May 15, 1862	1,800
William C. Pease...	Mass.	Oct. 5, 1853	1,800	John M. Jones.....	N.C.	July 1, 1862	1,800
George Clark.....	Va.	Aug. 14, 1854	1,800	John Mason.....	D.C.	July 2, 1862	1,800
John Faunce.....	Mass.	Mar. 8, 1855	1,800	Thomas M. Dungan	Md.	July 3, 1862	1,800

No. of Captains, 22.

There are also attached to the Revenue Service 15 First Lieutenants, whose annual compensation is \$1400; 15 Second Lieutenants, compensation \$1200 per annum; and 19 Third Lieutenants, compensation \$900 per annum.

LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTORS.

Appointed in conformity with the act of Congress of August 31, 1852, which provides that "an officer of the army or navy be assigned to each district as a light-house inspector, subject to and under the orders of the Light-House Board, who shall receive for such service the same pay that he would be entitled to by law for the performance of duty in the regular line of his profession, and no other, except the legal allowance per mile when travelling under orders connected with his duties."

Districts.	Names of Inspectors.	Corps.	Where Born.	Geographical limits of the Districts.
1st				From N.E. boundary of Maine to Hampton Harbor, N.H.
2d	Capt. John Marston, } U.S.A .....	Navy	Massachusetts.	{ From Hampton Harbor, N.H., to Gooseberry Point, Mass.
3d		Navy	New York.	{ From Gooseberry Point, Mass., to Squan Inlet, N.J., and Hudson River and Lake Champlain.
4th	Capt. John Rudd.....	Navy	Rhode Island..	From Squan Inlet, N.J., to Metompkin Inlet, Va., and Delaware Bay.
5th	Capt. Hugh Y. Pur- } viance.....	Navy	.....	{ From Metompkin Inlet, Va., to New River Inlet, N.C., including Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds.
6th				From New River Inlet, N.C., to Mosquito Inlet, Florida.
7th				From Mosquito Inlet to Egmont Key, Florida.
8th				From St. Mark's, Fla., to W. extremity of Lake Pontchartrain, La.
9th				From Mouths of Mississippi, inclusive, to the Rio Grande, Texas.
10th	Commodore J. R. } Sands.....	Navy	New York.....	{ On Lakes Erie and Ontario, with St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers.
11th	Com. W. H. Gardner...	Navy	Maryland .....	On Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, Superior, and their tributaries.
12th	Commander Jas. M. } Watson .....	Navy	Virginia.....	{ Pacific Coast, California, Oregon and Washington.

Under the charge of these inspectors there are 467 light-houses, light-ships, and beacons, of which 128 are on the New England coast, 81 on the Atlantic coast of the Middle States, 91 on the Atlantic coast of the Southern States, 56 on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, 16 on the Pacific coast, and 101 on the Lakes and their tributary rivers. The Superintendents of these light-houses are the Collectors of the districts in which they are situated. Each light-house has a keeper, and the more important ones, one or more assistants. The compensation of the keepers ranges from \$300 to \$1000, except on the lakes, where, navigation being obstructed for half the year, their compensation ranges from \$100 to \$500.

(For Steamboat Inspectors, see p. 157.)

Officers of Customs.

There are in the United States 110 custom-house collection districts, of which 76 are in the States at present loyal. The following table gives the name and location of each of the custom-houses, the principal officers of customs, and the compensation they received, up to September 30, 1861 :—

District.	Name of officer.	Office.	Where employed.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
MAINE.						
Pasamaquoddy .....	Washington Long.....	Collector.....	Eastport.....	Maine.....	Maine .....	\$3,000 00
do. ....	Joseph M. Livermore.....	Surveyor.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	1,400 00
Machias .....	William B. Smith.....	Collector.....	Machias .....	do. ....	do. ....	1,643 06
Frenchman's Bay.....	Isaac H. Thomas.....	do. ....	Ellsworth.....	do. ....	do. ....	1,610 32
Penobscot.....	S. K. Devereux.....	do. ....	Castine .....	do. ....	do. ....	1,300 00
Waldoboro' .....	Davis Tillson.....	do. ....	Waldoboro' .....	do. ....	do. ....	250 00
Wiscasset .....	Erastus Foote.....	do. ....	Wiscasset .....	do. ....	do. ....	640 00
Bath.....	Roland Fisher.....	do. ....	Bath.....	do. ....	do. ....	573 89
Portland and Falmouth.....	Jedediah Jewett.....	do. ....	Portland.....	do. ....	do. ....	3,000 00
do. ....	Charles J. Talbot.....	Surveyor.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	2,000 00
Saco.....	Owen B. Chadbourne.....	Collector.....	Saco.....	do. ....	do. ....	208 07
Kennebunk.....	John Cousens.....	do. ....	Kennebunk.....	do. ....	do. ....	108 02
York.....	Jeremiah S. Putnam.....	do. ....	York.....	Massachusetts .....	do. ....	250 00
Belfast.....	T. Harrison.....	do. ....	Belfast.....	Maine.....	do. ....	1,805 00
Bangor .....	William P. Wingate.....	do. ....	Bangor .....	New Hampshire.....	do. ....	2,416 84
NEW HAMPSHIRE.						
Portsmouth .....	Joseph B. Upham.....	Collector.....	Portsmouth.....	New Hampshire.....	New Hampshire.....	403 92
do. ....	Jonathan Dearborn.....	Naval Officer.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	424 84
do. ....	Josiah G. Hadley.....	Surveyor.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	411 06
VERMONT.						
Burlington.....	William Clapp.....	Collector.....	Burlington .....	Vermont .....	Vermont .....	1,090 84
MASSACHUSETTS.						
Newburyport.....	Enoch G. Currier.....	Collector.....	Newburyport.....	Massachusetts.....	Massachusetts .....	300 00
do. ....	Henry Stover.....	Surveyor.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	375 00
do. ....	Guy J. L. Colby.....	Naval Officer.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	300 00
do. ....	Reuben Daniels.....	Surveyor.....	Ipawich.....	New Hampshire.....	do. ....	250 00
Gloucester.....	John S. Webber.....	Collector.....	Gloucester .....	Massachusetts.....	do. ....	475 29
do. ....	Charles H. Hildreth.....	Surveyor.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	200 74
Salem and Beverly.....	Willard P. Phillips.....	Collector.....	Salem .....	do. ....	do. ....	902 00
do. ....	Joseph A. Dalton.....	Naval Officer.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	608 94
do. ....	William C. Waters.....	Surveyor.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	610 86
Marblehead.....	William Standley.....	Collector.....	Marblehead.....	do. ....	do. ....	475 16
do. ....	Joseph Gregory.....	Surveyor.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	100 00
Boston and Charlestown.....	John Z. Goodrich.....	Collector.....	Boston .....	do. ....	do. ....	6,400 00

Boston and Charlestown.....	Amos Tuck.....	Naval Officer.....	Boston .....	Maine .....	New Hampshire.....	5,000 00
do. ....	Charles A. Phelps.....	Surveyor.....	do. ....	Massachusetts.....	Massachusetts.....	4,900 00
do. ....	Oliver B. Dorrance.....	General Appraiser.....	do. ....	Maine .....	do .....	2,500 00
Plymouth .....	Thomas Loring.....	Collector .....	Plymouth .....	Massachusetts.....	do. ....	319 65
Fall River.....	Charles Almy.....	do. ....	Fall River.....	Rhode Island.....	do. ....	1,037 04
Barnstable.....	Joseph M. Day.....	do. ....	Barnstable.....	Massachusetts.....	do. ....	1,500 00
New Bedford.....	Lawrence Grinnell.....	do. ....	New Bedford.....	do. ....	do. ....	1,103 15
Edgartown.....	John Vinson.....	do. ....	Edgartown .....	Rhode Island.....	do. ....	700 00
Nantucket.....	Alfred Macy.....	do. ....	Nantucket.....	Nantucket.....	Nantucket.....	250 00
RHODE ISLAND.						
Providence .....	Charles Anthony.....	Collector .....	Providence.....	Rhode Island.....	Rhode Island.....	1,066 72
do. ....	Jabez M. Fisher.....	Naval Officer.....	do. ....	Pennsylvania.....	do. ....	774 45
do. ....	Nathan Mason.....	Surveyor.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	627 52
Bristol and Warren.....	William H. S. Bayley.....	Collector .....	Bristol .....	New Hampshire.....	do. ....	138 84
do. ....	Manadore T. Bennett.....	Surveyor.....	do. ....	Rhode Island.....	do. ....	141 88
do. ....	Martin L. Salisbury.....	do. ....	Warren.....	do. ....	do. ....	115 68
Newport.....	Seth W. Macy.....	Collector .....	Newport.....	Massachusetts.....	do. ....	516 88
do. ....	Thomas G. Bush.....	Naval Officer.....	do. ....	Rhode Island.....	do. ....	434 78
do. ....	James A. Greene.....	Surveyor.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	431 27
do. ....	Asa B. Walte.....	do. ....	North Kingston.....	do. ....	do. ....	250 00
do. ....	George Howland.....	do. ....	Tiverton.....	do. ....	do. ....	200 00
CONNECTICUT.						
Middletown.....	Origen Ufley.....	Collector .....	Middletown.....	Connecticut.....	Connecticut.....	749 43
do. ....	Stephen Brooks.....	Surveyor.....	do. ....	New York.....	do. ....	204 04
do. ....	Henry C. Beckwith.....	do. ....	Hartford .....	Rhode Island.....	do. ....	355 02
do. ....	Giles Blayne.....	do. ....	Saybrook.....	Connecticut.....	do. ....	286 39
New London.....	Edward Prentiss.....	Collector .....	New London.....	do. ....	do. ....	896 66
do. ....	George T. Marshall.....	Surveyor.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	131 70
New Haven.....	James F. Babcock.....	Collector .....	New Haven.....	do. ....	do. ....	3,000 00
do. ....	Jesse Peck.....	Surveyor.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	200 00
Fairfield.....	Silas C. Booth.....	Collector .....	Bridgeport.....	do. ....	do. ....	1,078 00
Stonington.....	P. A. Palmer.....	do. ....	Stonington .....	do. ....	do. ....	650 00
do. ....	John Hiscox.....	Surveyor.....	Pawcatuck .....	Rhode Island.....	do. ....	150 00
NEW YORK.						
Sacketts Harbor.....	Cornelius W. Inglehart...	Collector .....	Sacketts Harbor....	New York.....	New York .....	717 80
Genesee.....	P. M. Crandall.....	do. ....	Rochester .....	do. ....	do. ....	784 24
Oswego.....	John B. Higgins.....	do. ....	Oswego.....	do. ....	do. ....	961 84
Niagara.....	F. Spalding.....	do. ....	Lewiston.....	do. ....	do. ....	1,415 89
Buffalo Creek.....	Christian Metz, Jr.....	do. ....	Buffalo.....	Pennsylvania.....	do. ....	1,954 23
Oswegatchie.....	David M. Chapin.....	do. ....	Ogdenaburg.....	New York.....	do. ....	1,460 10
Sag Harbor.....	John Sherry.....	do. ....	Sag Harbor.....	do. ....	do. ....	529 43
New York City .....	Hiram Barney.....	do. ....	New York.....	do. ....	do. ....	6,340 00
do. ....	Samuel D. Ogden.....	Auditor .....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	4,000 00
do. ....	Wm. D. Robinson.....	Cashier.....	do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	3,000 00

## Officers of Customs.—(Continued.)

District.	Name of officer.	Office.	Where employed.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
<b>NEW YORK.—(Continued.)</b>						
New York City	Hamilton Bruce.	Deputy Collector.	New York.			\$2,500 00
do.	George W. Embres.	do.	do.			2,500 00
do.	Michael Hoffman.	do.	do.			2,500 00
do.	Henry Calhoun.	do.	do.			2,500 00
do.	J. H. Stedwell.	do.	do.			2,500 00
do.	Charles P. Clinch.	do.	do.			2,500 00
do.	Henry B. Stanton.	do.	do.			2,500 00
do.	Richard M. Griffin.	do.	do.			2,500 00
do.	Thomas McElrath.	General Appraiser.	do.			1,000 00
do.	Samuel Bowne.	Special Examiner of Drugs.	do.			2,500 00
do.	George Denison.	Naval Officer.	do.			2,000 00
do.	Rufus F. Andrews.	Surveyor.	do.			4,000 00
do.	Jacob C. Hewlett.	do.	Cold Spring.			4,000 00
Champlain.	George W. Goddard.	Collector.	Plattburgh.			1,000 71
Cape Vincent.	John W. Ingalls.	do.	Cape Vincent.			1,014 00
Dunkirk.	George M. Abell.	do.	Dunkirk.			500 00
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>						
Perth Amboy.	J. Lawrence Boggs.	Collector.	Perth Amboy.			1,213 61
do.	Peter S. Probasco.	Surveyor.	New Brunswick.			150 00
Bridgeton.	William S. Bowen.	Collector.	Bridgeton.			615 20
Burlington.	Henry J. Ashmore.	do.	Trenton.			187 89
Great Egg Harbor.	Larsel Adams.	do.	Great Egg Harbor.			250 00
Little Egg Harbor.		do.				250 00
Newark.	Peter W. Martin.	do.	Newark.			432 15
Danvers.	Sylvester Birdall.	Surveyor of Customs.	New Jersey.			584 50
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>						
Philadelphia.	William B. Thomas.	Collector.	Philadelphia.		Pennsylvania.	6,000 00
do.	William Harbeson.	Deputy Collector.	do.		do.	2,500 00
do.	Rowland Perry.	do.	do.		do.	2,500 00
do.	Edward Wallace.	Naval Officer.	do.		do.	5,000 00
do.	E. Read Myer.	Surveyor.	do.		do.	4,500 00
do.	B. Rush Plumley.	General Appraiser.	do.		do.	2,500 00
Presque Isle.	Thomas Wilkins.	Collector.	Presque Isle.		do.	408 12
Pittsburg.	Charles W. Batchelor.	Surveyor.	Pittsburg.		do.	2,048 50
<b>DELAWARE.</b>						
Delaware.	T. M. Rodney.	Collector.	Wilmington.		Delaware.	\$500 and fees.



<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Henry W. Hoffman.....	Collector.....	6,000 00
do.....	William Thomas Vallant.....	Deputy Collector.....	2,500 00
do.....	F. S. Corkran.....	Naval Officer.....	6,000 00
do.....	F. S. Evans.....	Deputy Naval Office	1,200 00
do.....	John F. McJilton.....	Surveyor.....	4,500 00
do.....	John F. Meredith.....	Appraiser General.....	2,500 00
do.....	J. F. Wagner.....	Appraiser.....	2,500 00
do.....	W. R. A. Akins.....	Examiner of Drugs.....	1,000 00
Annapolis.....	John T. Hammond.....	Collector.....	310 34
do.....	A. C. Tenthison.....	Surveyor.....	332 50
do.....	William H. Brown.....	do.....	212 46
do.....	William A. Qnynd.....	do.....	150 00
Oxford.....	William H. Vallant.....	Collector.....	360 44
Vienna.....	Daniel J. Waddell.....	do.....	600 60
Town Creek.....	James R. Thompson.....	Surveyor.....	167 69
Harre de Grace.....	William B. Morgan.....	do.....	173 65
Georgetown, D.C.....	Judson Mitchell.....	Collector.....	943 00
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Alexandria.....	Andrew Jamieson.....	Collector.....	.....
do.....	B. Ferguson Beach.....	Surveyor.....	.....
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Key West.....	Charles Howe.....	Collector, from May	531 34
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Sandusky.....	John Youngs.....	Collector.....	1,000 00
Cuyahoga.....	C. J. Ballard.....	do.....	1,743 40
Miami.....	Andrew Stephens.....	do.....	1,618 40
Cincinnati.....	.....	Surveyor.....	2,000 00
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Detroit.....	Nelson G. Iobell.....	Collector.....	1,618 43
Michilimackinac.....	J. W. McMath.....	do.....	.....
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Isaiah Haven.....	Collector.....	2,406 26
Alton.....	J. H. Yager.....	Surveyor.....	\$300 and fees.
Galena.....	Don.....	do.....	498 12
Quincy.....	Jan.....	do.....	653 24
Peoria.....	Lyn.....	do.....	\$350 and fees.
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Edwin Palmer.....	Collector.....	1,385 00





## Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue, in the United States.

## MAINE.

Dists.	Assessors.	Collectors.
1.	Nathaniel G. Marshall, Portland.....	Nathaniel J. Miller, Portland.
2.	Hannibal Belcher, Farmington.....	Jesse S. Lyford, Lewiston.
3.	George W. Wilcox, Gardiner.....	Peter F. Sanborn, Readfield.
4.	George P. Sewall, Oldtown.....	Aaron A. Wing, Bangor.
5.	Nathaniel A. Joy, Ellsworth.....	John West, Franklin.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1.	George M. Herring, Farmington .....	James M. Lovering, Exeter.
2.	Herman Foster, Manchester.....	John Kimball, Concord.
3.	Bolivar Lovell, Paper Mill Village, Cheshire Co.	Daniel P. Wheeler, Orford.

## VERMONT.

1.	William C. Kittredge, Fairhaven.....	Joseph Poland, Montpelier.
2.	Thomas E. Powers, Woodstock.....	George A. Merrill, St. Johnsbury.
3.	Henry C. Adams, Alburgh Springs .....	Carlos Baxter, Burlington.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

1.	Charles G. Davis, Plymouth.....	Walter C. Darfee, Fall River.
2.	Elias S. Beals, North Weymouth.....	Charles P. Huntington, Milton.
3.	James Ritchie, Boston .....	James W. Stone, Boston.
4.	Otis Clapp, Boston.....	John Sargent, Boston.
5.	Amos Noyes, Newburyport.....	J. Vincent Browne, Salem.
6.	Charles Hudson, Lexington.....	George Cogswell, Haverhill.
7.	C. C. Esty, Framingham.....	John Nesmith, Lowell.
8.	Ivers Phillips, Worcester.....	Adin Thayer, Worcester.
9.	Amasa Norcross, Fitchburg.....	Daniel W. Alvord, Greenfield.
10.	C. N. Emerson, Pittsfield.....	E. R. Tinker, North Adams.

## RHODE ISLAND.

1.	Thomas G. Turner, Providence.....	L. B. Frieze, Providence.
2.	William A. Pierce, Johnston.....	William D. Brayton, Warwick.

## CONNECTICUT.

1.	Alphonso C. Crosby, Rockville.....	Mark Howard, Hartford.
2.	John B. Wright, Clinton.....	John Woodruff, New Haven.
3.	Jesse S. Ely, Norwich.....	Ezra Dean, Woodstock.
4.	Reuben Rockwell, Colebrook.....	David F. Hollister, Bridgeport.

## NEW YORK.

1.	Henry W. Eastman, Roslyn, Queens Co.....	George F. Carman, Patchogue, Suffolk Co.
2.	John Williams, Brooklyn.....	A. M. Wood, Brooklyn.
3.	William E. Robinson, Brooklyn.....	Henry C. Bowen, Brooklyn.
4.	Pierce C. Van Wyck, New York.....	John Mack, New York.
5.	George F. Bellows, New York.....	Joseph Hoxie, New York.
6.	John F. Cleveland, New York.....	William Orton, New York.
7.	George F. Steinbrenner, New York.....	Marshall B. Blake, New York.
8.	Anthony J. Bleecker, New York.....	George P. Putnam, New York.
9.	Homer Franklin, New York.....	Edgar Ketchum, New York.
10.	H. M. Dewey, Mount Kisco, Westchester Co.....	Alvan Hyatt, Sing Sing.
11.	James C. Curtis, Cohecton, Sullivan Co.....	John G. Wilkins, Middletown.
12.	James Mackin, Fishkill Landing.....	Joshua T. Waterman, Hudson.
13.	Frederick Cooke, Catskill.....	William Masten, Kingston.
14.	John G. Treadwell, Albany.....	Theodore Townsend, Albany.
15.	Phillip H. Neher, Granville, Washington Co.....	Gideon Reynolds, Troy.
16.	Lawrence Myers, Plattsburgh.....	Walter A. Faxon, Chestertown, Warren Co.
17.	Uriah D. Meeker, Malone .....	Erasmus D. Brooks, Potsdam.
18.	George T. Hanford, Schenectady.....	James H. Burr, Gloversville, Fulton Co.
19.	Hascall Ramsford, Norwich, Chenango Co.....	George W. Ernst, Cooperstown.
20.	Nelson J. Beach, Watson, Lewis Co.....	Lawrence L. Merry, Ilion, Herkimer Co.
21.	Charles M. Dennison, Rome.....	Thomas R. Walker, Utica.
22.	Leonard Ames, Mexico, Oswego Co.....	Ralph H. Avery, Wampsville, Madison Co.
23.	William Candee, Syracuse.....	Alfred Wilkinson, Syracuse.
24.	Joseph W. Gates, Ontario, Wayne Co.....	William A. Halsey, Port Byron, Cayuga Co.
25.	Lewis Peck, Phelps.....	Myron H. Clark, Canandaigua.
26.	Alfred Wells, Ithaca.....	Simon C. Hitchcock, Binghamton.

## NEW YORK.—Continued.

Dists.	Assessors.	Collectors.
27. John J. Nicks, Elmira.....		Seymour F. Denton, Corning.
28. John W. Graves, Medina, Orleans Co.....		John Van Voorhies, Jr., Rochester.
29. James P. Murphy, Lockport.....		John B. Halsted, Castile, Wyoming Co.
30. Otis F. Presbrey, Buffalo.....		Philip Dorsheimer, Buffalo.
31. H. S. Woodruff, Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co.....		Milton Smith, Mayville, Chautauque Co.
32. S. P. Gilbert, New York.....		Sheridan Shook, New York.

## NEW JERSEY.

1. J. C. Sparks, Carpenter's Land'g, Gloucester Co.. William S. Sharp, Salem, Salem Co.
2. Geo. W. Cowperthwait, Tom's River, Ocean Co. Stephen B. Smith, Pennington, Mercer Co.
3. Robert Rusling, Hackettstown, Warren Co..... Elston Marsh, Plainfield.
4. Nathaniel Lane, Paterson..... Eugene Ayres, Morristown.
5. George A. Halsey, Newark..... Dautel M. Wilson, Newark.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Washington Keith, Philadelphia..... Jespar Harding, Philadelphia.
2. Thomas W. Sweney, Philadelphia..... John H. Diehl, Philadelphia.
3. J. Fletcher Budd, Philadelphia..... William J. Wainwright, Philadelphia.
4. Delos P. Southworth, Philadelphia..... John M. Riley, Philadelphia.
5. Edwin T. Chase, Philadelphia..... John W. Cowell, Doylestown.
6. Samuel McHose, Allentown..... David Newport, Norristown.
7. Thomas W. Cheyney, West Chester..... William Baker, West Chester.
8. Alexander P. Jutton, Reading..... Diller Luther, Reading.
9. James K. Alexander, Lancaster..... Alexander H. Hood, Lancaster.
10. John Early, Palmyra, Lebanon Co..... James A. Inness, Pottsville.
11. Samuel Oliver, Easton, Northampton Co..... Edgar T. Foster, Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co.
12. William Jessup, Montrose, Susquehanna Co.... Joseph H. Scranton, Scranton, Luzerne Co.
13. Benjamin P. Fortner, Catawissa, Columbia Co.. H. Lawrence Scott, Towanda, Bradford Co.
14. Daniel Kendig, Middletown..... Adam K. Fahnestock, Harrisburg.
15. Horace Bonham, York..... Levi Kauffman, Mechanicsburg.
16. Robert G. Harper, Gettysburg.. .. Edward Scull, Somerset.
17. Thomas P. Campbell, Huntingdon..... Samuel J. Royer, Johnstown.
18. George Boal, Boalsburg, Centre Co..... George Bubb, Montourville, Lycoming Co.
19. Daniel Livingston, Curwensville, Clearfield Co. John W. Douglass, Erie.
20. Joseph H. Lenhart, Meadville..... William F. Clark, Mercer.
21. D. W. Shryock, Greensburg..... Jasper M. Thompson, Uniontown.
22. Henry A. Weaver, Pittsburg..... John Shed, Pittsburg.
23. Samuel Marks, Butler..... David N. White, Alleghany.
24. Samuel Davenport, Beaver..... David Sankey, Newcastle.

## DELAWARE.

1. John P. McLearn, Wilmington..... Charles H. B. Day, Dover.

## MARYLAND.

1. George W. Russum, Denton, Caroline Co.....
2. John W. Webster, Thomas Run, Harford Co... James L. Ridgely, Baltimore.
3. William E. Beale, Baltimore..... Peter G. Sanerwein, Baltimore.
4. Elias Davis, Boonsborough..... Frederick Schley, Frederick.
5. William Welling, Clarksville, Howard Co..... George W. Dawson, Poolesville, Montgomery Co.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. Peter M. Pearson, Washington..... Sayles J. Bowen, Washington.

## VIRGINIA.

1. John Parkinson, Cameron, Marshall Co.....
2. A. G. Leonard, Parkersburg.....

## KENTUCKY.

1. Charles S. Todd, Owensboro', Daviess Co..... George D. Blakey, Russellville.
2. William M. Spencer, Greensburg, Greene Co....
3. Edgar Needham, Louisville..... Philip Speed, Louisville.
4. Richard Apperson, Mount Sterling.

## MISSOURI.

1. Theophile Papin, St. Louis..... Samuel H. Gardner, St. Louis.
2. Daniel Q. Gale, Washington, Franklin Co.....
3. Joseph A. Hay, La Grange, Lewis Co.,..... C. B. Wilkinson, St. Joseph, Buchanan Co.

## OHIO.

Dists.	Assessors.	Collectors.
1. Charles R. Foedick, Cincinnati.....	Thomas Spooner, Cincinnati.	
2. James Pullan, Cincinnati.....	Reuben M. W. Taylor, Cincinnati.	
3. William Miner, Lebanon.....	John L. Martin, Dayton.	
4. James Walker, Bellefontaine, Logan Co.....	F. M. Wright, Urbana, Champaign Co.	
5. George W. Beery, Upper Sandusky.....	Shelby Taylor, Lima.	
6.	David Sanders, Wilmington, Clinton Co.	
7. Isaac M. Banett, Spring Valley, Greene Co.....	A. P. Stone, Columbus.	
8. C. S. Hamilton, Marysville, Union Co.....	Isaac Ranney, Delaware, Delaware Co.	
9. Luther A. Hall, Tiffin, Seneca Co.....	John F. Dewey, Norwalk, Huron Co.	
10. E. Graham, Perrysburg, Wood Co.....	S. A. Raymond, Toledo.	
11. Daniel McFarland, Portsmouth.....	John Campbell, Ironton, Lawrence Co.	
12. Charles F. Shaeffer, Lancaster.....	Nathan Denny, Circleville.	
13. Benjamin Grant, Mount Vernon, Knox Co.....	Albert A. Guthrie, Zanesville.	
14. Aaron Pardee, Wadsworth, Medina Co.....	N. B. Gates, Elyria, Lorain Co.	
15. Israel R. Waters, Marietta, Nash Co.....	Eliakim H. Moore, Athens, Athens Co.	
16. J. H. Barnhill, New Philad'a, Tuscarawas Co..	Charles J. Albright, Cambridge, Guernsey Co.	
17. Joseph C. McCleary, Warrenton, Jefferson Co..	Joseph B. Arter, New Lisbon, Columbiana Co.	
18. John E. Hurlbut, Cleveland.....	Richard C. Parsons, Cleveland.	
19. Horace Y. Beebe, Ravenna, Portage Co.....	Henry Fassett, Ashtabula, Ashtabula Co.	

## INDIANA.

1. James G. Hutchinson, Vincennes.....	Horace B. Shepherd, Vincennes.
2. Thomas C. Slaughter, Corydon, Harrison Co....	Henry Crawford, New Albany.
3. Wm. F. Browning, Bloomington, Monroe Co....	John S. S. Hunter, Bloomington, Monroe Co.
4. W. V. Kyger, Brookville, Franklin Co.....	James L. Yater, Aurora, Dearborn Co.
5. John Yaryan, Richmond, Wayne Co.....	Samuel W. Harlan, Muncie, Delaware Co.
6. Wm. A. Bradshaw, Indianapolis, Marion Co....	Theodore P. Haughey, Indianapolis, Marion Co.
7. James Farrington, Terre Haute.....	John G. Crain, Rockville.
8. Joseph Potter, Delphi, Carroll Co.....	John L. Smith, Stockwell, Tippecanoe Co.
9. David Turner, Crown Point, Lake Co.....	John F. Dodds, Logansport, Cass Co.
10. James S. Frazer, Warsaw, Kosciusko Co.....	Warren H. Withers, Fort Wayne, Allen Co.
11. Winburn R. Pierce, Anderson, Madison Co.....	Dewitt C. Chipman, Noblesville, Hamilton Co.

## ILLINOIS.

1. Philip Wadsworth, Chicago.....	George Schneider, Chicago.
2. Duncan Ferguson, Rockford.....	Wait Talcott, Rockford.
3. Lester H. Robinson, Morrison, Whitesides Co..	Henry A. Mix, Oregon, Ogle Co.
4. William D. Henderson, Alton, Mercer Co.....	Seth G. Sherman, Quincy.
5. Thomas C. Moore, Peoria.....	John H. Bryant, Princeton.
6. Eri L. Waterman, Ottawa.....	Lewis Ellsworth, Naperville, Du Page Co.
7. George W. Rives, Paris, Edgar Co.....	W. T. Cunningham, Danville, Vermillion Co.
8. Peter Folsom, Bloomington, McLean Co.....	Turner R. King, Springfield.
9. Amos C. Babcock, Canton, Fulton Co.....	William G. Green, Petersburg, Menard Co.
10. John Moses, Winchester, Scott Co.....	Jediah F. Alexander, Greenville, Bond Co.
11. Peter Smith, Sumner, Lawrence Co.....	Robert D. Noleman, Centralia, Marion Co.
12. John Scheil, Belleville.....	Willard C. Flagg, Moro, Madison Co.
13. DeWitt C. Barbour, Tamaroa, Perry Co.....	Daniel G. Hay, Cairo.

## MICHIGAN.

1. Joseph R. Bennet, Detroit.....	L. G. Berry, Detroit.
2. Elisha J. House, Paw Paw, Van Buren Co.....	Alexander H. Morrison, St. Joseph, Berrien Co.
3. Whitney Jones, Lansing, Ingham Co.....	Ira Mayhew, Albion, Calhoun Co.
4. Alonzo Sessions, Ionia, Ionia Co.....	Aaron B. Turner, Grand Rapids, Kent Co.
5. Luther Stanley, Birmingham, Oakland Co.....	Dexter Mussey, Romeo, Macomb Co.
6. Townsend North, Vassar, Tuscola Co.....	Samuel N. Warren, Flint, Genesee Co.

## WISCONSIN.

1. Charles A. Bronson, Milwaukee.....	Thomas J. Emerson, Racine.
2. David Atwood, Madison.....	Edwin R. Wadsworth, Madison.
3. Bernard W. Brisbois, Prairie du Chien.....	J. H. Warren, Albany, Green Co.
4. Orrin Hatch, Oakfield Centre, Fond du Lac Co.	James H. Babcock, Beaver Dam, Dodge Co.
5. George Gary, Oshkosh, Winnebago Co.....	Horace Meriam, Berlin, Marquette Co.
6. James B. Gray, Hudson, St. Croix Co.....	William T. Price, Black River Falls, Jackson Co.

## IOWA.

1. R. M. Pickel, Mount Pleasant, Henry Co.....	J. C. Walker, Fort Madison, Lee Co.
2. Pliny Fay, Muscatine, Muscatine Co.....	George W. Eells, Davenport, Scott Co.
3. Jesse T. Jarrett, Dubuque.....	Levi Fuller, West Union, Fayette Co.

## IOWA.—Continued.

<b>Data.</b>	<b>Assessors.</b>	<b>Collectors.</b>
4. G. H. Jerome, Iowa City, Johnson Co.....	William F. Cowles, Oskaloosa, Mahaska Co.	
5. John N. Dewey, Des Moines, Polk Co.....	Horace Everett, Council Bluffs, Pottawatomie Co.	
6. Delos Arnold, Marshalltown, Marshall Co.....	S. B. Hewitt, Eagle Grove, Wright Co.	

## MINNESOTA.

1. George W. Baker, Rochester, Olmstead Co.....John Norris Hall, Mankato, Blue Earth Co.
2. H. G. O. Morrison, St. Paul.....Thomas G. Jones, Anoka, Anoka Co.

## KANSAS.

James F. Legate, Lawrence.....John Speer, Lawrence.

## CALIFORNIA.

1. Caleb T. Fay, San Francisco.....William Y. Patch, San Francisco.
2. Richard Savage, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co.....F. B. Murdock, San Jose, Santa Clara Co.
3. T. Campbell, Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras Co.....John Sedgwick, Sonoma, Tuolumne Co.
4. J. M. Avery, Sacramento.....A. A. DeLong, Folsom, Sacramento Co.
5. W. A. Eliason, Petaluma, Sonoma Co.....Charles Maltby, of Yolo Co. P.O., Sacramento.

## OREGON.

Thomas Frazer, Portland.....Lawrence W. Coe, Dallas.

## NEBRASKA.

Joseph H. Burbank, Falls City.....James Sweet, Nebraska City.

## DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Joseph LeBerge, Elk Point.....

## TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Charles Blummer, Santa Fe.

## UTAH TERRITORY.

Jesse C. Little, Great Salt Lake City.....Robert T. Burton, Great Salt Lake City.

## COLORADO TERRITORY.

Daniel Witter, Denver.....George W. Brown, Denver.

## NEVADA TERRITORY.

Warren Warren, Carson City.....James S. Dilley, Carson City.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

J. G. Sparks, Walla Walla.....H. A. Goldsborough, Olympia.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT OF DUTIES, REVENUES, AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1861.

The receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were as follows:

From customs, viz.:

During the quarter ending September 30, 1860 .....	\$16,119,831 22
During the quarter ending December 31, 1860 .....	8,174,167 00
During the quarter ending March 31, 1861 .....	9,772,574 57
During the quarter ending June 30, 1861 .....	5,515,552 16

Total customs..... \$39,582,125 64

From sales of public lands..... 870,658 54

From miscellaneous and incidental sources .....

892,199 64

From loan under act of June 22, 1860 .....

7,022,000 00

From loan under act of February 8, 1861 .....

16,339,966 40

From treasury notes issued under act of June 22, 1860, as authorized by act of March 2, 1861 .....

2,274,093 34

From treasury notes issued under act of December 17, 1860 .....

10,010,900 00

From treasury notes issued under act of February 8, 1861, as authorized by act of March 2, 1861 .....

6,214,750 00

Total loans and treasury notes. 41,861,709 74

Total receipt..... 83,206,693 56

Balance in the treasury on July 1, 1860..... 3,629,206 71

Total means..... \$86,835,900 27

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were as follows:

## LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL, ETC.

For Congress, including books..... \$2,819,930 13

For executive..... 1,882,357 87

For judiciary..... 964,824 70

For government in the Territories 171,112 50

For officers of the mint and branches and assay office in New York..... 93,300 00

For assistant treasurers and their clerks..... 36,286 83

For supervising and local inspectors, &c..... 81,550 97

For surveyors-general and their clerks..... 106,886 75

Total civil list..... \$6,156,199 25

## FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

For salaries of ministers..... \$295,340 45

For salaries of secretaries and assistant secretaries of legation..... 81,721 71

For salaries of consuls..... 255,133 69

For salaries of secretaries of lega-

tion to China and Turkey as interpreters..... \$3,000 00

For salaries of interpreters to consuls in China..... 5,099 83

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions..... 3,019 27

For intercourse with the Barbary powers .....

2,500 00

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad..... 63,510 98

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse .....

70,710 80

For loss, by exchange, on drafts of consuls and commercial agents...

10,139 75

For office rent of those consuls who are not allowed to trade.....

61,912 24

For purchase of blank books, stationery, &c., for consuls.....

30,808 08

For relief and protection of American seamen.....

196,231 71

For expenses in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck.....

1,197 28

For compensation of commissioner to China and consuls at the five ports.....

4,384 28

For contingent expenses of the commissioner in China.....

367 90

For salary of the commissioner of claims in China.....

961 83

For the cost of a prison-ship at Canton, in China.....

4,756 52

For bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crimes, &c.....

6,684 61

For bringing from Batavia 24 seamen of ship "Staghound" charged with mutiny.....

9,792 00

For expenses relative to suitable acknowledgments to be made to British naval authorities in Jamaica.....

3,000 00

For carrying into effect the convention between United States and Paraguay.....

2,098 87

For prosecution of work, including pay of commissioner, per first article of reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.....

15,000 00

For compensation of commissioner, &c. to adjust claims of citizens of United States against New Grenada.....

1,000 00

For compensation of commissioner, &c., to run and mark the boundary between United States and British possessions bounding on Washington Territory.....

110,000 00

For expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act...

415 52

For awards under the 15th article of treaty between United States and Mexico.....

2,895 22

For settlement of accounts of Edward Ely deceased, late consul at Bombay.....

1,832 49

For expenses incurred by Charles J. Helm, consul-general at Havana.....	7,146 83	For transportation of mails on Puget's Sound, W. T.....	\$7,624 56
	<u>\$1,163,865 95</u>	For transportation of mails between San Francisco, California, and Olympia.....	30,100 21
From which deduct excess of repayments above expenditures under sundry appropriations.....	20,892 54	For semi-monthly mail, by sea, between Washington and Oregon Territories and California.....	25,005 76
Total foreign intercourse .....	<u>\$1,142,973 41</u>	For carrying the mails from New York, via Panama, to San Francisco.....	236,249 99
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		For continuation of the Treasury building.....	315,711 06
For mint establishment.....	476,111 35	For building post-offices, court-houses, &c., including purchase of sites.....	445,310 86
For contingent expenses under the act for the safe-keeping of the public revenue.....	32,952 87	For reimbursing the Territory of Utah for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in said Territory in 1853.....	53,512 20
For compensation to persons designated to receive and keep the public revenue.....	3,486 73	For expenses of messengers in bringing to the seat of government the votes of the several States for President and Vice-President.....	13,214 00
For compensation to special agents to examine books, &c., in the several depositories.....	2,179 70	For expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.....	2,834,764 45
For building vaults as additional security to the public funds in 66 depositories.....	665 00	For repayment to importers the excess of deposits for unascertained duties.....	764,575 23
For expenses of engraving, &c., treasury notes and certificates of stock.....	14,840 73	For debentures or drawbacks, bounties or allowances.....	640,115 42
For survey of the Gulf and Atlantic coast of the United States.....	205,700 00	For refunding duties under act to extend the warehousing system.	1,045 55
For survey of the western coast of the United States .....	103,000 00	For debentures and other charges, per act of October 16, 1837.....	3,526 67
For survey of the Florida reefs and keys.....	38,000 00	For salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines.....	4,990 00
For fuel and quarters of the officers of the army serving on the coast survey.....	4,000 00	For additional compensation to collectors, naval officers, &c.....	9,660 87
For publishing observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States....	5,000 00	For support and maintenance of light-houses, &c.....	705,654 17
For pay and rations of engineers of steamers used in the coast survey	9,000 00	For building light-houses, &c., and for beacons, buoys, &c.....	190,667 91
For repairs of vessels used in the coast survey.....	10,000 00	For life-boats, compensation of keepers of stations, &c.....	21,317 93
For completing the works of the exploring expedition.....	3,677 62	For marine hospital establishments	308,918 12
For replacing the works of the exploring expedition destroyed by fire.....	576 88	For building marine hospitals, including repairs.....	12,447 34
For payment for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States .....	29,515 39	For building custom-houses, including repairs.....	364,631 45
For claims not otherwise provided for .....	2,188 63	For expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands.....	211,734 86
For expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, per act of August 10, 1846.....	30,910 14	For survey of the public lands.....	135,265 11
For mail services performed for the several departments of government, per 12th section act of March 3, 1847.....	200,000 00	For survey of public and private land claims in California.....	55,068 94
For further compensation to the Post Office Department for mail services performed for the two houses of Congress, &c., per act March 3, 1851.....	250,000 00	For re-survey of lands in States where the offices are closed.....	2,000 00
For supplying deficiencies in the revenues of the Post Office Department.....	4,064,234 44	For repairing unfinished records of public and private surveys.....	3,616 81
For transportation of mails between the United States and foreign countries .....	357,620 04	For services of special counsel, &c., in defending the title to public property in California.....	23,831 04
		For rent of surveyors-general's offices, &c.....	11,229 17
		For repayment for lands erroneously sold .....	38,755 09
		For indemnity for swamp lands sold to individuals .....	43,376 43
		For two and three per centum to the State of Alabama.....	7,207 43
		For two and three per centum to the State of Mississippi.....	12,258 11



For two and three per centum to the State of Missouri.....	\$14,763 42
For three per centum to the State of Illinois.....	293 75
For five per centum to the State of Louisiana.....	12,382 00
For five per centum to the State of Arkansas.....	65,941 81
For five per centum to the State of Michigan.....	3,316 88
For five per centum to the State of Minnesota.....	2,555 17
For running and marking boundary line between the United States and Texas.....	5,000 00
For survey of the eastern boundary of California.....	37,551 19
For removing to coast of Africa the captured Africans.....	149,500 57
For suppression of the slave trade.	171,040 67
For expenses of taking the eighth census.....	911,614 00
For rent of rooms for United States courts.....	15,000 00
For Patent Office building.....	12,660 00
For alteration and repairs of buildings in Washington, improvement of grounds, &c.....	72,782 34
For compensation of public gardener, gate-keepers, laborers, watchmen, &c.....	24,821 74
For compensation of auxiliary guard and 20 policemen.....	49,185 10
For lighting the Capitol, President's House, &c., with gas.....	47,057 60
For fuel, &c., for President's House	1,800 00
For refurnishing the President's House.....	7,917 70
For collection of agricultural statistics.....	50,000 00
For drawing to illustrate report of Commissioner of Patents.....	6,000 00
For asylum for insane of District of Columbia, and army and navy of United States.....	53,843 00
For Columbia Institute for deaf, dumb, and blind of the District of Columbia.....	6,585 20
For penitentiary in the District of Columbia.....	19,501 75
For Potomac and Eastern Branch bridges, compensation of draw-keepers, &c.....	17,389 89
For patent fund.....	277,861 69
For works of art for the ornament of the Capitol.....	6,050 00
For analyses of 88 specimens of iron, different localities of soils and coal and ores.....	6,984 50
For expenses of packing and distributing the Congressional journals and documents.....	12,000 00
For preservation of collections of exploring expeditions.....	4,000 00
For support, &c., of transient paupers in Washington Infirmary...	6,000 00
For support, &c., of insane paupers of the District of Columbia and army and navy of the United States.....	30,000 00
For relief of sundry individuals....	374,587 11
For sundry items.....	12,997 07
<b>Total miscellaneous.....</b>	<b>\$15,888,030 53</b>

# UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

For Indian department.....	\$2,009,927 72
For pension, military.....	876,493 91
For pension, naval.....	161,401 66
For relief of sundry individuals....	22,199 42

**Total under the Interior Department..... \$3,700,022 72**

# UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

For army proper.....	\$17,979,006 34
For Military Academy.....	178,157 92
For arming and equipping militia..	189,586 60
For armories, arsenals, &c.....	1,662,311 31
For fortifications and other works of defence.....	1,009,832 91
For construction of roads, bridges, &c.....	76,377 71
For improvement of rivers, harbors, &c.....	157,150 19
For extension of the Capitol of the United States.....	434,348 10
For dome of the Capitol.....	164,999 30
For extension of the General Post-Office building.....	86,900 00
For Washington aqueduct.....	251,470 55
For relief of sundry individuals and miscellaneous.....	542,681 37

**\$23,041,981 30**

From which deduct repayments on account of pay of militia and volunteers..... **60,880 86**

**Total under the War Department..... \$22,981,150 44**

# UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For pay and subsistence, including medicines, &c.....	\$6,434,594 15
For increase, repairs, armament, and equipment.....	2,559,489 67
For ordnance, &c.....	474,375 95
For fuel.....	615,180 12
For hemp.....	138,476 03
For contingent expenses.....	69,8015 67
For navy yards.....	121,499 11
For magazines.....	63,821 85
For hospitals.....	62,220 55
For Naval Academy.....	55,593 49
For six steam frigates.....	192,791 06
For five sloops-of-war.....	128,247 95
For seven steam screw sloops and one side-wheel steamer.....	63,010 24
For seven steam sloops-of-war, second class.....	25,581 00
For marine corps, including marine barracks.....	640,570 16
For relief of sundry individuals and miscellaneous.....	155,111 29

**Total under the Navy Department..... \$12,428,577 09**

# PUBLIC DEBT.

For interest on public debt, including treasury notes.....	\$4,000,173 76
For redemption of United States stock of 1846.....	1,000 00
For payment to creditors of Texas, per act of September 9, 1850.....	78,801 25

For reimbursement of treasury notes issued per acts prior to December 23, 1857, paid in specie...	\$450 00	For payment of treasury notes issued per act of March 2, 1861...	\$586,050 00
For payment of treasury notes issued per act of December 23, 1857.....	17,487,050 00	Total public debt.....	\$22,221,881 98
For payment of treasury notes issued per act of December 17, 1860.....	68,350 00	Total expenditures.....	\$84,578,834 47
		Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1861.....	\$2,257,065 80

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES ON DECEMBER 1, 1862.	
Amount of over-draft.....	\$13,181,066 21
Four per cent. Temporary Loan.....	88,688,106 46
Five per cent. Temporary Loan.....	42,435,184 35
Suspended Requisitions.....	48,351,701 22
Post-due Treasury Notes.....	207,800 00
Immediate Liabilities.....	\$187,866,858 24
Old Public Debt.....	70,104,955 91
Seven-and-three-tenths per cent. three-year Bonds.....	140,000,000 00
Two-year six per cent. Bonds.....	2,593,700 00
United States Notes.....	218,260,000 00
Twenty year six per cent. Bonds.....	50,000,000 00
Oregon War Debt, six per cent.....	878,450 00
Five-Twenty Year Bonds, six per cent.....	22,974,550 00
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	84,834,241 65
	\$727,512,755 80

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, AS ESTIMATED FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1864.	
Receipts.	
From customs.....	\$70,000,000 00
From lands.....	25,000 00
From miscellaneous sources.....	3,600,000 00
From internal duties.....	150,000,000 00
Aggregate.....	\$223,025,000 00
Expenditures.	
Balance of former appropriations estimated to be unexpended July 1, 1863.....	\$200,000,000 00
For civil service, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous.....	25,081,510 08
For Interior Department, Indians, and Pensions.....	10,846,577 01
For the War Department.....	738,829,146 80
For the Navy Department.....	68,257,255 01
For Interest on Public Debt.....	33,513,890 50
Principal of Public Debt.....	19,384,804 16
	\$1,095,413,183 56
Of this amount of \$1,095,413,183 56, it may be safely estimated that there will remain undrawn on the 30th June, 1864, the sum of.....	\$250,000,000 00
Aggregate for the year.....	\$845,413,183 56
The estimated receipts, as before stated, for that year are placed at.....	\$223,025,000 00
Leaving to be provided for by loans the sum of.....	\$622,388,183 56

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS INTO THE NATIONAL TREASURY FROM CUSTOMS, INTERNAL REVENUE, DIRECT TAXES, SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS, AND LOANS AND TREASURY NOTES, FROM 1789 TO 1861 INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Customs.	Internal and Direct Taxes.	Sales of Land, and Miscellaneous.	Aggregate in each Year.	From Loans and Treasury Notes.	Total Receipts of each Year.
1789-91				\$4,300,473	5,791,113	
1792		\$308,943		3,662,014	5,070,806	
1793		337,708		4,503,012	1,067,701	
1794		274,090		5,075,155	4,609,197	
1795		337,755		6,923,216	3,305,268	
1796		475,290	\$4,836	7,048,114	362,800	
1797		575,491	63,541	8,208,682	70,135	
1798		644,358	11,963	7,762,363	308,574	
1799		779,138			5,074,647	
1800		1,543,620	444		1,602,435	
1801		1,582,377	167,726		10,125	
1802		628,464	188,628		5,897	
1803		287,059	165,676			
1804		101,189	437,527		9,883	
1805		43,631	540,194		128,615	
1806		75,865	765,246		48,898	
1807		47,784	466,163			
1808		27,870	647,839		1,882	
1809		11,662	442,262			
1810		19,679	696,646		2,759,992	
1811		9,962	1,040,238		8,309	
1812		5,762	710,428		12,837,900	
1813		8,661			26,164,435	
1814		2,882,482			23,377,912	
1815		6,840,738			85,284,321	
1816		9,376,344			9,494,436	
1817		4,512,238			734,543	
1818		1,219,618			8,766	
1819		313,244			2,291	24,606,895
1820		187,347			3,040,824	20,881,494
1821		96,377			5,000,824	19,572,704
1822		86,617				
1823		44,690				20,640,666
1824		40,806			5,000,000	24,381,213
1825		28,102			5,000,000	26,640,868
1826		28,228				25,260,434
1827		22,513				22,966,364
1828		19,671				24,763,629
1829		25,836				24,827,637
1830		20,141				24,844,117
1831		17,440				28,526,321
1832		13,429				31,866,561
1833		2,152				33,948,426
1834		4,716				21,791,986
1835		14,723				35,430,087
1836		1,999				
1837					2,992,889	27,883,354
1838					12,716,821	39,019,383
1839					8,857,276	33,881,243
1840					8,669,548	25,032,194
1841					13,669,317	30,619,478
1842					14,808,736	34,778,745
6 mo. of 1843					12,651,409	20,782,410
*1844					1,877,848	31,196,556
*1845						29,941,884
*1846						29,609,968
*1847					23,903,766	56,338,169
*1848					21,293,760	
*1849					29,075,515	
*1850					4,066,500	
*1851					207,665	
*1852					46,800	
*1853					16,373	
*1854					1,950	
*1855					600	
*1856					200	
*1857					3,900	
*1858					23,717,300	
*1859			3,920,641		28,287,500	
*1860			2,877,096		20,776,800	
*1861			1,862,859		41,861,710	
*1862		1,766,332	1,083,961		229,692,461	

\* For the year ending June 30.

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND THE TOTAL TONNAGE, EACH YEAR, FOR SEVENTY-THREE YEARS, FROM 1790 TO 1862.

Years.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Tonnage.
1790-91	\$75,463,476	\$52,200,000	\$39,217,197	502,145
1792	77,227,924	51,500,000	20,753,096	564,487
1793	80,362,634	51,100,000	26,109,572	520,764
1794	78,427,403	54,000,000	33,096,233	623,513
1795	80,747,587	59,755,268	47,969,472	747,966
1796	83,762,172	51,436,164	57,064,097	551,500
1797	83,664,479	75,379,406	56,650,306	576,912
1798	79,228,529	66,551,700	61,527,097	606,323
1799	78,406,669	79,000,148	76,665,522	939,409
1800	82,976,294	91,252,768	70,971,780	972,492
1801	83,036,060	111,363,511	94,115,926	947,577
1802	90,712,632	76,333,333	72,483,160	892,104
1803	77,054,666	64,666,666	55,800,083	840,172
1804	86,427,120	55,000,000	77,099,074	1,042,404
1805	82,312,150	120,000,000	95,566,021	1,140,369
1806	75,723,270	120,000,000	101,636,966	1,206,716
1807	69,218,398	128,500,000	108,343,150	1,268,543
1808	66,196,317	56,990,000	55,000,000	1,242,566
1809	57,023,192	59,400,000	52,206,233	1,360,281
1810	53,173,217	55,400,000	60,657,970	1,424,784
1811	48,005,587	53,400,000	61,316,633	1,232,502
1812	45,299,737	77,030,000	52,597,026	1,269,997
1813	55,962,827	22,005,000		1,166,629
1814	51,457,846	12,965,000		1,166,210
1815	99,833,660	113,041,274		1,366,128
1816	127,334,938	147,103,000		1,372,219
1817	123,491,966	99,250,000		1,369,912
1818	103,466,633	121,750,000		1,225,165
1819	95,529,648	67,125,000		1,207,741
1820	91,015,566	74,450,000		1,280,167
1821	89,987,427	82,585,724		1,200,000
1822	93,546,676	82,241,441		1,324,699
1823	90,875,877	77,679,267		1,336,566
1824	90,269,777	80,549,007		1,386,163
1825	83,788,432	96,340,075		1,422,112
1826	81,064,050	84,974,477		1,534,191
1827	78,967,357			1,620,608
1828	67,475,043			1,741,262
1829	58,421,413			1,230,796
1830	48,665,406			1,191,776
1831	39,123,191			1,267,847
1832	24,322,235			1,439,450
1833	7,001,032			1,606,151
1834	4,760,062			1,763,907
1835	861,269			1,824,640
1836	291,069			1,822,103
1837	1,878,223			1,806,684
1838	4,867,600			1,904,640
1839	11,983,787			2,008,479
1840	5,125,077			2,186,764
1841	6,737,396			2,136,744
1842	15,028,486			2,092,391
1843	27,203,450			2,154,603
1844	24,748,163			2,296,006
1845	17,098,794			2,417,002
1846	18,760,925			2,562,084
1847	38,956,623			2,636,046
1848	48,526,379			2,154,042
1849	64,704,693			2,334,016
1850	64,228,236			2,538,454
1851	62,560,396			2,772,439
1852	65,181,692			4,123,440
1853	67,340,628			4,407,010
1854	47,242,206			4,608,902
1855	39,969,731			5,212,001
1856	30,963,909			4,871,652
1857	29,060,366			4,940,342
1858	44,910,777			5,049,808
1859	58,754,099			5,144,036
1860	64,769,703			5,353,968
1861	90,867,828			5,539,513
1862	511,526,274			5,112,166

\* Only 9 months of 1842.

† For the year ending June 30.

FINANCES AND RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES

COMPARED WITH THOSE OF

GREAT BRITAIN IN CORRESPONDING CONDITIONS.

EMBRACING—Annual Interest, Average Rate of Interest, and Amount of Public Debt outstanding on 1st July, 1862.—Public Debt, funded and unfunded, on 7th March, 1861; Payments on account of Old Debt by the present Secretary; Average Increase *per diem* to July 1, 1862; Rebellion Expenses.—Permanent (Twenty-year) Loans of the present Secretary sold under the par of six per cent. to July 1, 1862, compared with Old Loans sold at discount, reduced to equivalent of par Six Per Cents.—National Debt of France, England, and United States.—Increase of British Debt, at certain periods.—Price of Stocks; Old United States, New United States, and British Government Stocks compared.—Premium on Gold; the period of the Southern Rebellion compared with that of the British War with Bonaparte and the United States.—British Army, Navy, and Ordnance Expenses in the last four years of war with Bonaparte and the United States.—Income and Expenditure of British Government in the last four years of war with Bonaparte and the United States, compared with Income and Expenditure of the United States.—Valuation of Real and Personal Property according to Census of 1850 and 1860, with the rate of increase.—Property of the United States during Fifty Years, with corresponding table of property in Great Britain and Ireland.—Products of Capital and Labor in United States in the years 1839, 1849, and 1859.

(Prepared for the National Almanac by Dr. William Elder, of the Treasury Department.)

FINANCES.—TABLE No. 1.

ANNUAL INTEREST, AVERAGE RATE OF INTEREST, AND AMOUNT OF PUBLIC DEBT OUTSTANDING  
JULY 1, 1862.

Debt.	Rate.	Amount.	Annual Interest.
Old Debt outstanding .....	5 per cent.	\$30,483,000	\$ 1,524,150
“ “ .....	6 “	29,212,956	1,752,777
Post-due Treasury Notes .....	7 @ 12	493,450	Interest stopped.
Old Debt unredeemed .....	.....	\$60,189,406	\$ 3,276,927
Loan under act of February 8, 1861.....	6 per cent.	10,409,000	
Two-year Treasury Notes.....	6 “	2,749,700	
Twenty-year Bonds.....	6 “	50,000,000	
5-20-year Bonds.....	6 “	13,974,950	
Oregon War Debt.....	6 “	878,450	
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	6 “	43,748,000	
Amount of New Debt at 6 per cent. ....	.....	\$121,760,100	7,305,606
Three-year 7-30 per cent. Bonds .....	7.3 per cent.	122,860,750	8,968,835
Four per cent. Temporary Loan.....	4 “	14,015,894	560,636
Five per cent. Temporary Loan.....	5 “	42,820,124	2,141,006
United States Demand Notes .....	.....	150,000,000	No interest.
Debt created since March 7, 1861... ..	.....	\$451,456,868	\$18,976,083
Total outstanding on July 1, 1862 .....	.....	\$511,646,274	\$22,252,010

Average rate of Interest on old outstanding Debt..... 5.489 per cent.  
Average rate of Interest on Debt created from March 7, 1861, till July 1, 1862 ..... 4.2 “  
NOTE.—For Loan of November 14, 1862, see Table No. 6.

FINANCES.—TABLE No. 2.

PUBLIC DEBT, FUNDED AND UNFUNDED, ON MARCH 7, 1861.—PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF OLD DEBT BY THE PRESENT SECRETARY.—AVERAGE INCREASE PER DIEM TO JULY 1, 1862.—REBELLION EXPENSES.

Funded Debt on March 7, 1861.....	\$59,006,956
Treasury Notes outstanding.....	16,462,711
Total old Debt on March 7, 1861 .....	\$76,152,667
The present Secretary has paid on account of principal of old funded Debt .....	\$ 1,000
“ “ “ “ “ on principal of Treasury Notes.....	15,968,276
Interest upon \$15,961,050 Old Treasury Notes.....	4,815,684
Add Interest upon Old Treasury Notes received in payment of public dues, not ascertained, say.....	40,000
Total payment on account of old Debt redeemed .....	\$20,824,945
Total Interest paid on old Debt unredeemed.....	4,869,236
Total paid by present Secretary on account of old Debt.....	\$25,194,181
Debt created since March 7, 1861 (see Table No. 1).....	\$451,456,868
Less paid by present Secretary on account of old Debt.....	\$25,194,181
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1862.....	7,177,828 32,372,009
From March 7, 1861, to July 1, 1862.....	480 days ) \$419,084,859
Rebellion Expenses, averaged per diem.....	\$873,093

NOTE.—It is here assumed that the receipts from Customs, Lands, and miscellaneous sources exactly meet the ordinary expenditures of the Government. The difficulty of separating the peace expenses of the War and Navy departments from their totals reported makes it necessary to estimate them. The ordinary revenue of the period was in fact less than the ordinary expenditure.

FINANCES.—TABLE No. 3.

PERMANENT (TWENTY-YEAR) LOANS OF THE PRESENT SECRETARY SOLD UNDER THE PAR OF SIX PER CENT. TO JULY 1, 1862.

Loans.	Rate.	Am't. stock issued.	Price.	Amount of Discount.	Discount per cent.
April 2, 1861.....	6 per cent.	\$3,099,000	94 to par.	\$ 185,190	5.98
May 25, 1861 .....	6 “	7,310,000	85 to 93	1,071,446	14.65
		10,409,000	.....	1,256,636	12
July 17, 1861 .....	6 “	50,000,000	.....	5,338,768	10.67
Total Twenty-year loans.....	.....	60,409,000	.....	\$6,595,404	10.91
Treasury Bonds (short) sold below the par of 6 per cent. by the present Secretary:—Three-year 7-30 bonds .....	.....	\$122,860,750	.....	4,226,420	3.44
Total discounted Loans of present Secretary reduced to equivalent of 6 per cent. bonds at par.....	.....	\$183,269,750	.....	\$10,821,824	av. 5.9

TABLE No. 3.—Continued.

OLD LOANS SOLD AT DISCOUNT REDUCED TO EQUIVALENT OF PAR SIX PER CENTS.

When.	Term.	Rate.	Stocks issued	Price.	Amount of Discount.	Discount per cent.
1799 and 1800.....	10 years.	8 per cent.	\$6,481,700	.....	\$1,120,686	17.29
February 8, 1813.....	12 years.	6 "	18,109,377	88	2,173,125	12.
August 2, 1813.....	"	6 "	8,498,581	88.25	998,583	11.75
March 24, 1814.....	"	6 "	16,661,818	80.14	3,110,306	19.86
February 24, 1815.....	9 "	7 "	8,856,960	.....	584,205	6.6
March 8, 1815.....	9 months	6 "	9,745,745	95.27	461,701	4.73
February 23, 1861.....	20 years.	6 "	8,006,000	90.48	762,499	9.52
Total old Loans.....	.....	.....	\$75,360,181	.....	\$9,211,105	av.12.55

December, 1860, and January, 1861, 1 year Treasury Notes \$6,272,700 at 11 and 12 per cent per annum.  
" " " " " 3,283,500 at 11, 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, and 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> "  
" " " " " 384,500 at 7 @ 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> "  
Interest on these Treasury Notes stopped by Secretary Chase in February, 1862.

FINANCES.—TABLE No. 4.

NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES.

Nation.	Population.	Total Debt.	Debt to each person.	Annual interest.	An. int'rst to each person.
British <sup>(a, b)</sup> , March 31, 1861 .....	29,334,788	\$3,917,945,913	\$133.55	\$127,965,701	\$4.86
French <sup>(c)</sup> , ———, 1861.....	36,000,000	2,206,000,000	61.28	110,000,000	3.05
United States <sup>(d, e)</sup> , July 1, 1862 .....	33,556,150	511,646,274	15.24	22,252,010	0.66
Loyal States <sup>(f, g)</sup> , " " .....	23,687,915	511,646,274	21.60	22,252,010	0.94
United States, 1791.....	4,049,600	76,000,000	18.76	.....	.....
" " 1800.....	5,305,925	81,633,325	15.38	.....	.....
" " 1812.....	7,666,206	45,035,123	5.87	.....	.....
" " 1816.....	8,596,806	127,334,933	14.81	.....	.....
" " 1835.....	14,819,425	Paid off.	.....	.....	.....
" " March 7, 1861.....	31,429,891	76,159,667	2.42	.....	.....
Loyal States, 1861.....	22,900,000	76,159,667	3.32	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> For increase of British debt since 1775, see Table No. 5.  
<sup>b</sup> The average value of the pound sterling or sovereign at the United States Mint is \$4.843; the new sovereign, \$4.863.  
<sup>c</sup> Increase of French debt for year ending January 1, 1857, \$115,000,000. The exact increase in the last five years not ascertained, but the data indicate at least \$500,000,000.  
<sup>d</sup> The population in 1862 obtained by Tucker's rule,—3 per cent. per annum added to number given in the last Census Report.  
<sup>e</sup> The total population given in all instances,—slaves being treated as wealth-producers and wealth-consumers.  
<sup>f</sup> The Loyal States (West Virginia included) had in 1860 a population of 22,328,133.  
<sup>g</sup> The State debts of the Loyal States in 1860 are stated at 166<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> millions in the aggregate. The interest averages 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent. per annum.



## FINANCES.—TABLE No. 5.

## INCREASE OF BRITISH DEBT IN CERTAIN PERIODS.

Period.	DEBT.	No. of years.	INCREASE.	
	Millions of Pounds.		Millions of Pounds.	Dollars.
1775 to 1783 <sup>(a)</sup> .....	126.8 to 231.8	8	105	508,000,000
1793 to 1802 <sup>(b)</sup> .....	247.8 to 537.6	9	289.8	1,402,000,000
1811 to 1815 <sup>(c)</sup> .....	678.2 to 861.0	4	182.8	884,752,000
1775 to 1815 <sup>(d)</sup> .....	126.8 to 861.0	40	734.2	3,553,000,000
1811 to 1812.....	678.2 to 706.2	1	28.0	137,520,000
1812 <sup>(e)</sup> .....	788.1	1	81.8	806,101,000
1814.....	813.1	1	25.0	121,000,000
1815 <sup>(f)</sup> .....	861.0	1	47.9	281,000,000
1816.....	845.9	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	(A)771.3	.....	.....	.....
1866 <sup>(g)</sup> .....	(C)808.1	.....	.....	.....

March 31, 1861, Funded Debt... £788,975,387  
 Unfunded { Exchequer Bills .. 13,089,000  
               " Bonds 3,600,000

Pounds sterling... 805,664,387  
                              \$4.86.3

Debt, March 31, 1861, Dollars, 3,917,946,913

Interest per annum of  
 Funded debt..... £25,914,061  
 Unfunded ..... 400,067

£26,314,148  
                      \$4.86.3

Dollars, 127,966,701

<sup>a</sup> England at war with United States July, 1774, till November, 1782; with France, February, 1778, till January, 1782; with Spain, April, 1780, till January, 1783; with Holland, December, 1780, till September, 1783.

<sup>b</sup> With Revolutionary France, February, 1793, till March, 1802.

<sup>c</sup> With Bonaparte, April, 1803, till June 18, 1815; with the United States, June, 1812, till December, 1814.

<sup>d</sup> Of these forty years England was engaged in foreign wars twenty-nine years.

<sup>e</sup> In 1813 England raised in taxes 68.7 millions pounds, and 81.2 millions in loans, equal to 730 millions of dollars. The amount paid and expended within the year was 515 million dollars. The increase of the United States debt in 480 days—ending July 1, 1862—was 435½ millions,—an average of 331 millions a year, without income from taxes beyond the current expenditures of a time of peace. The expenditure of Buchanan's last year was 60 million dollars.

<sup>f</sup> In 1815 the Exchequer bills issued and outstanding amounted to 47¼ millions, equal to 200 millions of dollars, in addition to the 231 millions of permanent loans.

<sup>g</sup> Crimean War, 1854 till 1856.

<sup>A</sup> The lowest point touched since 1815.

<sup>C</sup> The highest since 1826.

## FINANCES.—TABLE No. 6.

PRICE OF STOCKS.—OLD UNITED STATES, NEW UNITED STATES, AND BRITISH GOVERNMENT STOCKS;  
COMPARED.

United States Stocks prior to March 4, 1861.	United States Stocks since March 4, 1861.	British Government Stocks.
1800, $8\frac{1}{2}$ million Loan sold at ..... 82.7 1805, 6 per cents. price-cur- rent..... 92 1806, 6 per cents. price-cur- rent..... 98 1808, 6 per cents. price-cur- rent..... 101 1809, 6 per cents. price-cur- rent..... 103 1814, August, suspension of specie payments. 1814, $15\frac{1}{2}$ millions sold..... 80.14 1815, January, 6 per cents. price-current..... 78 @ 80 1815, February, after news of peace..... 102 1815, March, 6 per cents. sold at ..... 95.27 1815, June to December spe- cie ..... 109 @ 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1815, July 6's price-current 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1816, 6's price-current ..... 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1817, 6's price-current ..... 100 1818, Resumption of specie payments. 1861, February, 8 millions Loan sold ..... 90.48	1861, May, Loans sold .... 85.85 1861, July, " .... 86.32 1861, March, old 6's price- current..... 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1861, June, old 6's price- current..... 84 1861, September, old 6's price-current.... 89 @ 92 1861, October, old 6's price- current ..... 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1861, November, old 6's price-current 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1861, December, old 6's price-current.. 89 @ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1861, December 30, suspen- sion of specie payments. 1862, March, old 6's price- current..... 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 95 1862, April, old 6's price- current ..... 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 98 1862, May 12, old 6's price- current..... 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1862, March 1, 7-30's..... 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1862, May 7, " ..... 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1862, May 13, " ..... 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1862, May 24, " ..... 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1862, May 29, Gold at..... 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1862, June 13, 6's coup's. 107 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1862, June 27, " ..... 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1862, July 3, " ..... 99 1862, July 25, " ..... 100 1862, August 18, " ..... 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1862, September 3, " ..... 99 1862, October 20, " ..... 104 1862, November 14, Loan of \$13,618,000 in U.S. Bonds, at 7.30 per cent. interest,— redeemable in two years from October 1, 1862,— sold, \$9,505,000 at 103.10 to 104.12; \$4,108,000 at 103.10 at 103.05. Above 80 millions offered at rates from par to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ premium. This loan exhausts the Secretary's authority to issue 7.30's.—Total amt't issued 140 millions.	1790 to 1745, 3. per. centa. never below..... 89 1797, 3 per cents..... 107 1745, (during Rebellion) ..... 76 1749, (Sinking-fund increased) 100 1750, 9 millions of 3 per cents consolidated. 1763 to 1765, Consols..... 80 @ 90 1781, (Close of the American War)..... 54 1782, Consols..... 96 1797, (Failure of Treaty with France) ..... 47 $\frac{3}{8}$ 1797 to 1822, Suspension of specie payments. 1811, Bank of England notes discount per cent..... 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1812, Bank of England notes discount per cent. .... 22 1812, September to December, Bank of England notes discount per cent..... 28 1812, December, to March, 1813, Bank of England notes discount per cent. 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1814, Bank of England notes discount per cent..... 23 1815, Bank of England notes discount per cent..... 16 1816, Bank of England notes discount per cent..... 6 1820, Bank of England notes par 1853, Consols..... 101 1853, End of the year, Con- sols..... 90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1854, Consols (Crimean War), 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1855, " ..... 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1859, " ..... 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1861, February to May, C.— sols..... 92 1861, August to September, Consols..... 90 @ 93 1862, May 16, Consols ..... 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1862, October 19, Consols..... 93 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average subscription-price of 75 millions of United States loans sold between 1799 and 1861, re- duced to equivalent of 6 per cents., issued to subscribers at 12.55 per cent. below par.	Average subscription-price of all bonds (181 millions) sold by Mr. Chase below par, re- duced to equivalent of 6 per cents. at 5.94 per cent. below par.	

## FINANCES.—TABLE No. 7.

PREMIUM ON GOLD.—THE PERIOD OF THE SOUTHERN REBELLION COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE  
BRITISH WAR WITH BONAPARTE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Price of Gold at London. <sup>(a)</sup>			Price of Gold at New York.	
Date.	per oz. Troy.	Above Mint price. <sup>(b)</sup>	Date.	Premium. <sup>(c)</sup>
	£ s. d.			
1809.....	4 19 10	14½ per cent.	1862, June 5.....	4 per cent.
1810.....	4 0 5	9½ "	" June 24.....	83½ "
1811.....	4 17 1	21½ "	" July 3.....	101½ "
1812.....	5 1 4	30 "	" July 18.....	19 "
1812, September to De- cember.....	5 8 0	38½ "	" July 21.....	20 "
1812, December to March, 1813.....	5 10 0	41½ "	" July 26.....	173½ "
1814.....	5 1 8	30½ "	" July 30.....	141½ "
1815.....	4 12 9	19½ "	" August 1.....	151½ "
1816.....	4 00 0	2½ "	" August 9.....	121½ "
1818.....	4 1 5	4½ "	" September 1.....	17 "
1819, February.....	4 3 0	6½ "	" September 8.....	191½ "
1820.....	3 17 10½	par.	" September 15.....	173½ "
			" September 24.....	19 "
			" September 29.....	23½ "
			" October 8.....	24½ "
			" October 10.....	27½ "
			" October 12.....	28½ "
			" October 14.....	33½ "
			" October 15.....	37½ "
			" October 16.....	31 "
			" October 18.....	30½ "
			" October 20.....	27½ "
			" November 1.....	30 "
			" November 5.....	31 "
			" November 10.....	33 "
			" November 15.....	32 "
			" November 20.....	30½ "
			" November 25.....	30 "
			1863, January 15.....	48 "

<sup>a</sup> The Bank of England required by Parliament to redeem its notes, from February 1 to October 1, 1820, at 81 shillings per ounce, standard gold; from October 1, 1820, to October 1, 1821, at 79s. 6d.; from October 1, 1821, to May 1, 1823, at 77s. 10½d. (Mint price); after May 1, 1823, in coin if required.

<sup>b</sup> Or, per cent. premium in exchange for Bank of England notes.

<sup>c</sup> Or, per cent. premium in exchange for Legal-tender United States notes.

## FINANCES.—TABLE No. 8.

BRITISH ARMY, NAVY, AND ORDNANCE EXPENSES IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS OF WAR WITH  
BONAPARTE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Pounds sterling.	Dollars.
1811 .....	52,859,025	257,053,438
1812 .....	56,615,577	275,321,551
1813 .....	71,316,435	346,811,823
1814 .....	71,686,707	348,612,656

Army, Navy, and Ordnance Expenses of the United States

for 460 days, ending July 1, 1862..... \$419,084,859 (Table No. 2)

Average for 1 year..... 314,313,612

FINANCES.—TABLE No. 9.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS OF WAR WITH  
 BONAPARTE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Income.				Expenditure.
Year.	Revenue from Taxes.	From Loans and Ex- chequer Bills be- yond the amount redeemed in the year.	Total.	Exclusive of Pub- lic Debt account.
1811.....	£65,173,545	£19,143,953	£84,317,498	£83,735,223
1812.....	65,037,850	24,796,697	89,834,547	88,757,324
1813.....	68,748,363	39,640,282	108,388,645	106,943,727
1814.....	71,134,503	34,563,603	105,698,106	107,832,260
	(a) £270,094,261	(b) £118,138,535	£388,232,796	

a Nearly 70 per cent. of total income.  
 b A fraction less than 30 per cent. of total income.

UNITED STATES INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, AVERAGE YEAR OF THE REBELLION,  
 REDUCED TO POUNDS STERLING.

Revenue from Customs, Lands, and Miscellaneous, estimated.....	£12,833,000
Loans applied to expenses of the year.....	64,633,685
Total, estimated .....	£76,971,685

RESOURCES.—TABLE No. 10.

PRODUCTS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	Population.	Valuation.	Increase of popu- lation per cent.	Increase of valua- tion per cent.	Amount to each person.	Increase per cent. per capita.
1839(a).....	17,069,453	\$1,063,134,736	.....	.....	\$62.28	.....
1849(b).....	23,191,876	2,004,102,084	35.87	88.5	86.41	38.74
1859(c).....	31,429,891	3,807,793,864	35.52	90.0	121.13	40.18

a According to Professor Tucker.  
 b Compiled from Census of 1850.  
 c Estimated approximately.—The values of the chief agricultural products of 1859 are not given in  
 the Preliminary Report of the Census of 1860; but the increase of quantities over those of 1849 indi-  
 cates a probable increase of market values of 90 per cent.

RESOURCES.—TABLE No. 11.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES DURING FIFTY YEARS, WITH CORRESPONDING  
TABLE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN THE PERIOD 1828-1838.

Years.	Population.	Valuation of Real and Per- sonal Estate.	Increase of popu- lation per cent.	Increase of valua- tion per cent.	Amount to each person.	Increase per cent. per capita.
1810 <sup>(a)</sup> .....	7,239,814	\$1,882,000,000	.....	.....	\$260	.....
1820 <sup>(b)</sup> .....	9,638,131	1,882,000,000	83.13	.....	195	.....
1830 <sup>(c)</sup> .....	12,866,020	3,764,000,000	83.49	100.	292	25.08
1840 <sup>(d)</sup> .....	17,069,453	3,764,000,000	82.67	.....	220	.....
1850 <sup>(e)</sup> .....	23,191,876	6,174,349,828	35.87	64.	266	20.09
1860 <sup>(f)</sup> .....	31,429,891	14,126,523,676	35.52	128.8	449	68.08
Increase last 50 years	24,190,077	12,244,523,676	334.00	650.0	.....	72.7
“ “ 20 “	14,360,438	10,362,523,676	84.12	275.5	.....	104.
“ “ 10 “	8,238,015	7,952,173,848	35.52	128.8	.....	68.08

<sup>a</sup> Valuation estimated.—The direct tax-assessments of 1798 and 1813 affording a basis.

<sup>b</sup> Valuation estimated.—Great depreciation of market values believed to be equal to the increase of property.

<sup>c</sup> Valuation estimated.—A year of high market prices following five years of great industrial and commercial prosperity.

<sup>d</sup> Valuation estimated.—The revolution of 1837, and continued depression until 1842, held the market prices of 1840 at an aggregate amount as low as that of 1830.

<sup>e</sup> and <sup>f</sup> Compiled from the Census Reports of the respective years.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Years. <sup>(g)</sup>	Population.	Valuation.	Increase of popu- lation per cent.	Increase of valua- tion per cent.	Amount to each person.	Increase per cent. per capita.
1823 <sup>(h)</sup> .....	21,193,488	\$10,698,600,000	.....	.....	\$500.89	.....
1838 <sup>(i)</sup> .....	24,304,799	17,189,458,400	14.68	60.76	707.56	40

<sup>g</sup> This period the nearest in industrial conditions and value of capital to those of the years 1850-1860 in the United States.

<sup>h</sup> Estimate of Joseph Lowe,—“Present State of England.”

<sup>i</sup> Pablo Febrer,—“Taxation, Revenue, and Power of the British Empire.”

## RESOURCES.—TABLE No. 12.

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE LOYAL FREE STATES; IN THE LOYAL SLAVE STATES; IN THE REBEL STATES; AND IN THE AGGREGATE; ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS REPORTS OF 1850 AND 1860, WITH THE RATE OF INCREASE.

43 The value of the slaves deducted, they being treated here as producers and consumers of wealth.

Years.		Total Populat'n.	Valuation.	Increase of popu- lation per cent.	Increase of valua- tion per cent.	Amount to each person.	Increase per cent. per capita.
1850	Loyal Free States.....	13,585,107	\$4,153,575,629	.....	.....	\$305	
	Loyal Slave States.....	2,339,015	693,174,957				
	Less value of slaves at \$300 each.....	395,010	118,503,000				
	Loyal States.....	15,924,122	574,671,957 4,728,247,586	.....	.....	245 297	
	Rebel States.....	7,267,754	2,289,029,642				
	Less value of slaves at \$300 each.....	2,809,758	842,927,400				
	United States.....	23,191,876	1,446,102,242 6,174,349,628	.....	.....	198 266	
	Slaves.....	3,204,768	961,430,400				
	Total Census valuation, 1850...	.....	\$7,135,780,228				
1860	Loyal Free States.....	19,239,851	9,325,945,381	41.62	124.52	454	58.7
	Loyal Slave States.....	3,088,282	1,574,812,628				
	Less value of slaves at \$500 each.....	482,680	241,340,000	22.2			
	Loyal States.....	22,328,133	1,333,472,628 10,659,418,009	32.08 40.22	132.04 125.44	431 477	76. 60.6
	Rebel States.....	9,101,758	5,202,166,167				
	Less value of slaves at \$500 each.....	3,470,121	1,735,060,500	23.5			
	United States.....	31,429,891	3,467,165,667 14,126,523,676	25.25 35.52	139.76 128.79	380 449	92. 68.8
	Slaves.....	3,952,801	1,976,400,500	23.34			
	Total Census valuation in 1860, slaves included.....	.....	\$16,102,924,176				

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1857.

MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.			
Animals, living, of all kinds.....	\$121,730	Models of inventions and improvements of the arts.....	\$653
Argols, or crude tartar.....	168,271	Oils and products of American fisheries—	
Articles imported from British provinces under reciprocity treaty.....	15,856,321	Oils, spermaceti, whale, and other fish.....	121,189
Articles of all kinds for use of United States.....	993	Other products of fisheries.....	41,359
Articles, the produce of the United States, brought back.....	1,991,075	Old junk and oakum.....	57,411
Articles for the library of Congress.....	560	Paintings and statuary.....	455,067
Articles imported for seminaries of learning, &c.....	34,928	Palm leaf, unmanufactured.....	69,593
Articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning.....	356,650	Plaster of Paris, unmanufactured....	89,243
Bark, Peruvian.....	158,192	Platina, unmanufactured.....	56,824
Berries, nuts, &c., used in dyeing or composing dyes.....	27,686	Rags of every material, except wool..	904,842
Bismuth.....	4,033	Ratans and reeds, unmanufactured...	122,053
Bitter apples.....	3,317	Seeds, trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots, not otherwise provided for...	270,043
Bolting cloths.....	57,809	Sheathing metal, not of iron, ungallvanized.....	145,736
Bone black.....	2,168	Shingle bolts and stove bolts.....	5,915
Bone, burnt.....	36,125	Silk, raw or reeled, from the cocoon..	1,114,590
Bone dust.....	17,525	Specimens of natural history, &c.....	11,652
Brass, old.....	27,156	Tin—	
Bullion—		Bars.....	205,930
Gold.....	3,302,374	Blocks.....	494,150
Silver.....	902,396	Pigs.....	587,331
Burr stones, unmanufactured.....	42,643	Wool, unmanufactured, not over 20 cents per pound.....	4,563,100
Cabinets of coins, medals, &c.....	447	All other articles.....	72,274
Coffee and tea, from their place of production, in certain vessels—		Total.....	\$88,925,834
Coffee.....	15,721,475	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.	
Tea.....	5,307,736	Acids—	
Coin—		Acetic, benzoic, boracic, citric, muriatic, &c.....	183,631
Gold.....	25,360,596	Acetous, chromic, nitric, &c....	437
Silver.....	2,748,933	Alum.....	39,423
Copper—		Arrowroot.....	7,111
For sheathing vessels.....	67,146	Barilla.....	12,289
In bars or pigs.....	793,165	Bark—	
Old.....	105,653	Quilla.....	106
Ore.....	1,357,059	Of all kinds, not otherwise provided for.....	1,887
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	61,696	Beer, ale, and porter—	
Dragon's blood.....	57	In casks.....	61,576
Dyewoods, in sticks.....	675,179	In bottles.....	357,531
Effects, personal and household.....	57,113	Black lead pencils.....	102,983
Effects, personal, of emigrants and others, including wearing apparel and tools of trade.....	143,645	Boots and shoes other than leather...	25,117
Effects, household, of persons or families arriving in the United States...	41,860	Borax, refined.....	51,416
Effects, personal and household, of citizens of the United States dying abroad.....	2,685	Brass, and manufactures of brass—	
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels...	14,579	Pins, in packs or otherwise.....	29,338
Flax, unmanufactured.....	171,905	Wire.....	33
Glass, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured.....	522	Manufactures of, not specified..	111,581
Hair, of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals.....	757	Breadstuffs—	
Ivory, unmanufactured.....	335,087	Barley.....	1,018
Linseed (not embracing flaxseed).....	2,073,750	Indian corn and corn meal.....	19,620
Madder—		Oats.....	23
Root.....	71,591	Oatmeal.....	1,999
Ground or prepared.....	726,833	Rye.....	210
Manures—		Wheat.....	10,332
Guano.....	370,478	Wheat flour.....	352
Other substances expressly used for manure.....	54	Brimstone—	
Maps and charts.....	5,918	Crude.....	369,329
		Rolled.....	22,322
		Bristles.....	391,941
		Brushes and brooms.....	189,541
		Butter.....	205
		Buttons—	
		Metal.....	4,761

<b>Buttons—</b>		<b>Fruits, green, ripe, or dried—</b>	
All other buttons and button moulds .....	\$428,313	Dates .....	\$61,891
<b>Camphor, crude.....</b>	<b>8,647</b>	Figs .....	245,740
<b>Candles—</b>		Lemons .....	215,908
Spermaceti .....	214	Limes .....	10,170
Stearine .....	2,131	Oranges .....	481,641
Wax .....	4,456	Plums .....	51,049
<b>Cheese .....</b>	<b>112,600</b>	Prunes .....	149,481
<b>Chloride of lime or bleaching powder..</b>	<b>219,475</b>	Raisins .....	1,915,628
<b>Clocks and watches—</b>		Other green, ripe, or dried.....	138,576
Chronometers, box or ship's, and parts thereof.....	2,607	Preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses .....	89,246
Clocks, and parts thereof.....	82,673	<b>Furs—</b>	
Watches, and parts thereof.....	1,546,045	Dressed on the skin .....	140,567
Watch materials, and unfinished parts of watches.....	50,196	Undressed on the skin.....	197,063
<b>Clothing—</b>		Hatters' furs, dressed or un- dressed, not on the skin.....	982,369
Articles of wear.....	1,109,663	Manufactures of fur.....	69,954
Ready made.....	291,389	<b>Glass, and manufactures of glass—</b>	
<b>Coal.....</b>	<b>853,689</b>	Bottles .....	23,361
<b>Cochineal.....</b>	<b>396,719</b>	Demijohns .....	80,480
<b>Cocoa .....</b>	<b>239,947</b>	Crystals for watches.....	22,164
<b>Copper, and manufactures of copper—</b>		Painted or colored glass.....	62,518
Copper bottoms.....	1,126	Polished plate glass.....	622,390
Nails and spikes.....	392	Porcelain .....	9,557
Wire.....	502	Silvered glass.....	136,136
Manufactures of, not specified..	11,492	Ware, cut.....	104,654
<b>Cordage—</b>		Ware, plain.....	69,839
Tarred and cables.....	66,480	Window glass, broad, crown, and cylinder.....	824,675
Untarred .....	96,033	Manufactures of, not specified..	122,156
<b>Seines .....</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>Glaziers' diamonds .....</b>	<b>626</b>
<b>Twine .....</b>	<b>39,671</b>	<b>Glue.....</b>	<b>24,398</b>
<b>Cotton, manufactures of cotton, plain—</b>		<b>Gold and silver, manufactures of—</b>	
Cords, galloons, gimps .....	24,139	Epaulets, galloons, laces, tas- sels, tresses, wings, &c.....	67,112
Hatters' plush, of cotton and silk .....	39,900	Gems, set .....	6,494
Hosiery and articles made on frames.....	3,822,761	Gems, not set.....	791,314
Piece goods .....	705,156	Gold and silver leaf.....	52,834
Thread, twist, yarn.....	1,380,119	Jewelry, real or imitations of..	372,587
Velvets.....	186,545	Silver plated metal.....	2,738
Manufactures of, not specified..	2,632,176	Silver plated wire.....	29,216
<b>Cottons bleached, printed, painted, or     died—</b>		Manufactures of, not specified..	44,490
Piece goods, wholly of cotton..	14,947,744	<b>Grass cloth .....</b>	<b>10,275</b>
All other manufactures wholly of cotton .....	929,108	<b>Gums—</b>	
<b>Daguerreotype plates.....</b>	<b>39</b>	Arabic, Barbary, copal, &c .....	254,866
<b>Dolls and toys of all kinds.....</b>	<b>424,614</b>	All other gums and resins in a crude state .....	142,242
<b>Engravings or plates.....</b>	<b>69,811</b>	<b>Gunny bags.....</b>	<b>280,433</b>
<b>Extracts and decoctions of logwood,     &amp;c. not otherwise provided for</b>		<b>Gunny cloth .....</b>	<b>1,150,273</b>
Extract of madder.....	368,931	<b>Gunpowder.....</b>	<b>7,686</b>
Extract of indigo.....	1,757	<b>Gutta percha—</b>	
<b>Feathers and flowers, artificial and     ornamental.....</b>	<b>606,285</b>	Manufactures of.....	133
<b>Fish, dried, smoked, or pickled—</b>		Unmanufactured.....	7,614
Dried or smoked .....	120,462	<b>Hair—</b>	
Herrings.....	28,286	Manufactures of.....	85,839
Mackerel.....	695	Unmanufactured .....	287,835
Salmon.....	1,110	Angola, Thibet, and all other goats' hair, or mohair—	
All other.....	6,262	Piece goods.....	514,821
In oil, sardines and all other ...	223,097	Unmanufactured .....	163
<b>Flax, manufactures of flax—</b>		<b>Hats and bonnets—</b>	
Hosiery and articles made on frames.....	14,944	Of straw or other vegetable sub- stances .....	1,127,950
Linen, bleached or unbleached	6,851,230	Of hair, whalebone, or other material not otherwise pro- vided for.....	63,441
Manufactures of, not specified..	956,491	<b>Hemp, and manufactures of hemp—</b>	
Tow of flax (codilla) .....	4,961	Burlaps.....	63,216
<b>Flaxseed.....</b>	<b>195</b>	Cotton bagging.....	21,992
<b>Floor cloths, patent, painted, &amp;c.....</b>	<b>7,523</b>	Sail duck, Russia, Holland, and ravens.....	16,749
<b>Fruits, green, ripe, or dried—</b>		Manufactures not specified.....	490,537
Currants .....	186,904	Unmanufactured .....	253,601



<b>Hemp, and manufactures of hemp—</b>		<b>Meats and vegetables—</b>	
Tow of codilla.....	\$15,063	Bacon.....	\$343
Honey.....	97,455	Beef.....	1,449
<b>India rubber—</b>		Ham.....	7,003
Manufactured.....	282,087	Pork.....	151
Unmanufactured.....	1,004,382	Potatoes.....	1,277
Indigo.....	505,766	Meats, game, poultry, and vegetables, in cans or otherwise..	76,500
Ink, and ink powders.....	36,954	Molasses.....	2,440,536
<b>Iron, iron and steel, steel, manufactures of—</b>		Musical instruments.....	946,349
Anchora, and parts thereof.....	5,174	<b>Nuts—</b>	
Anvils, and parts thereof.....	41,089	Almonds.....	238,118
Bar iron.....	3,767,172	Cocoanuts.....	28,767
Cables, chain.....	138,447	Nuts not otherwise provided for	142,122
Cutlery.....	1,524,467	<b>Oil and bone of foreign fishing—</b>	
Fire-arms not specified.....	317,595	Spermaceti.....	493
Hoop iron.....	381,157	Whale and other fish.....	25,354
Muskets and rifles.....	12,205	Whalebone.....	6,345
Nails, spikes, tacks, &c.....	52,497	<b>Oil—</b>	
Needles.....	209,508	Castor.....	91,938
Old and scrap.....	60,254	Essential, expressed, or volatile	218,326
Pig.....	923,987	Hempseed and rapeseed.....	30,923
Railroad.....	2,100,469	Linseed.....	123,538
Rod.....	553,561	Neatsfoot and other animal.....	154
Saws, mill, cross-cut, and pit...	4,651	Olive oil, in casks.....	89,377
Sheet iron.....	728,404	in bottles.....	301,403
Side-arms.....	16,030	Palm and coconut.....	554,569
Steel, cast, shear, and German..	1,355,607	Oil-cloth of all kinds.....	9,224
All other.....	1,026,975	Opium.....	355,438
Wire, cap or bonnet.....	9,743	<b>Paints, painters' colors, &amp;c.—</b>	
Other manufactures of iron not specified.....	1,975,305	Litharge.....	5,659
Manufactures of steel, all other	1,077,559	Ochre, dry.....	19,299
Ivory, manufactures of.....	7,930	Painters' colors.....	96,682
Ivory black.....	110	Paris white.....	9,136
Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c.....	1,003,741	Red lead.....	39,284
<b>Laces, &amp;c.—</b>		Sugar of lead.....	11,427
Braids of cotton.....	34,104	Water colors.....	10,767
Embroideries of cotton, linen, silk, and wool.....	1,829,387	White lead.....	81,247
Insertings of cotton.....	3,949	Whiting.....	22,469
of thread.....	649	Paints not specified.....	161,624
Laces of cotton.....	231,523	<b>Paper, and manufactures of paper, &amp;c.</b>	
of thread.....	229,693	Blank books.....	12,101
Trimmings of cotton.....	48,165	Boxes, paper.....	18,078
Card.....	19	Boxes, fancy.....	14,649
Lasting and mohair cloth for buttons and shoes.....	86,084	Cards, playing.....	16,323
<b>Lead, and manufactures of lead—</b>		Paper hangings.....	101,209
Bar, pig, sheet, and old.....	1,821,681	Papier maché, articles and wares of.....	19,802
Pipes.....	630	Sheathing paper.....	400
Shot.....	4,397	Writing paper.....	206,869
Manufactures of, not specified..	521	Paper, and manufactures of paper not specified.....	123,291
<b>Leather, and manufactures of leather—</b>		Parchment.....	3,299
Boots and shoes.....	69,447	Pens, metallic.....	66,122
Gloves.....	1,064,083	<b>Powder—</b>	
Japanned leather, or skins of all kinds.....	110,738	Old.....	1,072
Skins, tanned and dressed.....	953,534	Manufactures of, not specified..	1,067
Skivers.....	40,824	<b>Printed books, magazines, &amp;c.—</b>	
Tanned, bend, sole, and upper leather.....	964,492	In English.....	467,102
Manufactures of, not specified..	368,004	In other languages.....	148,806
<b>Liquorice—</b>		Newspapers, illustrated.....	19,373
Paste.....	339,438	Periodicals.....	822
Root.....	47,025	Quicksilver.....	47,372
<b>Machinery, intended only for the manufacture of flax and linen goods</b>		Raw hides and skins.....	6,286,081
Marble—	2,509	Saddlery, common, tinned, or japanned	36,841
Manufactures of.....	27,506	Plated, brass, or polished steel.....	112,496
Unmanufactured.....	207,998	Salt.....	1,057,771
Mathematical instruments.....	11,269	<b>Saltpetre—</b>	
Matting, Chinese or other, of flags, jute, &c.....	300,012	Crude.....	1,183,344
		Refined, or partially refined....	37,130
		<b>Silk, and manufactures of silk—</b>	
		Caps, bonnets, and hats.....	64,283
		Floss silk.....	27,245

## Silk, and manufactures of silk—

Hosiery, and articles made on frames.....	\$344,365
Piece goods.....	17,338,461
Piece goods of silk and worsted	1,590,857
Raw silk.....	67,378
Sewing silk.....	121,371
Twist.....	34,717
Manufactures not specified.....	2,935,600
Staves of all kinds.....	68,700
Soap, perfumed.....	38,882
Other than perfumed.....	63,270
Soda, ash.....	1,156,191
Soda, carb.....	452,246
Soda, sal.....	104,093
Spices—	
Cassia.....	139,622
Cinnamon.....	14,819
Cloves.....	36,601
Ginger, ground.....	674
dried, green, ripe, pre- served, or pickled.....	62,887
Mace.....	17,656
Nutmegs.....	194,551
Pepper, black.....	362,666
red.....	8,200
Pimento.....	155,946
Spirits, foreign distilled—	
Brandy.....	1,728,209
From grain.....	1,197,675
From other materials.....	214,773
Cordials.....	129,965
Starch.....	6,714
Sugar—	
Brown.....	21,803,155
Candy.....	1,823
Loaf and other refined.....	22,942
Syrup of sugarcane.....	12,671
White, clayed, or powdered.....	45,390
Sulphate of barytes.....	30,937
Sulphate of quinine.....	983
Tallow.....	8,237
Tea and coffee from places other than that of their production, and not excepted by law or treaty stipula- tions—	
Coffee.....	6,316
Tea.....	125,244
Tin and manufactures of tin—	
Foil.....	17,507
Plates and sheets.....	3,230,441
Manufactures not specified.....	29,534
Tobacco—	
Cigars.....	2,563,014
Snuff.....	4,707
Manufactured, other than cigars and snuff.....	28,400
Unmanufactured.....	1,104,348
Umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades, of silk and cotton.....	40,107
Verdigris.....	28,142
Vitriol—	
Blue or Roman (sulphate of copper).....	12,856
Green (sulphate of iron, cop- peras).....	20,080
White (sulphate of zinc).....	431
Oil of (sulphuric acid).....	386
Wares, China, &c.—	
Chemical, earthen, or pottery, of a capacity exceeding ten gallons.....	11,436
China, earthen, porcelain, and stone.....	8,053,606

## Wares, China, &amp;c.—

Britannia.....	\$714
Gilt or plated.....	84,061
Japanned.....	29,596
Wine, in casks—	
Austria, and other of Germany	104,956
Burgundy.....	3,854
Claret.....	322,306
Fayal and other Azores.....	32
Madeira.....	60,857
Port.....	165,126
Sherry and St. Lucar.....	343,329
Sicily and other Mediterranean	42,562
Teneriffe and other Canary.....	1,321
Red wines, not enumerated.....	369,410
White wines, not enumerated..	324,907
Wine, in bottles—	
Burgundy.....	2,999
Champagne.....	826,754
Claret.....	192,301
Madeira.....	643
Port.....	13,071
Sherry.....	7,244
All other.....	347,255
Wood or pastel.....	752
Wood, manufactures of—	
Cabinet and household furniture	48,156
Cedar.....	1,329
Ebony.....	171
Granadilla.....	56
Mahogany.....	11,305
Rose.....	6,931
Satin.....	1,133
Willow.....	87,671
Other manufactures of.....	233,418
Wood, unmanufactured—	
Cedar.....	45,019
Box.....	765
Ebony.....	2,185
Granadilla.....	2,885
Lignum-vitæ.....	16,679
Mahogany.....	170,912
Rose.....	143,325
Satin.....	3,724
All other cabinet woods, un- manufactured.....	1,543
Fire-wood.....	113
Willow.....	83,642
Other, not specified.....	3,632
Bark of the cork tree—	
Manufactures of.....	110
Corks.....	164,112
Unmanufactured.....	25,225
Wool and worsted, manufactures of—	
Baizes, bindings, and bookings.	138,781
Blankets.....	1,251,638
Carpeting, viz: Aubusson, Brus- sels, Saxony, treble-ingrained, Turkey, Venetian, and other ingrained, not specified, Wil- ton.....	1,746,049
Flannels.....	186,445
Hosiery, and articles made on frames.....	701,942
Piece goods of wool, including wool and cotton.....	8,541,277
Piece goods of worsted, includ- ing worsted and cotton.....	12,403,450
Shawls of wool, wool and cot- ton, silk, and silk and cotton	1,966,149
Woollen and worsted yarn.....	461,656
Manufactures of wool or worst- ed, not specified.....	353,184

Wool and worsted—	
Unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for.....	\$134,548
Zinc, manufactures of—	
Nails.....	2,018
Pigs.....	5,241
Sheets.....	338,638
Spelter.....	242,265
Manufactures of, not specified..	1,843
Value of merchandise not enumerated in the preceding abstract—	
Paying duty at 4 per cent.....	\$1,722,506
8 per cent.....	274,527
12 per cent.....	14,421

Value of merchandise not enumerated in the preceding abstract—	
Paying duty at 15 per cent.....	\$2,449,888
19 per cent.....	149,932
24 per cent.....	1,360,675
30 per cent.....	45,147
Total value of merchandise paying duties.....	\$197,672,301
Total value of merchandise free of duty.....	\$38,925,834
Total value of imports.....	\$236,598,135

## IMPORTS UNDER TARIFF OF MARCH 2, 1861.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1861.

## MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.

Acids, acetic, acetous, benzoic, boric, muriatic, sulphuric, and pyroligneous, and all acids used for chemical and manufacturing purposes, not specified.....	\$6,175
Animals of all kinds.....	5,742
Antimony, crude, or regulus of.....	7,172
Arsenic.....	1,781
Argols, or crude tartar.....	55,821
Articles from British provinces, under reciprocity treaty.....	4,191,204
the produce of the United States, brought back.....	236,069
imported for seminaries of learning.....	12,807
in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning.....	81,938
Bark, Peruvian.....	135
Barilla.....	14,598
Berries, nuts, and vegetables, &c., used in dyeing and composing dyes.....	63,569
Bismuth.....	952
Bitter apples.....	172
Bolting-cloths.....	6,926
Bone-black.....	53
Bone, burnt.....	432
Brimstone, crude.....	137,322
Bullion, Gold.....	40,908
Silver.....	112,498
Burr-stones, unmanufactured.....	11,025
Cabinets of coins, medals, &c.....	145
Camphor, crude.....	57
Chalk.....	8,488
Cochineal.....	43,705
Cocoa.....	79,323
Cocoanuts.....	12,587
Coffee and tea, from their place of production, in certain vessels—	
Coffee.....	4,840,506
Tea.....	1,544,303
Coin, Gold.....	13,588,052
Silver.....	283,855
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	5,472
Cork-tree bark, unmanufactured.....	7,783
Cream of tartar.....	94,354
Dyewood, in sticks.....	85,650
Emery, lump.....	4,102
pulverized.....	1,251
Extracts of indigo.....	356
of madder.....	96,926

Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewood, not specified..	\$545
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels....	810
Ginger root.....	14,003
Gums, Arabic, Barbary, East India, Jeda, Senegal, tragacanth, benjamin or benzoin, and myrrh....	37,659
all other gums and resins in a crude state, not specified.....	2,385
Gutta-percha, unmanufactured.....	2,405
Grindstones, rough or unfinished.....	2,507
Garden-seed, and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal, and manufacturing purposes, not specified.....	51,721
Hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured, and all long horse hair used for weaving, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn.....	29,113
Household effects, old, and in use of persons arriving from foreign countries, for use, and not for sale.....	\$13,827
India-rubber, unmanufactured.....	205,878
Indigo.....	160,138
Ivory, unmanufactured.....	14,956
Junk, old, and oakum.....	3,896
Lastings, mohair cloth, silk twist, or other cloth, for shoes, buttons, &c....	22,218
Liquorice-root.....	654
Lac sulphur.....	156
Madder, ground or prepared.....	174,646
root.....	806
India, or Munjeet.....	7,903
Marine coral, unmanufactured.....	4,528
Maps and charts.....	2,199
Machinery, imported, for the manufacture of flax and linen only.....	1,849
Oils and products of American fisheries—	
Oils, spermaceti, whale, and other fish.....	221,260
Other products of fisheries.....	30,336
Paintings and statuary, the production of American artists.....	11,264
Palm-leaf, unmanufactured.....	25,340
Personal and household effects, not merchandise, of citizens of United States dying abroad.....	7,355
Plaster of Paris, unground.....	9,151
Plantains, pineapples, and bananas....	63,452
Platina, unmanufactured.....	19,880
Rags of whatever material, except wool	226,670

Ratans and reeds, unmanufactured.....	\$5,327
Saltpetre, or nitrate of soda or potash, when crude.....	864,956
Sheathing metal or yellow metal.....	7,910
Shellac.....	49,674
Soda, ash.....	254,824
Shingle bolts and stave bolts.....	4,771
Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon...	296,826
Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy.....	460
Staves for hogsheds, pipes, or casks.....	94
Stoneware, not ornamented, above the capacity of ten gallons.....	4,971
Substances expressly used for manures— guano.....	79,344
other substances.....	6
Tin, in pigs, bars, and blocks.....	184,348
Trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots, not specified.....	26,933
Wearing apparel in use, and personal effects, tools of trade, &c., of persons arriving in the United States.....	3,843
Wood or pastel.....	1,978
Wood, unmanufactured— cedar.....	11,014
ignum-vitæ.....	1,751
lancewood.....	90
ebony.....	1,193
box.....	435
granadilla.....	4,111
mahogany.....	41,219
rose.....	24,580
all cabinet.....	1,657
All other articles.....	128,591
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$28,544,128</b>

## MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Wool, and manufactures of wool:— unmanufactured: valued between 18 cents and 24 cents per pound...	1,377
valued above 24 cts. per pound.....	1,748
Cloths.....	299,043
Shawls.....	66,637
Manufactures of wool, wholly or in part of wool, not specified.....	15,164
Woollen and worsted yarn:— valued at 50 cents and not over \$1 per pound.....	5,075
valued at over \$1 per pound.....	14,252
Clothing:— ready-made.....	1,367
articles of wear.....	9,302
Blankets:— valued at not over 28 cents per pound.....	86,994
valued between 28 cts. and 40 cts. per pound.....	2,301
valued over 40 cents per pound.....	115
Carpets and carpeting:— Wilton, Saxony, Aubusson, Axmin- ster, patent velvet, Tournay vel- vet, and tapestry carpets and car- peting; Brussels carpets, wrought on the Jacquard machine, and all medallion or whole carpets, valued at \$1 25 or under, per square yard, over \$1 25 per square yard.....	1,113 7,250
Brussels and tapestry Brussels car- pets and carpeting, printed on the warp or otherwise.....	1,446
Treble-ingrain and worsted-chain Venetian carpets and carpeting...	409

Manufactures of cotton, not bleached, colored, stained, painted, or printed:— not over 140 threads to the square inch, counting warp and filling...	\$479
over 140 and not over 200 threads to the square inch, including warp and filling.....	1,106
over 200 threads to the square inch, including warp and filling.....	103
Bleached:— not over 100 threads per square inch, counting warp and filling, and weighing over 5 ounces per square yard.....	1,747
not over 140 threads per square inch, counting warp and filling.....	4,825
over 140 and not over 200 threads per square inch, counting warp and filling.....	3,634
over 200 threads per square inch, counting warp and filling.....	1,852
Printed, painted, colored, or stained:— not over 100 threads per sq. inch, counting warp and filling, and weighing over 5 oz. per sq. yard,	660
not over 140 threads per square inch, counting warp and filling.....	59,274
over 140 and not over 200 threads per square inch, counting warp and filling.....	5,771
over 200 threads per square inch, counting warp and filling.....	249
Hemp, and manufactures of hemp, jute, and coir:— Manilla, and other hems of India,	519,018
Jute, Sisal grass, sun hemp, coir, and other vegetable substances not specified, used for cordage....	6,334
Cables, cordage, and yarns:— all other cordage, untarred.....	7
other yarn.....	184
seines.....	12
Cotton bagging, or other manufactures not specified, suitable for uses of cot- ton bagging, valued at over 10 cents per square yard.....	471
Flax:— unmanufactured.....	17,309
tow of.....	4,066
Manufactures of glass:— rough plate, cylinder, or broad win- dow glass, not above 10 by 15 in., above 10 by 15 inches, and not above 16 by 24 inches.....	5,552 5,424
above 16 by 24 inches, and not above 24 by 30 inches.....	1,968
above 24 by 30 inches, and not over 1 pound in weight per square foot, crown, plate, or polished, and all other window glass, not above 10 by 15 inches.....	2,788 164
above 10 by 15 inches, and not above 16 by 24 inches.....	3,507
above 16 by 24 inches, and not above 24 by 30 inches.....	340
above 24 by 30 inches.....	6,999
in sheets or tables, without refer- ence to size or form.....	25,967
Iron, and manufactures of iron:— pig iron.....	63,929
vessels of cast iron.....	313
cast iron butts and hinges.....	246
hollow ware, glazed or tinned.....	820
old scrap iron.....	6,446

<b>Iron, and manufactures of iron:—</b>		<b>Zinc, spelter, or teutenegue, and manu-</b>	
bar iron, rolled or hammered.....	\$108,068	factures of:—	
railroad iron, not above 6 inches		in blocks or pigs.....	\$249
high.....	62,228	in sheets.....	26
boiler-plate.....	2,981	<b>Spirits, foreign distilled:—</b>	
band iron.....	3,761	brandy.....	131,239
hoop iron.....	12,942	from grain.....	33,163
slit rods.....	6,015	from other materials.....	62,066
wire, not over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter,		cordials.....	3,272
nor less than No. 16 wire-gauge...	2,850	arrack, absynthe, Kirschenwasser,	
above No. 25.....	1,142	ratafia, etc., not specified.....	1,219
rolled or hammered iron, not speci-		Bay rum.....	2,475
fied.....	16,900	<b>Beer, ale, and porter:—</b>	
sheet iron, smooth or polished.....	2,784	in casks.....	3,582
common or black, not thinner		in bottles.....	10,422
than No. 20 wire-gauge.....	1,712	<b>Sugar:—</b>	
thinner than No. 20, and not thin-		Muscovado, or brown.....	9,219,335
ner than No. 25 wire-gauge.....	2,582	white and clayed.....	27,836
thinner than No. 25.....	460	loaf and other refined.....	4,992
mill irons and mill cranks of wro't		syrup of sugar-cane.....	1,584
iron.....	2,117	Molasses.....	1,706,893
wrought iron for ships, locomotives,		<b>Salt:—</b>	
locomotive tire, or parts of, and		in bulk.....	68,937
steam-engines, or parts of, weigh-		in bags.....	25,896
ing each 25 pounds or more.....	25,050	<b>Meats, hams.....</b>	3,019
iron cables or chains, or parts of....	8,899	<b>Fish, dried, smoked, or pickled:—</b>	
anvils.....	3,544	herrings.....	81
anchors, and parts of.....	684	all other not specified, not in bbls...	271
wrought board nails, spikes, rivets,		<b>Breadstuffs, barley.....</b>	6
and bolts.....	182	Potatoes.....	46,836
bed screws.....	5	Rice, cleaned.....	2,610
wrought hinges.....	48	Cheese.....	14,228
trace chains, halter chains, and		Lard.....	116
fence chains, made of wire or		Hempseed.....	4,153
rods:—		<b>Paints, dried, or ground in oil:—</b>	
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch or over in diameter.....	322	white lead.....	11,789
under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and not under $\frac{1}{4}$		oxide of zinc.....	8,537
inch in diameter.....	159	red lead.....	2,234
under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and not		litharge.....	302
under No. 9 wire-gauge.....	407	sugar of lead.....	14
blacksmiths' hammers and sledges,	34	chromate and bichromate of potash,	1,275
horseshoe nails.....	3,720	whiting.....	1,550
steam, gas, and water tubes and		Paris white.....	925
fuses, of wrought iron.....	4,043	<b>Ochres and ochrey earths not specified,</b>	
nuts and washers of wrought iron,		when dry.....	1,212
punched.....	1,460	<b>Oil, rape-seed.....</b>	967
wood screws, 2 inches and over in		<b>Alum.....</b>	2,970
length.....	148	<b>Copperas, green vitriol, or sulphate of</b>	
under 2 inches in length.....	1,328	iron.....	354
malleable iron, in castings, not spe-		<b>Bleaching powders.....</b>	22,792
cified.....	1,862	<b>Borax, refined.....</b>	5,200
<b>Steel, and manufactures of steel:—</b>		<b>Tallow.....</b>	108
in ingots, bars, sheets, or wire, not		<b>Candles and tapers:—</b>	
less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter,		wax.....	314
valued at 7 cents per pound or		stearine.....	21
less.....	62,637	<b>Opium.....</b>	72,355
valued over 7 cents, and not above		<b>Morphine and its salts.....</b>	26
11 cents per pound.....	84,489	<b>Liquorice paste or juice.....</b>	17,756
wire, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter,		<b>Bristles.....</b>	4,900
nor less than No. 16 wire-gauge...	9,024	<b>Vinegar.....</b>	346
less than No. 16 wire-gauge.....	14,781	<b>Pipe clay.....</b>	1,412
cross-cut saws.....	3	<b>Honey.....</b>	49,009
mill, pit, and drag saws, not over 9		<b>Bituminous coal.....</b>	211,821
inches wide.....	13	<b>All other coal.....</b>	30
skates, costing 20 cents or less, per		<b>Spices:—</b>	
pair.....	322	Cayenne pepper.....	557
<b>Pewter, when old, and fit only to be re-</b>		“ “ ground.....	14
manufactured.....	241	pimento.....	13,134
<b>Lead, and manufactures of lead:—</b>		nutmegs.....	51
in pigs and bars.....	4,483	<b>Fruits:—</b>	
old scrap lead.....	1,708	prunes.....	11
<b>Copper, and manufactures of copper,</b>		plums.....	329
when old, and fit only to be remanu-		sultana, muscatel, and bloom rais-	
factured.....	9,260	sins, in boxes or jars.....	8,018

<b>Fruits:—</b>	
all other raisins.....	\$105
<b>Nuts:—</b>	
almonds.....	12,390
shelled almonds.....	1,742
all nuts not used for dyeing, not specified.....	25,998
<b>Cigars:—</b>	
valued at \$5 or under per M.....	5,640
valued at over \$5, and not over \$10, per M.....	25,878
valued at over \$10 per M.....	107,170
Snuff.....	145
Clay, unwrought.....	1,005
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$13,720,618</b>

## MERCHANDISE PAYING AD VALOREM DUTIES.

<b>Wool, and manufactures of wool and worsted:—</b>	
unmanufactured, less than 18 cents per pound.....	16,577
delaines, Cashmere, and barege delaines, wholly or in part of wool, and all other gray or uncolored goods of similar description.....	1,135
bunting.....	41,734
manufactures not specified.....	119,627
flannels, above 30 cents per square yard.....	6
colored, printed, or stained.....	327
woollen and worsted yarns, or yarns for carpets, valued under 50 cents per pound, and not exceeding in fineness No. 14.....	430
exceeding No. 14.....	4,017
endless belts for paper, and blanket-ing for printing-machines.....	11,473
hats of wool.....	223
flocks, waste, or shoddy.....	47,182
<b>Manufactures of cotton:—</b>	
plain woven cotton goods, not specified.....	51,924
cotton goods of every description, over 16 cents the square yard.....	48,870
spool, and other thread.....	80,943
all manufactures wholly of cotton, bleached, unbleached, printed, painted, or dyed, not specified....	81,631
laces.....	7,139
inserting.....	660
trimming laces.....	1,713
braids.....	6,108
cords, gimps, and galloons.....	15,660
laces, colored.....	345
<b>Silk, and manufactures of silk:—</b>	
silk in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, and organzine in manufacture.....	29,082
valued not over \$1 per square yard, valued at over \$1 per square yard, velvets, or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value:—	116,451
valued at \$3 or under per square yard.....	6,485
over \$3 per square yard.....	18,338
ribbons, galloons, braids, fringes, laces, tassels, buttons, button-cloths, and trimmings.....	71,394
floss.....	293
twist, and twist composed of mohair and silk.....	1,897

<b>Silk, and manufactures of silk:—</b>	
sewing silk in the gum, or purified, manufactures not specified.....	\$6,477
<b>Manufactures of flax:—</b>	119,681
thread.....	27,092
twine and packthread.....	511
manufactures of, not specified.....	81,089
linens, brown or bleached:—	
valued at 30 cents or under per square yard.....	85,845
valued over 30 cents per sq. yard, drills, coatings, brown Holland, clay linens, ducks, damasks, &c., valued over 30 cents per square yard.....	61,028
lawn, valued at 30 cents or under per square yard.....	2,713
lawn, valued at 30 cents or under per square yard.....	8,121
burlaps, valued at 30 cents or under per square yard.....	5,080
sail duck.....	1,971
sheetings, brown and white.....	1,662
all other manufactures of hemp not specified.....	8,508
<b>Manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp:—</b>	
manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the material of chief value:—	
valued at 30 cents or under per square yard.....	813
valued over 30 cents per square yard.....	1,453
jute goods.....	3,879
manufactures of Sisal grass not specified.....	13
<b>Glass, and manufactures of glass:—</b>	
bottles.....	14,726
crystals for watches.....	1,676
painted or colored.....	4,028
porcelain and Bohemian.....	5,230
silvered or gilded.....	11,014
paintings on glass or glasses.....	595
ware, plain.....	678
cut.....	2,879
plates or disks, unwrought, for optical instruments.....	2,881
manufactures not specified.....	9,929
<b>Wares, China, &amp;c.:—</b>	
China and porcelain ware.....	71,529
brown earthen and common stone ware.....	4,517
all other earthen, stone, or crockery, Manufactures of copper not specified....	160,184
Manufactures of iron, steel, and iron and steel:—	3,653
castings not specified.....	33
manufactures of, not specified.....	58,768
steel in any form not specified.....	41,080
needles.....	23,665
cutlery.....	73,058
muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms, side-arms.....	376,381
manufactures of steel not specified, Manufactures of gold and silver:—	25,230
epaulets, galloons, laces, tassels, wings, tresses, &c.....	79,987
gems, set.....	23,282
not set.....	576
jewelry, real, or imitations of.....	3,136
gold and silver leaf.....	7,608
silver-plated metal.....	4,452
Lead, manufactures of, not specified....	691
Manufactures of tin:—	5,297
tin foil.....	3,005
in plates or sheets.....	461,890



<b>Manufactures of tin:—</b>		<b>Articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metal.....</b>	
Terne tin, in plates or sheets.....	\$ 2,480		\$ 3,209
manufactures not specified.....	909	Embroideries of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, not specified.....	74,155
<b>Manufactures of brass:—</b>		Thread laces.....	8,479
old, and fit only to be re-manufactured.....	3,301	Oil, and bone of foreign fishing:—	
manufactures not specified.....	9,492	whale and other fish.....	3,815
<b>Saddlery:—</b>		Oil:—	
common, tinned, burnished, or japanned, not specified.....	2,306	essential, expressed, or volatile, not specified.....	28,603
silver-plated, brass, or brass-plated, not specified.....	8,687	palm, seal, and cocoa-nut.....	52,564
Japanned ware of all kinds not specified.....	1,075	olive salad oil, in casks.....	2,271
Plated and gilt ware of all kinds.....	1,489	in bottles.....	49,830
Slates, and manufactures of slates.....	5,907	olive oil, other than salad, in casks.....	4,409
Marble, manufactures of.....	1,131	Oil-cloths for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, over 50 cents per square yard, and all other oil-cloth.....	101
<b>Clocks and watches:—</b>		Paper, and manufactures of paper, &c.:—	
chronometers, box or ship's, and parts of.....	474	blank books.....	711
clocks, and parts of.....	3,855	boxes, paper.....	840
watches, and parts of.....	97,012	boxes, fancy.....	491
<b>Furs:—</b>		cards, playing.....	1,422
dressed on the skin.....	29,270	paper hangings.....	255
undressed on the skin.....	26,205	papier maché, articles and wares of, writing paper.....	178
hatters' furs, dressed or undressed, not on the skin.....	101,450	paper, and manufactures of paper, not specified.....	11,308
caps, hats, muffs, and tippets.....	971		9,089
manufactures of, not specified.....	1,358	Pens, metallic.....	8,190
hatters' plush, of silk and cotton, cotton the material of chief value.....	3,538	Sealing wax.....	3
<b>Hair, and manufactures of hair:—</b>		Ink and ink powders.....	3,067
hair cloth and hair seatings.....	4,427	Lead pencils.....	8,440
manufactures of hair not specified... of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, unmanufactured, less than 18 cents per pound.....	859	Engravings or plates.....	14,440
hair pencils.....	148	Printed books, &c.:—	
manufactures of goats' hair or mohair not specified.....	27,069	books.....	75,123
hair of all kinds, cleaned but unmanufactured, not specified.....	6,632	periodicals and pamphlets.....	666
human hair, cleaned or prepared for use.....	888	newspapers and books, illustrated.....	4,988
bracelets, braids, chains, curls, or ringlets of hair.....	7,542	<b>Fruits:—</b>	
<b>Hats and bonnets:—</b>		oranges.....	141,918
of straw, or other vegetable substances.....	42,226	lemons.....	71,596
of hair, whalebone, or other material not otherwise provided for....	1,090	limes.....	254
<b>Leather, and manufactures of leather:—</b>		olives.....	291
skins, tanned and dressed.....	9,818	green, ripe, or dried, not otherwise provided for.....	4,728
tanned calfskins.....	39,008	preserved in brandy, sugar, or molasses, not otherwise provided for.....	1,803
upper, all other.....	12,706	<b>Vegetables:—</b>	
tanned bend and sole.....	2,500	yams.....	14
japanned, patent, or enamelled leather or skins of all kinds.....	9,889	vegetables not otherwise provided for.....	16,795
manufactures of leather not otherwise provided for.....	97,355	prepared vegetables, meats, fish, poultry, and game, in cans or otherwise.....	3,815
<b>Composition of glass or paste for use by jewellers:—</b>		Fish, sardines, anchovies, and all other fish preserved in oil.....	3,527
not set.....	1,520	Brooms and brushes of all kinds.....	11,191
set.....	48	Buttons and button moulds of all kinds.....	17,130
<b>Clothing, except wool:—</b>		Carriages, and parts of.....	378
ready-made.....	6,876	Dolls and toys of all kinds.....	22,359
articles of wear.....	79,179	Combs of all kinds.....	1,467
Caps, gloves, mitts, &c., made on frames, not otherwise provided for.....	77,887	Manufactures of bone, shell, horn, ivory, or vegetable ivory.....	1,783
<b>Manufactures in part of cotton, silk, wool or worsted, or flax, not otherwise provided for.....</b>		Mats of cocoanut and China, and other floor matting, and mats of flags, jute, or grass.....	2,412
	610,487	Baskets and other articles of grass, osier, palm-leaf, straw, &c., not otherwise provided for.....	5,030
<b>Articles worn by men, women, or children, made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for.....</b>		Flats, braids, plaits, sparterre, and willow squares for making hats and bonnets.....	42,613
	6,930	Parasols, sunshades, and umbrellas.....	2,541
		Feathers and flowers, artificial and ornamental, and parts of.....	17,750

Feather beds, feathers for beds, and downs of all kinds.....	\$90	Paints, water colors.....	\$2,544
Manufactures of India-rubber:—		Black lead, or plumbago.....	15,845
shoes and boots.....	52	Sal ammonia.....	629
manufactures of, not specified.....	5,770	Carb. ammonia.....	3,742
braces, suspenders, webbing, &c., wholly or in part of India-rubber, not specified.....	19,272	Wood, unmanufactured, fire-wood.....	48
Tobacco:—		Manufactures of wood:—	
unmanufactured, in leaf.....	8,238	ebony.....	48
all other, manufactured and un- manufactured.....	1,175	mahogany.....	4,109
Arrowroot.....	4,176	cabinet and household furniture.....	1,999
Chocolate.....	422	other manufactures of wood.....	11,459
Oatmeal.....	269	boards, planks, staves, laths, scant- ling, &c.....	93
Capers, pickles, and sauces of all kinds, not specified.....	3,324	osier or willow, prepared for basket- makers' use.....	1,000
Sal soda.....	12,990	Sulphate of barytes.....	711
Carb. soda.....	22,867	Manufactures of the bark of the cork tree, corks.....	59,961
Distilled spirits not specified.....	443	Raw hides and skins.....	434,712
Wines, in casks.....	47,145	White vitriol, or sulphate of zinc.....	423
in bottles.....	56,102	Value of merchandise not enumerated in the preceding abstract:—	
Spices, ginger, ground, preserved, or pickled.....	6,279	Paying duty at 5 per cent.....	11
Soap, perfumed.....	2,617	“      “      10      “      .....	229,676
other than perfumed.....	5,851	“      “      15      “      .....	25,518
Gum copal.....	21,898	“      “      20      “      .....	119,724
Verdigris.....	1,479	“      “      25      “      .....	11,450
Plaster of Paris:—		“      “      30      “      .....	71,333
ground.....	30	“      “      40      “      .....	6
calcined.....	571	Total value of merchandise paying ad valorem duties.....	6,787,373
Varnish of all kinds.....	1,116	Total value of merchandise paying specific duties.....	18,720,618
Acids:—		Total value of merchandise free of duty.....	28,544,128
citric.....	1,925	Total value of imports.....	\$49,052,018
nitric.....	94		
Paints:—			
dry or ground in oil, not specified...	25,111		

SUPERVISING INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOATS, AND THEIR DISTRICTS.

Salary, \$1500 each, and travelling-expenses.

Dist.		
1.	All waters and rivers of Pacific coast, and all the tributaries thereto.....	Wm. Burnett, San Francisco.
2.	Waters of Atlantic coast, rivers and tributaries between Passamaquoddy Bay and Cape Charles.....	Thomas B. Stillman, New York.
3.	Waters of Atlantic and Gulf coasts, south of Cape Charles, to and in- cluding Pascagoula River, with river, and tributaries.....	James N. Muller, Baltimore.
4.	Mississippi River and its western tributaries to Alton, and Gulf coast west of Mississippi to Rio Grande.....	John J. Witzig, St. Louis.
5.	Upper Mississippi River and its tributaries from and including Alton and the Red River of the North.....	Charles L. Stephenson, Galena, Illinois.
6.	Gulf coast from the Pascagoula to the Mississippi River, the latter with its eastern tributaries to the mouth of Ohio, and the Ohio and its tri- butaries to Madison.....	John Shallcross, Louisville.
7.	The Ohio River from and including Madison.....	E. M. Shield, Cincinnati.
8.	All the waters of the lakes north and west of Lake Erie, with their rivers and tributaries.....	Alfred Guthrie, Chicago.
9.	All the waters of Lakes Erie, Ontario, Champlain, and George, with River St. Lawrence and their tributaries.....	Asaph L. Bemis, Buffalo.

Besides these, there are eighteen local inspectors of steamboat-hulls, and the same number of inspectors of steamboat-bollers, residing at the principal sea, river, and lake ports, and receiving a compensation ranging from \$200 to \$2000. The entire compensation of these local inspectors amounts to \$32,200.



TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND AVERAGE VALUE OF COTTON, RICE, AND TOBACCO, AND THE VALUE OF BRADSTREET, EXPORTED ANNUALLY, FROM 1821 TO 1861, INCLUSIVE.  
[From Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Finance.]

Years.	COTTON.		RICE.		TOBACCO.		BRADSTREET AND PROVISIONS.
	Pounds.	Average price per pound.	Tierces.	Average price per tierce.	Hogsheads.	Average price per hogshead.	Value.
		Cents.		Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1821	134,802,406	16.2	88,221	16.94	66,958	94.60	12,341,901
1822	144,875,086	16.6	87,889	17.84	88,169	74.82	13,896,856
1823	172,723,270	11.4	101,385	17.96	90,000	63.45	13,767,847
1824	142,260,663	15.4	112,229	16.62	77,983	62.34	15,059,484
1825	176,440,907	20.9	97,015	19.84	75,984	80.48	11,634,440
1826	204,535,415	12.2	111,063	17.26	64,808	82.42	11,303,406
1827	294,210,115	10.0	112,518	17.56	100,025	65.75	11,065,556
1828	210,500,493	10.5	175,019	14.97	96,278	54.73	11,461,144
1829	264,837,196	10.0	132,923	18.92	77,131	64.60	12,131,856
1830	298,450,102	9.9	130,697	15.20	83,810	66.66	12,075,430
1831	276,979,784	9.1	116,517	17.80	86,718	56.41	17,538,727
1832	322,215,122	9.8	120,327	17.80	106,806	56.17	12,424,708
1833	324,608,604	11.1	144,163	19.04	83,153	69.20	14,200,128
1834	384,717,907	12.8	121,886	17.41	87,979	74.96	11,524,024
1835	387,358,992	16.8	119,851	19.94	94,353	87.44	12,000,300
1836	423,881,397	16.8	212,983	11.97	100,042	92.24	10,614,130
1837	444,211,537	14.2	166,084	21.76	100,232	57.82	9,588,350
1838	506,962,297	16.2	71,048	24.23	100,508	73.68	9,636,650
1839	412,684,212	14.8	93,320	26.36	78,996	134.47	14,147,779
1840	743,941,061	8.6	101,600	19.10	119,484	82.72	19,067,536
1841	530,294,100	10.2	161,617	19.78	147,828	85.07	17,196,102
1842	584,717,017	8.1	114,617	16.64	158,710	60.11	16,902,876
1843*	792,297,106	6.2	106,766	15.20	94,454	40.24	11,204,123
1844†	663,633,455	8.1	134,715	16.20	163,042	51.50	17,970,135
1845†	872,906,986	6.9	118,621	18.21	147,108	50.75	16,743,421
1846†	647,568,066	7.8	124,007	20.08	147,998	87.28	27,701,121
1847†	627,219,968	10.2	144,427	24.97	135,762	53.34	68,701,921
1848†	814,274,431	7.6	100,463	21.28	130,005	87.78	37,472,751
1849†	1,026,602,200	6.4	128,861	19.94	161,521	57.17	38,155,807
1850†	625,381,004	11.3	127,000	20.71	145,729	68.28	26,061,373
1851†	927,237,080	12.1	106,590	20.56	95,945	96.00	21,948,661
1852†	1,003,230,630	8.0	119,733	20.63	187,007	73.17	26,867,027
1853†	1,111,570,270	9.8	67,797	24.48	160,868	70.81	32,965,322
1854†	987,833,106	9.5	106,121	25.06	126,107	79.42	66,941,323
1855†	1,008,424,601	8.74	162,520	25.51	150,213	.....	38,896,348
1856†	1,351,431,701	9.40	158,688	20.61	116,902	.....	77,187,301
1857†	11,048,282,475	12.56	164,332	19.08	156,848	.....	74,667,862
1858	1,118,624,012	11.70	164,015	17.46	127,670	.....	50,668,286
1859	1,286,468,502	11.64	181,820	16.66	198,846	.....	38,306,901
1860	1,767,686,338	10.86	184,163	18.01	167,274	.....	45,271,860
1861	307,516,009	11.07	130,162	18.02	160,816	.....	94,866,736
	25,455,273,427		4,412,912		4,762,108		1,101,817,970

\* Nine months, to June 30. † Year ending June 30.  
‡ Beside these, there were exported, of rice, in 1855, 19,774 barrels; in 1856, 81,038 barrels; in 1857, 74,309 barrels; in 1858, 49,283 barrels; in 1859, 60,946 barrels; in 1860, 77,837 barrels; and in 1861, 50,088 barrels. Of tobacco, there were exported, in 1855, beside the above, 12,913 bales and 13,366 cases; in 1856, 17,772 bales and 9,284 cases; in 1857, 14,433 bales and 6,631 cases; in 1858, 12,640 bales and 4,841 cases; in 1859, 19,651 bales and 7,188 cases; in 1860, 17,817 bales and 15,035 cases; and in 1861, 19,450 bales and 18,815 cases. The value of cotton exported in 1860 was \$191,806,555; in 1861, \$24,061,483; and for the 41 years, \$2,608,886,574. The value of the rice exported in 1860 was \$2,567,399; in 1861, \$1,382,178; and for the 41 years, \$80,236,680. Tobacco, in 1860, value, \$15,906,547; in 1861, \$12,784,710; and for the 41 years, \$368,966,777.

**SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE EXPORTS OF THE GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURES OF  
THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FOUR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.**

PRODUCTS.	Year ending June 30, 1858	Year ending June 30, 1859	Year ending June 30, 1860	Year ending June 30, 1861
<b>THE SEA.</b>				
<b>Fisheries—</b>				
Oil, spermaceti.....	\$1,097,506	\$1,737,734	\$1,760,089	\$2,110,823
Oil, whale and other fish.....	597,103	698,762	537,547	561,264
Whalebone.....	1,106,223	1,333,589	896,293	736,552
Spermaceti and sperm candles.....	66,012	46,276	51,829	143,907
Fish, dried or smoked.....	487,007	642,901	690,088	634,941
Fish, pickled.....	197,441	203,760	191,694	244,028
<b>PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.</b>				
<b>Wood—</b>				
Staves and heading.....	1,975,852	2,410,334	2,366,516	1,960,393
Shingles.....	695,451	191,631	169,548	108,610
Board, plank and scantling.....	3,428,530	2,317,298	2,777,919	2,092,949
Hewn timber.....	292,163	367,409	231,688	97,876
Other lumber.....	1,240,425	1,001,216	705,119	441,979
Oak bark and other dya.....	392,825	412,701	164,260	189,478
All manufactures of wood.....	2,234,678	2,239,851	2,706,696	2,344,079
<b>Maral stores—</b>				
Tar and pitch.....	100,650	141,058	151,404	143,280
Resin and turpentine.....	1,464,210	2,248,381	1,818,238	1,060,267
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	554,744	643,861	822,820	661,547
Ginseng.....	193,736	64,204	285,768	292,899
Skins and furs.....	1,002,378	1,361,352	1,538,308	878,486
<b>PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE.</b>				
<b>Of Animals—</b>				
Beef.....	2,061,856	2,188,056		1,675,773
Tallow.....	824,970	712,551		2,942,370
Hides.....	876,753	529,539		873,815
Horned cattle.....	1,238,769	1,345,088		223,245
Butter.....	541,863	769,912		2,365,965
Cheese.....	731,910	649,312		3,321,651
Pork, pickled.....	2,852,942	2,356,746		2,609,818
Hams and bacon.....	1,957,423	1,268,043		4,648,330
Lard.....	3,309,601	3,369,408		4,729,297
Wool.....	211,861	356,668		257,846
Hogs.....	810,406	550,875		3,287
Horses.....	283,371	290,260	283,866	193,420
Mules.....	244,297	258,836	159,080	191,873
Sheep.....	49,319	41,162	33,013	28,417
<b>Vegetable food—</b>				
Wheat.....	9,061,504	2,846,192	4,070,704	39,313,624
Flour.....	10,328,884	14,433,691	15,448,507	24,645,840
Indian corn.....	3,259,039	1,323,103	2,399,808	6,890,665
Indian meal.....	877,692	694,269	612,076	692,003
Rye meal.....	56,236	60,786	48,172	55,761
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse	642,764	1,181,170	1,058,334	1,124,656
Nearit or ship bread.....	472,372	512,910	478,750	429,788
Potatoes.....	205,791	284,111	284,473	285,508
Apples.....	74,363	99,898	99,898	209,383
Onions.....	75,626	100,069	60,789	162,578
Rice.....	1,870,578	2,207,148	2,667,399	1,382,178
<b>Other products—</b>				
Cotton.....	131,385,661	161,434,928	191,906,555	34,661,433
Tobacco.....	17,009,797	21,074,023	15,906,547	13,784,710
Hemp.....	47,875	9,279	9,531	8,608
Clover seed.....	332,230	536,781	699,919	1,063,141
Flaxseed.....		8,177	8,610	49,609
Brown sugar.....	375,062	196,935	108,244	861,529
Hops.....	41,704	58,016	32,660	2,006,053
<b>MANUFACTURES.</b>				
Refined sugar.....	200,724	377,944	361,674	287,881
Wax.....	86,926	94,850	131,803	94,495
Chocolate.....	188,690	112,214	176,239	185,297
Spirits from grain.....	103,821	160,611	154,046	93,292

PRODUCTS.	Year ending June 30, 1858	Year ending June 30, 1859	Year ending June 30, 1860	Year ending June 30, 1861
<b>MANUFACTURES (Continued).</b>				
Spirits from molasses.....	\$2,304	\$2,444	\$2,593	\$2,157
Spirits from other material.....	476,722	273,576	311,596	367,954
Molasses.....	1,267,691	760,889	930,644	830,546
Vinegar.....	249,432	188,746	219,199	593,165
Beer, ale, porter, cider, in casks.....	115,893	75,699	85,292	39,138
Beer, ale, porter, cider, in bottles.....	24,326	36,156	41,368	38,262
Linseed oil.....	38,649	65,675	31,371	26,876
Spirits of turpentine.....	20,883	22,551	22,202	13,604
Household furniture.....	48,225	34,194	26,799	27,962
Carriages and parts, and railroad cars and parts.....	1,089,282	1,306,035	1,916,289	1,192,787
Hats of fur or silk.....	932,499	1,067,197	1,079,114	838,049
Hats of palm leaf.....	777,921	655,600	816,973	472,090
Saddlery.....	93,174	145,226	118,770	106,512
Trunks and valises.....	33,351	71,478	92,832	50,444
Adamantine and other candles.....	55,280	58,870	71,382	61,469
Soap.....	59,441	42,153	50,184	49,622
Snuff.....	628,599	671,750	708,699	683,043
Tobacco, manufactured.....	305,704	466,215	494,405	456,643
Gunpowder.....	10,109	68,090	11,354	17,708
Leather.....	2,400,115	3,334,401	3,372,074	2,742,823
Leather, boots and shoes.....	365,173	371,603	467,772	347,103
Cables and cordage.....	605,589	499,718	674,309	555,202
Salt.....	663,905	820,175	782,525	779,576
Lead.....	212,840	320,435	246,572	255,274
Iron—	162,650	212,710	129,717	144,046
Pig.....	48,119	28,575	50,446	6,241
Bar.....				
Nails.....	24,087	21,213	19,143	26,826
Castings.....	26,082	48,226	38,257	16,411
Other manufactures of.....	155,762	188,223	188,754	250,084
Copper and brass, and manufactures of.....	464,415	128,659	282,848	76,750
Drugs and medicines.....	4,059,528	5,117,346	5,174,040	5,536,576
Cotton goods—	1,985,223	1,048,246	1,664,122	2,375,029
Printed or colored.....	681,278	796,008	1,115,455	1,149,433
White, other than duck.....				
Duck.....	2,069,194	2,320,890	3,356,449	2,215,032
All other manufactures of.....	1,598,136	1,302,381	1,403,506	1,076,959
Hemp—	183,889	215,855	382,069	300,668
Thread.....	1,800,235	4,477,096	6,792,752	4,364,379
Bags.....				
Cloth.....	1,326	444	430	80
Other manufactures of.....	11,349	5,439	4,733	406
Wearing apparel.....		905	813	
Earthen and stone ware.....	76,417	12,090	21,838	39,084
Combs and buttons.....	210,695	470,613	525,175	462,554
Brooms and brushes of all kinds.....	36,783	47,261	65,066	46,524
Billiard tables and apparatus.....	46,849	46,007	23,345	32,792
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades.....	49,153	44,638	61,377	62,360
Morocco and other leather not sold by the pound.....	8,791	12,094	15,679	8,910
Fire engines.....	6,339	4,837	4,862	1,271
Printing presses and type.....	13,099	41,465	19,011	7,507
Musical instruments.....	7,220	3,213	9,948	7,940
Books and maps.....	106,498	68,868	157,124	106,562
Paper and stationery.....	99,275	151,101	129,653	150,974
Paints and varnish.....	209,774	319,068	278,268	250,385
Jewelry, real and imitation.....	229,991	299,857	285,798	347,915
Other manufactures of gold and silver, and gold leaf.....	131,217	185,068	223,809	240,923
Glass.....	23,319	58,358	24,659	48,740
Tin.....	26,386	35,947	140,187	63,372
Pewter and lead.....	214,608	252,316	277,948	394,731
Marble and stone.....	24,186	39,289	39,064	30,229
Brick lime and cement.....	27,327	28,782	46,081	30,534
India rubber shoes.....	115,931	52,006	56,826	33,698
India rubber, other than shoes.....	197,448	146,821	182,015	199,063
Lard oil.....	60,968	50,973	55,783	51,782
Oil cake.....	1,435,861	1,193,581	1,009,328	1,396,691

Products.	Year ending June 30, 1863	Year ending June 30, 1862	Year ending June 30, 1861	Year ending June 30, 1861
<b>MANUFACTURES (Concluded).</b>				
Artificial flowers .....	\$562	\$212	\$207	\$1,459
Coal .....	558,014	553,536	740,783	577,546
Ice .....	300,536	164,581	183,124	172,263
Gold and silver coin .....	19,474,040	24,172,442	30,023,678	10,488,590
Gold and silver bullion .....	22,938,206	33,329,863	30,913,173	18,811,280
Quicksilver .....	129,184	...	258,682	631,450
Articles not enumerated—				
Manufactured .....	2,601,783	2,274,552	2,397,445	2,570,679
Raw produce .....	1,861,940	1,358,206	1,366,391	2,794,046
Total of Oswego 2d quarter 1861, not received in time to show in detail .....				733,317

STATEMENT EXHIBITING A SUMMARY VIEW OF THE EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS, &c. OF THE UNITED STATES FROM JUNE 30, 1861, TO JUNE 30, 1861.

STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE EXPORTS TO AND THE IMPORTS FROM CANADA, AND OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA, FROM THE 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1861, TO THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1861.

## COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES, EXHIBITING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY, AND THE TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS ARRIVING FROM AND DEPARTING TO EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1862.

COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.			NAVIGATION.		
	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		Value of imports.	AMERICAN TONNAGE.		FOREIGN TONNAGE.
	Domestic.	Foreign.		Total.	Entered into Cleared from the U. States.	Entered into Cleared from the U. States.
1 Russia on the Baltic and North Seas.....	\$498,170	\$70,931	\$1,287,963	\$680,101	8,220	5,690
2 Asiatic Russia.....	156,406	16,530	6,713	172,747	1,082	1,082
3 Russian Possessions in North America.....	16,384	2,465	17,006	19,389	1,616	3,165
4 Prussia.....	9,890	6,732	27,679	15,112	390	400
5 Sweden and Norway.....	57,538	9,609	645,241	66,947	7,157	6,143
6 Swedish West Indies.....	50,116	181	13,290	50,297	1,644	1,400
7 Denmark.....	10,476	.....	6,411	10,476	1,273	130
8 Danish West Indies.....	991,853	43,896	259,804	945,648	10,411	2,106
9 .....	3,410,430	1,126,373	7,271,473	4,536,803	3,159	57,283
10 .....	6,372,389	1,183,096	8,070,516	8,045,484	5,189	101,429
11 .....	6,224	.....	.....	6,224	.....	714
12 .....	3,254,141	465,232	2,811,384	3,719,373	23,639	19,998
13 .....	454,066	16,918	480,496	480,496	15,062	1,302
14 .....	372,947	13,571	208,006	386,518	6,235	518
15 .....	192,492	61,577	1,045,791	254,069	6,447	687
16 .....	1,921,889	832,133	2,271,536	2,754,011	18,000	4,991
17 .....	103,796,063	3,600,745	136,032,000	106,400,433	822,885	488,798
18 .....	6,336,169	145,862	2,683,524	6,482,031	81,158	86,174
19 .....	7,448,066	203,801	180,894	7,651,867	1,136	130,731
20 .....	568,567	23,778	68,346	592,345	221	1,218
21 .....	176,637	6,007	70,516	182,644	1,258	956
22 .....	11,749,981	2,611,877	18,046,457	14,361,858	1,996,892	731,123
23 .....	7,183,734	1,250,021	4,417,476	8,433,755	196,709	600,928
24 .....	6,380,914	168,122	1,862,679	6,549,036	89,163	30,839
25 .....	387,776	19,001	245,297	406,777	3,165	1,380
26 .....	1,081,646	6,978	159,259	1,088,624	4,622	5,747
27 .....	498,647	3,040	1,436,174	491,687	.....	.....
28 .....	3,410,660	20,476	129,334	3,431,086	10,945	1,304
29 .....	604,511	26,390	8,745,708	630,901	4,078	10,462
30 .....	21,704,980	1,428,327	20,963,674	23,133,347	68,269	791
31 .....	1,081,000	43,436	3,260,876	1,124,436	173,787	7,640
32 .....	205,646	38,537	117,168	244,183	14,278	1,116
33 .....	458,427	64,353	8,869	519,712	1,487	4,670
34 .....	124,508	4,032	21,342	128,510	1,157	2,682
35 .....	50,039	40	.....	50,079	1,809	182
36 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	494



## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1881.

IMPORTED FROM—	VIA THE PORTS OF—							Total.
	Bremen.	England.	France.	Belgium.	Holland.	Hamburg.	N. Germany.	
Prussia.....	\$170,803	\$2,227,416	\$613,371	\$283,737	\$109,007	\$1,372,908	\$1,300	\$2,980,636
Saxony.....	2,795,869	508,286	71,328	36,584	6,774	1,860,877		4,385
Havre.....	884,035	49,776	22,406	64,023	60,045	287,728		1,173
Wurtemberg.....	72,021	44,373	25,140		13,006	74,820		148
Baden.....	50,217	61,914	41,108	76,387	187,166	30,779		601,661
	45,111	2,645	9,041			27,335		86,062
	112,220	21,683	27,764	6,328	46,601	45,084		372,310
Frankfort.....	626							626
Rhine Coburg.....	92,304	99,543	126,006	47,466	37,189	156,120		639,599
Nuremberg.....	26,101	309				929		27,447
Stettin.....	300							300
Hildesheim.....	22,416		4,181		896	8,829		34
Brunswick.....	2,944	730			1,370	1,068		6,013
Rhine Meiningen.....	12,980					903		18,973
Neum Gröben.....	708							708
Rhine Weimar.....	6,053					2,319		8,362
Total Zollverein.....	4,654,842	3,815,376	841,366	806,612	394,834	2,390,369	1,300	12,067,084
Total Switzerland.....	211,909	1,932,219	2,645,444		62,565	66,127		5,199,831
Total Austria.....	241,946	93,039	1,469	10,861	786	286,473		640,641
Total Belgium.....	1,074	304,274	77,008	30,004	32,534	4,008		319,816
Total France.....	11,000	12,126,528		30,004	3,428	56,827		12,440,776
Total Hamburg.....	2,853		21,397	8,228	7,041	7,061		36,518
Total Bremen.....	8,699	10,421	560	2,228	288			21,732
Total Holland.....		1,694	241	3,000		1,763		3,699
Total Dutch East Indies.....		9,426	4,768	696				15,890
Total British East Indies.....		6,047			64,066			70,113
Total Russia.....		106,044				66,771		173,815
Total Spain.....		216,001						216,001
Total Two Sicilies.....	104	6,469	20,491					27,064
Total Sardinia.....	6,572	68,732	7,146					82,450
Total Turkey.....		216,021						216,021
Total China.....		14,400						14,400
Total Ireland.....		100,964						100,964
Total Scotland.....		244,867						244,867
Total Tuscany.....	1,866	7,908						9,674
Total Portugal.....		15,759	186					16,144
Total other countries.....	21,800	238,006	12,616			8,994		310,818
Total.....	\$5,199,771	\$19,307,380	\$51,926,096	\$9,074,693	\$3,663,400	\$1,339,103	\$356,145	\$84,224,444



STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE COMMERCE OF EACH STATE FROM JULY 1, 1860, TO JUNE 30, 1861.

STATES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.			VALUE OF IMPORTS.
	DOMESTIC.	FOREIGN.	Total domestic and foreign.	Total.
	Total.	Total.		
Maine .....	\$4,320,125	\$207,334	\$4,527,459	\$1,932,005
New Hampshire.....	6,162	.....	6,162	20,887
Vermont .....	244,657	564,416	809,073	3,459,811
Massachusetts .....	13,992,442	2,580,294	16,572,736	45,399,844
Rhode Island .....	249,577	5,720	255,297	543,652
Connecticut .....	413,636	7,684	421,320	753,309
New York.....	143,563,833	15,042,685	158,606,518	237,402,726
New Jersey .....	46,067	.....	46,067	5,510
Pennsylvania.....	9,903,070	110,027	10,013,097	12,628,348
Delaware.....	100,553	.....	100,553	1,004
Maryland .....	12,949,625	290,718	13,240,343	9,449,105
District of Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	1,285
Virginia.....	3,760,624	.....	3,760,624	791,907
North Carolina.....	400,669	.....	400,669	170,428
South Carolina .....	5,455,581	.....	5,455,581	806,480
Georgia .....	311,540	.....	311,540	175,328
Alabama .....	8,472,001	.....	8,472,001	368,357
Florida.....	628,808	8,970	637,778	155,051
Louisiana .....	6,823,357	88,564	6,911,921	11,960,869
Texas.....	1,195,352	.....	1,195,352	225,714
Ohio .....	683,195	.....	683,195	245,606
Michigan.....	330,752	.....	330,752	656,718
Illinois.....	3,522,343	.....	3,522,343	77,348
Wisconsin.....	785,832	.....	785,832	8,230
California .....	10,418,412	1,739,015	12,157,427	8,506,506
Oregon.....	121,273	.....	121,273	5,130
Total .....	228,690,486	20,645,427	249,344,913	335,650,153

TONNAGE CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.

STATES.	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Maine.....	937	230,517	567	94,357	1,504	324,874
New Hampshire.....	6	2,003	88	3,415	44	5,418
Vermont .....	150	7,747	261	20,589	411	28,336
Massachusetts .....	1,137	341,465	2,825	451,301	3,962	792,766
Rhode Island.....	52	11,202	90	13,647	142	24,849
Connecticut .....	68	13,024	54	9,000	122	22,024
New York.....	5,386	3,102,162	5,452	1,309,693	10,838	4,411,855
New Jersey.....	28	7,898	15	2,251	43	10,149
Pennsylvania.....	430	145,319	178	42,248	508	187,567
Delaware .....	14	3,057	2	520	16	3,577
Maryland.....	377	147,632	192	61,226	569	208,858
District of Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	92	30,787	45	13,532	137	44,319
North Carolina.....	136	23,228	28	5,976	164	29,204
South Carolina.....	75	37,213	53	15,762	128	52,975
Georgia .....	26	10,429	12	5,124	38	15,553
Alabama .....	72	52,009	19	12,785	91	64,794
Florida.....	300	57,762	27	2,910	327	60,672
Louisiana.....	104	67,711	26	9,224	130	76,935
Texas.....	14	7,306	10	4,031	24	11,337
Ohio .....	229	37,412	242	25,249	471	62,661
Michigan .....	661	111,114	274	103,003	935	214,117
Illinois .....	365	138,424	45	11,999	410	150,423
Wisconsin .....	90	48,610	21	5,653	111	54,263
California .....	313	240,891	108	38,164	421	279,055
Oregon .....	17	14,391	2	383	19	14,774
Total .....	11,079	4,889,313	10,586	2,262,042	21,665	7,151,355

## STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE COMMERCE OF EACH STATE—Continued.

STATES.	TONNAGE ENTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.					
	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Maine.....	478	161,204	538	98,321	1,016	254,525
New Hampshire.....	5	2,099	40	8,540	45	8,639
Vermont.....	193	10,193	261	21,884	454	32,077
Massachusetts.....	1,363	446,349	2,825	452,221	4,168	898,570
Rhode Island.....	73	16,439	106	18,673	179	35,112
Connecticut.....	109	23,607	68	11,359	177	34,966
New York.....	6,071	2,250,586	5,606	1,317,497	11,677	4,568,083
New Jersey.....	1	134	20	2,623	21	2,757
Pennsylvania.....	468	158,556	175	40,181	643	198,737
Delaware.....	4	779	.....	.....	4	779
Maryland.....	434	169,555	180	55,555	614	225,110
District of Columbia.....	1	168	2	281	3	399
Virginia.....	141	82,144	45	13,394	186	95,538
North Carolina.....	88	13,274	21	4,913	109	17,637
South Carolina.....	60	34,297	67	22,074	127	56,371
Georgia.....	11	8,508	17	8,156	28	16,664
Alabama.....	52	43,950	28	23,696	80	67,646
Florida.....	242	47,663	29	2,862	271	50,525
Louisiana.....	86	58,724	29	10,269	115	68,993
Texas.....	7	2,744	13	5,707	20	8,451
Ohio.....	314	62,498	241	24,731	555	87,229
Michigan.....	574	140,301	206	21,140	780	161,441
Illinois.....	158	70,465	43	12,133	201	82,598
Wisconsin.....	95	50,437	27	8,080	122	58,517
California.....	212	162,121	120	43,481	332	205,602
Oregon.....	11	7,122	2	383	13	7,505
Total.....	11,251	5,023,917	10,709	2,217,554	21,960	7,241,471

## PASSAGES OF STEAMSHIP LINES AND NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

Names of Steamship Lines.	Eastern Passages.	Number of Passengers.	Western Passages.	Number of Passengers.	Total Passages.	Total Passengers.
Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia.....	53	10,881	55	18,454	110	29,335
Hamburg, Southampton, and New York.....	26	3,682	26	7,411	52	11,093
Liverpool, Quebec, and Portland.....	53	4,611	49	10,014	102	14,625
Cunard Steamers, New York Line.....	27	2,853	26	2,786	53	5,639
Cunard Steamers, Boston Line.....	27	2,600	26	1,940	53	4,206
Bremen, Southampton, and New York.....	15	2,347	16	4,298	31	6,645
Anchor Line, Glasgow, Quebec, and Portland.....	21	1,051	24	3,746	45	4,797
Great Eastern.....	2	796	3	1,387	5	2,153
Irregular Steamers.....	10	38	9	395	19	433
Total in 1862.....	236	28,519	234	50,407	470	78,926
Total in 1861.....	.....	28,956	.....	40,351	.....	69,307
Increase in 1862 over 1861.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,619

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND CLASS OF VESSELS BUILT, AND THE TONNAGE THEREOF, IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1815 TO 1861 INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.	TOTAL TONNAGE.
	Ships and barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and canal-boats.	Steamers.		Tons and cts.
1815.....	136	224	681	274	.....	1,315	154,624 39
1816.....	76	122	781	424	.....	1,403	131,668 04
1817.....	84	86	559	394	.....	1,073	86,393 37
1818.....	53	85	428	332	.....	896	82,421 20
1819.....	53	82	473	243	.....	851	79,817 86
1820.....	21	60	301	152	.....	534	47,784 01
1821.....	43	89	247	127	.....	506	55,856 01
1822.....	64	131	260	168	.....	623	75,346 93
1823.....	55	127	260	165	15	622	75,007 57
1824.....	56	156	377	166	26	781	90,939 00
1825.....	56	197	538	168	35	994	114,997 25
1826.....	71	187	482	227	45	1,012	126,438 35
1827.....	55	153	464	241	38	951	104,342 67
1828.....	73	108	474	196	33	884	93,375 58
1829.....	44	68	485	145	43	785	77,098 65
1830.....	25	56	403	116	37	637	58,094 24
1831.....	72	95	416	94	34	711	85,962 68
1832.....	132	143	568	122	100	1,065	144,539 16
1833.....	144	169	625	185	65	1,188	161,626 36
1834.....	98	94	497	180	68	937	118,330 37
1835.....	25	50	301	100	30	506	46,238 52
1836.....	93	65	444	164	124	890	113,627 49
1837.....	67	72	507	168	135	949	122,967 22
1838.....	66	79	501	153	90	889	113,135 44
1839.....	83	89	439	122	125	858	120,989 34
1840.....	97	109	378	224	64	872	118,309 23
1841.....	114	101	310	157	78	760	118,893 71
1842.....	116	91	273	404	137	1,021	129,083 64
1843.....	58	34	138	173	79	482	43,617 77
1844.....	73	47	204	279	163	766	103,537 29
1845.....	124	87	322	342	163	1,038	146,018 02
1846.....	100	164	576	355	225	1,420	188,203 93
1847.....	151	168	689	392	198	1,598	243,732 67
1848.....	254	174	701	547	175	1,851	318,075 54
1849.....	198	148	623	370	208	1,547	256,577 47
1850.....	247	117	547	290	159	1,360	272,218 54
1851.....	211	65	522	326	233	1,367	298,203 60
1852.....	255	79	584	267	259	1,444	351,493 41
1853.....	269	95	681	394	271	1,710	425,571 49
1854.....	334	112	661	386	281	1,774	535,616 01
1855.....	381	126	605	669	253	2,034	583,450 04
1856.....	306	103	594	479	221	1,703	469,393 73
1857.....	251	58	504	258	263	1,334	378,804 70
1858.....	122	46	431	400	226	1,225	242,286 69
1859.....	89	28	297	284	172	870	156,601 33
1860.....	110	36	372	269	264	1,071	212,892 48
1861.....	110	38	360	371	264	1,143	233,194 35

The amount of registered and enrolled tonnage sold to foreigners in 1861 is stated to be 26,649.58 tons; being 35 ships and barks, 9 brigs, 24 schooners, 2 sloops, and 6 steamers. Amount condemned as unseaworthy, 7,964.76 tons; being 15 ships, 3 brigs, 15 schooners, 3 sloops, and 3 steamers. The amount lost at sea was 59,567.89 tons; being 69 ships, 31 brigs, 33 schooners, 3 sloops, and 3 steamers. The net increase of tonnage for the year 1861 was 185,944.37 tons.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE REGISTERED AND ENROLLED TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, SHOWING THE TONNAGE EMPLOYED IN THE WHALE FISHERY; ALSO THE PROPORTION OF THE ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE EMPLOYED IN THE COASTING TRADE, COD FISHERY, MACKEREL FISHERY, AND WHALE FISHERY, FROM 1816 TO 1861, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Total tonnage.	Registered tonnage in the whale fishery.	Tonnage employed in steam navigation.	Proportion of the enrolled tonnage employed in the—			
						Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	Mackerel fishery.	Whale fishery.
Tons and 95ths.									
1816.....	854,204 74	513,833 04	1,368,127 78	.....	.....	435,000 87	20,610 33	.....	1,220 98
1816.....	800,759 03	571,458 85	1,372,218 53	.....	.....	479,979 14	37,879 30	.....	1,168 00
1817.....	809,724 70	500,186 06	1,309,911 41	6,871 41	.....	481,457 92	58,990 26	.....	349 92
1818.....	606,088 64	619,095 51	1,225,184 20	16,134 77	.....	503,140 57	58,661 72	.....	614 03
1819.....	612,930 44	647,821 17	1,260,751 61	81,700 40	.....	523,656 20	65,044 92	.....	686 85
1820.....	619,047 53	661,118 06	1,280,165 24	26,391 44	.....	539,080 46	60,842 55	.....	1,063 06
1821.....	619,896 40	679,062 30	1,298,958 70	26,070 83	.....	559,436 57	51,351 49	.....	1,924 40
1822.....	628,150 41	696,543 71	1,324,699 17	46,449 42	.....	573,080 02	58,405 85	.....	3,133 50
1823.....	639,920 70	609,044 87	1,330,565 08	39,918 13	28,879 03	586,408 58	67,021 14	.....	585 87
1824.....	669,972 00	729,190 87	1,399,163 02	83,165 70	21,609 73	589,223 01	68,419 00	.....	180 08
1825.....	700,787 08	722,323 69	1,423,110 77	26,379 24	23,061 02	587,273 07	70,626 02	.....	.....
1826.....	737,978 15	796,212 68	1,534,190 83	41,757 32	34,058 75	600,420 44	68,761 42	.....	226 53
1827.....	747,170 44	873,437 34	1,620,607 78	45,653 21	40,197 55	732,937 05	74,048 81	.....	328 04
1828.....	812,619 24	928,772 62	1,741,391 87	64,821 08	39,418 25	758,922 12	74,947 74	.....	180 84
1829.....	850,142 88	610,654 86	1,460,797 81	67,284 38	54,086 81	608,878 10	101,796 78	.....	.....
1830.....	576,075 33	615,311 10	1,191,776 43	38,911 82	64,471 74	516,978 18	61,556 67	85,973 38	792 87
1831.....	620,451 92	647,394 82	1,267,846 29	82,315 79	34,435 55	539,728 74	60,977 81	48,210 80	481 43
1832.....	686,989 77	752,460 39	1,439,450 21	72,868 84	90,818 84	649,627 40	54,027 70	47,621 72	377 47
1833.....	750,026 72	856,123 22	1,606,149 94	101,158 17	101,849 51	744,198 60	62,730 70	48,725 43	478 89
1834.....	857,438 42	901,468 67	1,758,907 14	108,060 14	122,815 02	783,618 05	54,408 70	61,082 11	304 16
1835.....	885,821 60	939,118 49	1,824,940 14	97,640 00	122,815 02	792,301 20	72,374 18	64,443 11	.....
1836.....	697,774 51	984,321 14	1,682,101 65	144,080 50	145,555 39	873,023 21	62,307 87	64,425 25	1,673 26
1837.....	810,447 29	1,086,238 40	1,896,685 09	127,242 81	164,764 93	966,980 60	80,551 89	66,810 90	1,804 86
1838.....	822,591 86	1,173,047 89	1,995,639 80	110,029 89	193,418 58	1,041,105 18	70,004 00	50,649 16	6,229 65
1839.....	834,244 54	1,262,234 27	2,096,478 81	131,845 25	204,084 04	1,153,551 80	72,258 68	85,988 89	439 69
1840.....	899,764 76	1,280,999 85	2,180,764 16	136,926 64	201,330 29	1,176,604 40	76,035 05	28,269 19	.....
1841.....	846,803 42	1,184,940 90	2,130,744 87	157,405 17	175,088 36	1,107,087 88	66,551 84	11,321 13	.....
1842.....	975,368 74	1,117,031 90	2,092,399 69	151,621 71	229,661 15	1,046,753 89	54,804 02	16,096 83	377 81
1843.....	1,009,315 01	1,149,207 92	2,158,522 93	152,374 86	236,867 68	1,076,155 59	61,224 25	11,775 70	143 83
1844.....	1,068,764 91	1,211,330 11	2,280,095 07	168,293 63	273,179 83	1,109,014 44	55,224 77	15,170 60	821 14
1845.....	1,095,172 44	1,321,529 57	2,417,002 06	190,695 65	326,018 58	1,100,898 27	69,825 00	21,413 16	206 92
1846.....	1,130,286 49	1,431,798 32	2,562,084 81	189,980 16	347,893 02	1,289,870 89	72,516 17	30,468 16	439 58
1847.....	1,241,312 92	1,597,731 80	2,839,045 77	193,858 72	404,841 59	1,452,623 85	70,177 52	31,451 13	.....
1848.....	1,340,686 85	1,797,155 00	3,137,841 85	192,179 80	427,891 08	1,620,988 16	82,651 82	43,568 79	482 75
1849.....	1,438,941 53	1,896,073 71	3,334,015 29	190,186 29	462,894 25	1,780,410 84	42,970 19	73,863 78	.....

1860.....	1,555,711 28	1,946,743 01	3,535,454 28	148,016 71	625,946 00	1,755,796 42	84,046 30	68,111 04	.....
1861.....	1,726 307 28	2,046,132 20	3,772 419 43	181,644 62	683,607 05	1,864,317 90	78,475 89	50,539 02	.....
1862.....	1,899,448 20	2,238,992 27	4,138,440 47	193,797 77	643,240 67	2,008,021 48	102,609 37	72,546 14	.....
1863.....	2,103,674 20	2,303,336 28	4,407,010 43	193,202 44	614,097 87	2,134,256 30	109,227 40	59,850 48	.....
1864.....	2,383,819 16	2,469,088 47	4,802,902 68	181,901 02	676,107 12	2,273,900 48	102,194 15	35,041 14	.....
1865.....	2,535,136 15	2,676,864 90	5,212,001 10	180,773 02	770,285 12	2,491,108 00	102,927 67	21,624 89	70 23
1866.....	2,491,402 63	2,380,249 78	4,871,652 46	189,213 29	678,077 54	2,211,935 45	95,816 08	29,856 54	247 73
1867.....	2,463,967 56	2,476,875 43	4,940,843 04	186,771 89	705,784 64	2,300,399 30	104,572 85	28,327 67	70 73
1868.....	2,499,741 79	2,550,066 51	5,049,808 36	198,593 51	729,390 41	2,361,595 72	110,896 44	29,593 80	.....
1869.....	2,507,401 84	2,637,635 50	5,145,037 39	185,728 39	768,436 83	2,480,928 89	120,577 07	27,069 91	.....
1870.....	2,546,237 09	2,807,631 33	5,353,868 42	160,541 30	867,937 49	2,644,867 08	136,653 70	26,110 50	.....
1871.....	2,642,627 81	2,897,184 98	5,539,812 79	145,734 06	877,203 51	2,657,292 50	127,310 47	54,794 75	.....

ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS WITH THEIR CREWS, DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.

Whole number of American vessels entered from foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1860.....	11,251
Whole number of foreign vessels entered.....	10,709
Crews of American vessels entered.....men.....	149,236
“ “ “.....boys.....	468
Crews of foreign vessels entered.....men.....	105,173
“ “ “.....boys.....	752
Whole number of American vessels cleared for foreign countries during the year.....	11,079
Whole number of foreign vessels cleared.....	10,550
Crews of American vessels cleared.....men.....	146,271
“ “ “.....boys.....	929
Crews of foreign vessels cleared.....men.....	104,059
“ “ “.....boys.....	730
Tonnage of American vessels entered.....	5,023,917
“ “ cleared.....	4,889,313
Tonnage of foreign vessels entered.....	2,217,554
“ “ cleared.....	2,262,042

## United States Mint.

[Corrected at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, November 1, 1862.]

1. The United States Mint is located in Philadelphia, and was established by the act of April 2, 1792 (Stat. at Large, vol. i. p. 246). The first regular coinage of cents was in 1793; of silver coins, in 1794; and of gold coins, in 1795.

2. The officers of the mint are a Director, a Treasurer, an Assayer, a Melter and Refiner, a Chief Coiner, and an Engraver. These officers are appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. (Act of Jan. 18, 1837, sect. 1. Stat. at Large, vol. v. p. 136.)

3. The general duties of these officers are prescribed by the second section of the above-cited act.

4. Besides the principal mint, which is located at Philadelphia, the United States have branch mints at the following-named places: New Orleans, La.; Charlotte, N. C.; Dahlonega, Ga.; San Francisco, Cal.; and an Assay Office, for melting and refining gold and silver, at the city of New York.

5. The coinage of the several branch mints are designated by a letter on the reverse side of the pieces. Those struck at New Orleans have on the reverse the letter O; Dahlonega, D; Charlotte, C; San Francisco, S. The coinage of the mint at Philadelphia may be known from the others by the absence of any letter-mark.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
PHILADELPHIA, June, 1862.

As a general reply to inquiries respecting the terms on which gold bullion is received at the Mint for coinage, I have to state that gold is received in its various forms, whether native or manufactured, or in foreign coin; but it is expected to be free from the earthy matters in which it is naturally found. The ordinary rule is, not to receive a less quantity than will amount to one hundred dollars; and in no case should the weight be less than five ounces (Troy or Apothecaries' weight).

The bullion is to be sent or delivered to the treasurer of the Mint, who weighs it in the presence of the depositor or his agent, and gives a formal receipt therefor; which receipt, although it expresses no value, is a negotiable paper, and may be transferred by endorsement. The metal is then thoroughly mixed by melting. There is always an unavoidable loss in that operation. An assay is next made to determine the fineness, which is expressed in thousandths parts. When this is known, with the weight after melting, we have the data for calculating the value. The standard of valuation is, that 25 8-10 grains of gold, 900 thousandths (or nine-tenths) fine, are equal to one dollar; and whatever the fineness may be, it is brought to that standard by a calculation, and the value fixed accordingly. As we use ounces and hundredths of an ounce in weighing bullion, the simplest terms

of expression are 53.75 ounces, standard to 1000 dollars; or 43 to 800 dollars. This is the rate at which our gold coins are minted. But in receiving gold bullion, there are in some cases small charges for refining, toughening, &c., and for separating the silver, when that is requisite. There is also a uniform deduction of one-half of one per cent. for coinage.

Whenever silver is contained in gold bullion offered, the value of it is added to the value of the gold, provided it shall amount to one dollar and upwards, after deducting the cost of parting.

When the valuation is completed, which is usually on the day after the receipt of the bullion, a statement of the whole transaction is made by filling up a blank form, which is handed to the depositor or his agent, and the proceeds paid at the same time, if there are Treasury funds on hand, as is ordinarily the case; when there is not, there is a delay of a few days. At payment, the depositor (or his agent) surrenders the Mint receipt, with his endorsement, and keeps the statement.

The foregoing is applicable to cases of deposit for coinage; but the depositor has an option of having his gold cast into bars or ingots of either pure metal or of standard fineness, as he may prefer, with a stamp upon the same designating its weight and fineness; in which case he pays a charge of six cents per hundred dollars, instead of the one-half of one per cent. charged for coinage.

Gold from jewellers' shops, containing solder, is expected to be refined by fluxing with nitre before it is offered at the Mint.

The officers of the Mint cannot assume any agency for the owners of bullion, either in depositing the same, or in collecting and returning the proceeds. Parties at a distance who have no business connections in the city may avail themselves of the agency of any of the express companies.

The following are the regulations of the Mint in relation to the purchase of silver bullion for coinage, the receipt of copper cents of the United States (O. S.) in exchange for cents of the new issue, and the exchange of new cents for the gold and silver coins of the United States:—

The Mint price of silver, heretofore 121 cents, is now raised to 122½ cents per ounce of standard fineness. The silver offered for purchase will be weighed, melted, and assayed as usual, and the standard weight determined therefrom in ounces Troy to the one-hundredth part of an ounce. The receipt given at the first weighing must be presented by the seller, or his order.

This direction will apply to the Mint at Philadelphia and the Assay Office at New York.

The silver purchased for coinage will be paid for in the silver coins of the United States, of less denomination than the dollar.

For the information of the public, it may be stated that, according to the above rate of purchase, the yield of various classes of coin or bullion will be about as follows:—

Five-franc pieces.....	98.0 cents each.
Mexican and South American dollars.....	106.3 “
Old Spanish dollars.....	106.1 “
Revolutionary or “hammered” dollars (often mistaken for the true Spanish dollar).....	101.2 “
Half-dollars of the U. S. coined before 1837.....	52.2 “
The same since 1837 to the last change of standard in 1853.....	52.5 “
Spanish quarters.....	23.5 “
“ eighths.....	10.9 “
“ sixteenths.....	5.0 “
Mexican quarters.....	25.3 “

Quarter-dollars are proportionally less productive of premium, while dimes and half-dimes, coined before 1837, have lost rather more by wear, on an average, than the premium would make up; those

coined since 1837 to 1853 will average a premium of five per cent. on their nominal value.

German crowns.....	112.6 cents each.
Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian crowns.....	111.4 “
Old French crowns.....	113.9 “
German florins.....	41.7 “
Prussian and Hanoverian thalers	71.9 “
Fine silver, 138½ cents per ounce. American plate, usual manufacture, 120 to 122 cents per ounce.	
Genuine British plate, 125.8 cents per ounce.	

The old copper cents of the United States are received at their nominal value, in even sums of five dollars and upwards, and cents of new issues given in exchange therefor; but no fractional part of that amount will be taken.

Cents of the new issue will be given in exchange for any of the gold or silver coins of the United States, or United States legal tender notes.

The reasonable expenses of transportation of the new cents, in sums of twenty dollars and upwards, to any point accessible by railroad and steamboat, will be paid by the Mint.

JAMES POLLOCK,  
Director of the Mint.

OFFICERS OF THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

	Salary.		Salary.
James Pollock, <i>Director</i> .....	\$3,500	James C. Booth, <i>Melter and Refiner</i> .....	2,000
Archibald McIntyre, <i>Treasurer</i> .....	2,000	W. E. Dubois, <i>Assistant Assayer</i> .....	1,500
Louis R. Broomall, <i>Chief Coiner</i> .....	2,000	H. R. Linderman, <i>Chief Clerk to Director</i> ....	1,800
Jacob R. Eckfeldt, <i>Assayer</i> .....	2,000	Robert Patterson, <i>Chief Clerk to Treasurer</i> ..	1,800
James B. Longacre, <i>Engraver</i> .....	2,000		

OFFICERS OF THE BRANCH AT SAN FRANCISCO.

	Salary.		Salary.
Robert J. Stevens, <i>Superintendent</i> .....	\$4,500	William Schmolz, <i>Coiner</i> .....	3,000
D. W. Cheeseman, <i>Treasurer</i> .....	4,500	W. L. Denio, <i>Melter and Refiner</i> .....	3,500
Conrad Wiegand, <i>Assayer</i> .....	3,000		

ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

	Salary.		Salary.
George F. Dunning, <i>Superintendent</i> .....	\$3,500	———, <i>Assistant Melter and Refiner</i>	2,000
John Torrey, <i>Assayer</i> .....	3,000	Andrew Mason, <i>Assistant Assayer</i> .....	2,000
Edward N. Kent, <i>Melter and Refiner</i> .....	3,000		

SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1862.

Mints.	Commencement of coinage.	Gold coinage, value.	Silver coinage, value.	Copper coinage, value.	ENTIRE COINAGE.	
					Pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia.....	1793	\$404,928,878 36	\$97,725,589 86	\$2,763,473 55	719,171,542	\$505,417,941 77
San Francisco.....	1854	144,532,156 81	2,375,582 71	.....	12,264,739	146,907,689 52
New Orleans (to Jan. 31, 1861)...	1838	40,381,615 00	29,890,037 13	.....	94,900,695	70,271,652 13
Charlotte (to March 31, 1861)....	1838	5,048,641 50	.....	.....	1,206,954	5,048,641 50
Dahlonaga (to Feb. 28, 1861).....	1838	6,121,919 00	.....	.....	1,381,750	6,121,919 00
Assay Office, New York.....	1864	129,779,772 50	1,399,403 78	.....	33,694	131,179,176 28
Total .....		\$780,792,963 17	\$131,390,563 48	\$2,763,473 55	828,959,574	\$864,947,020 20



COINAGE OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1792, INCLUDING THE COINAGE OF THE BRANCH MINTS FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THEIR OPERATIONS IN 1838, AND OF THE ASSAY OFFICE.

Years.	GOLD.	SILVER.	COPPER.	WHOLE COINAGE.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
1793-95	\$71,485.00	\$370,683.80	\$11,373.00	1,834,420	\$453,541.80
1796	102,727.50	79,077.40	10,324.40	1,219,370	192,129.40
1797	103,422.50	12,591.45	9,510.34	1,096,165	125,524.29
1798	206,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	1,368,941	546,698.00
1799	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.68	1,366,681	645,906.68
1800	317,760.00	224,295.00	29,279.40	3,337,972	571,335.40
1801	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.87	1,571,800	510,956.87
1802	423,810.00	58,848.00	34,422.83	3,615,860	516,075.83
1803	258,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	2,780,830	370,698.53
1804	253,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	2,046,830	371,837.94
1805	170,357.50	149,388.50	13,483.48	2,280,361	383,239.48
1806	321,505.00	471,819.00	5,260.00	1,815,409	801,084.00
1807	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	2,731,345	1,041,595.96
1808	284,665.00	684,800.00	13,090.00	2,935,888	982,055.00
1809	169,375.00	707,276.00	8,001.53	2,861,834	884,752.53
1810	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,660.00	3,056,418	1,155,898.50
1811	497,935.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,649,570	1,108,740.95
1812	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	2,761,646	1,118,219.50
1813	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,755,331	1,102,271.50
1814	77,270.00	561,687.50	3,578.30	1,833,859	642,535.80
1815	3,175.00	17,308.00	.....	69,867	20,483.00
1816	.....	28,575.75	28,209.82	2,888,135	56,784.57
1817	.....	607,783.50	30,484.00	5,163,967	647,267.50
1818	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	5,537,084	1,345,064.50
1819	258,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	5,074,723	1,425,325.00
1820	1,319,030.00	501,680.70	44,075.50	6,492,509	1,804,785.20
1821	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	3,139,249	1,018,977.45
1822	83,980.00	805,806.50	20,723.80	3,813,788	916,609.80
1823	72,425.00	895,550.00	.....	2,166,486	967,975.00
1824	93,200.00	1,762,477.00	12,620.00	4,786,894	1,856,297.00
1825	156,385.00	1,564,583.00	14,926.00	5,178,760	1,735,894.00
1826	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	5,774,434	2,110,679.25
1827	131,565.00	2,860,200.00	23,567.82	9,097,845	3,024,342.82
1828	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	6,196,853	1,741,381.24
1829	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	7,674,501	2,306,875.50
1830	643,105.00	2,496,400.00	17,115.00	8,357,191	3,151,620.00
1831	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	11,792,284	3,923,473.60
1832	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	9,128,387	3,401,065.00
1833	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	10,307,790	3,705,710.00
1834	3,951,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	11,637,043	7,383,423.00
1835	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,459.00	15,996,342	6,668,667.00
1836	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	13,719,333	7,704,900.00
1837	1,118,305.00	2,090,010.00	55,683.00	13,010,721	3,299,898.00
1838	1,809,595.00	2,315,250.00	53,702.00	15,780,311	4,178,547.00
1839	1,375,760.00	2,098,636.00	31,280.61	11,811,594	3,505,682.61
1840	1,620,802.00	1,712,178.00	24,027.00	10,558,240	3,427,607.00
1841	1,102,197.50	1,115,875.00	15,973.67	8,811,968	2,233,946.17
1842	1,833,170.50	2,325,750.00	23,833.90	11,743,153	4,182,764.40
1843	8,302,787.50	3,722,250.00	24,282.20	4,040,582	11,967,830.70
1844	5,428,230.00	2,235,550.00	23,987.52	9,061,834	7,687,767.52
1845	3,756,447.50	1,873,200.00	38,948.04	1,806,196	5,668,596.54
1846	4,034,177.50	2,558,580.00	41,208.00	10,133,515	6,633,965.50
1847	20,221,385.00	2,374,450.00	61,836.69	15,392,344	22,657,671.69
1848	3,775,512.50	2,040,050.00	64,157.99	12,649,790	5,879,720.49
1849	9,007,761.50	2,114,950.00	41,984.32	12,666,659	11,164,695.82
1850	31,931,738.50	1,866,100.00	44,467.50	14,588,220	33,892,306.00
1851	62,611,402.50	774,397.00	90,686.43	23,701,958	63,488,524.93
1852	56,818,187.50	990,410.00	50,630.94	32,964,019	57,896,228.44
1853	55,213,006.94	9,077,571.00	67,050.78	76,484,062	64,358,537.78
1854	52,094,595.47	8,619,270.00	42,038.26	44,645,011	60,756,543.82
1855	52,795,457.20	3,501,245.00	16,030.79	16,997,807	56,812,782.99
1856	50,343,345.35	5,196,070.17	27,106.78	33,870,966	64,567,162.80
1857*	25,183,138.68	1,001,644.46	03,510.46	19,440,547	26,848,293.60
1857†	52,889,800.29	8,233,287.77	234,000.00	56,491,655	61,357,068.06
1859†	30,409,953.70	6,833,631.47	307,000.00	53,550,522	37,550,585.17
1860†	23,447,283.35	3,250,685.26	342,000.00	27,101,596	27,039,918.61
1861†	80,708,400.64	2,883,706.94	101,600.00	23,724,713	83,693,707.58
Total.	669,116,406.62	128,159,481.97	2,647,473.55	800,662,475	799,923,362.14

\* For the six months ending June 30, 1857.

† For the year ending June 30.



STATEMENT OF THE COINAGE AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND BRANCHES, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.

Denomination.	Mint of the United States, Philadelphia.		Branch Mint, New Orleans, to Jan. 31, 1861.		Branch Mint, San Francisco.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
<b>GOLD.</b>						
Double eagles.....	2,941,921	\$46,838,420 00	9,600	\$19,200 00	614,300	\$12,286,000 00
Eagles.....	44,006	440,050 00	5,300	52,000 00	6,000	60,000 00
Half-eagles.....	56,536	282,680 00			8,000	40,000 00
Three-dollars.....	6,073	18,216 00				
Quarter-eagles.....	121,376	303,440 00			14,000	35,000 00
Dollars.....	13,968	13,968 00				
Bars.....		66,434 70				
Total gold.....	2,953,906	47,963,146 70	14,900	244,000 00	642,300	12,421,000 00
<b>SILVER.</b>						
Dollars.....	164,900	164,900 00	395,000	395,000 00	280,000	280,000 00
Half-dollars.....	741,300	370,650 00	858,000	414,000 00	82,000	41,000 00
Quarter-dollars.....	3,024,300	756,075 00			160,000	80,000 00
Dimes.....	1,573,000	157,300 00				
Half-dimes.....	2,787,000	139,350 00				
Three-cent pieces.....	265,000	7,950 00				
Bars.....		2,624 57		16,818 53		71,465 61
Total silver.....	8,565,400	1,601,324 57	1,253,000	625,818 53	502,000	260,465 61
<b>COPPER.</b>						
Coins.....	90,166,000	101,680 00				
Total copper.....	90,166,000	101,680 00				
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>						
Total gold.....	2,953,906	47,963,146 70	14,900	244,000 00	642,300	12,421,000 00
Total silver.....	8,565,400	1,601,324 57	1,253,000	625,818 53	502,000	260,465 61
Total copper.....	90,166,000	101,680 00				
Total coinage.....	21,515,306	49,665,150 13	1,267,900	1,069,818 53	1,144,300	12,680,465 61

**STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, AND ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1862.**

Description of Bullion.	Mint U. S., Philadelphia.	Branch Mint, San Francisco.	Assay Office, New York.	Total.
Gold—Fine Bars.....	\$24,172,885 33	.....	.....	\$24,172,885 33
U. S. Bullion.....	1,435,890 45	\$15,754,262 96	\$13,786,439 83	30,976,593 24
U. S. Coin.....	386,302 24	.....	4,836 00	391,138 24
Jewellers' Bars.....	75,973 04	.....	233,244 00	309,217 04
Foreign Coin.....	199,846 38	48,400 00	9,685,280 00	9,933,526 38
Foreign Bullion.....	16,112 33	333,960 00	965,112 00	1,335,184 33
<b>Total Gold.....</b>	<b>\$26,287,009 77</b>	<b>\$16,136,622 96</b>	<b>\$24,694,911 83</b>	<b>\$67,118,544 56</b>
Silver—Fine Bars.....	\$1,620,143 36	.....	\$958 00	\$1,621,101 36
Jewellers' Bars.....	37,202 19	.....	62,055 00	99,257 19
U. S. Bullion.....	38,334 31	\$749,114 14	244,816 00	1,032,264 45
U. S. Coin (O. S.).....	75,804 18	.....	33,604 00	109,408 18
Foreign Coin.....	77,283 05	.....	972,019 04	1,049,302 09
Foreign Bullion.....	6,839 87	.....	180,500 00	187,339 87
<b>Total Silver.....</b>	<b>\$1,865,606 96</b>	<b>\$749,114 14</b>	<b>\$1,493,932 04</b>	<b>\$4,098,673 14</b>
<b>Total Gold and Silver.....</b>	<b>\$28,142,616 73</b>	<b>\$16,885,737 10</b>	<b>\$26,188,863 87</b>	<b>\$71,217,217 70</b>
Less Re-deposits at different Institutions (Gold \$24,172,885 33, Silver \$1,621,101 36).....				\$25,793,986 69
				<b>\$45,423,231 01</b>

**STATEMENT OF THE COINAGE AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, AND ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1862.\***

Denomination.	Mint of the U. S., Phi- ladelphia.		Branch Mint, San Francisco.		Assay Office, New York.	Total.	
<b>Gold.</b>	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles.....	1,052,375	\$21,047,500 00	760,000	\$15,200,000 00	.....	1,812,375	\$36,247,500 00
Eagles.....	79,299	792,990 00	18,000	180,000 00	.....	97,299	972,990 00
Half-eagles.....	639,432	3,197,160 00	18,000	90,000 00	.....	657,432	3,287,160 00
Three-dollars.....	5,785	17,355 00	.....	.....	.....	5,785	17,355 00
Quarter-eagles.....	1,253,249	3,133,122 50	30,000	75,000 00	.....	1,283,249	3,208,122 50
Dollars.....	1,799,259	1,799,259 00	.....	.....	.....	1,799,259	1,799,259 00
Fine bars.....	.....	49,421 61	.....	.....	\$16,094,768 44	.....	16,144,190 00
<b>Total Gold.....</b>	<b>4,829,399</b>	<b>\$30,036,808 11</b>	<b>826,000</b>	<b>\$15,545,000 00</b>	<b>\$16,094,768 44</b>	<b>5,655,399</b>	<b>\$61,676,576 55</b>
<b>Silver.</b>							
Dollars.....	1,750	\$1,750 00	.....	.....	.....	1,750	\$1,750 00
Half-dollars.....	2,391,350	1,195,675 00	1,179,500	589,750 00	.....	3,570,850	1,785,425 00
Quarter-dollars.....	2,803,750	700,937 50	120,000	30,000 00	.....	2,923,750	730,937 50
Dimes.....	1,364,550	136,455 00	219,500	21,950 00	.....	1,584,050	158,405 00
Half-dimes.....	2,352,550	117,627 50	.....	.....	.....	2,352,550	117,627 50
Three-cents.....	608,550	18,256 50	.....	.....	.....	608,550	18,256 50
Bars.....	.....	1,797 79	.....	1,278 65	\$415,603 57	.....	418,680 01
<b>Total Silver.....</b>	<b>9,522,500</b>	<b>\$2,172,499 29</b>	<b>1,519,000</b>	<b>\$642,978 65</b>	<b>415,603 57</b>	<b>11,041,500</b>	<b>\$3,231,081 51</b>
<b>Cents.....</b>	<b>11,600,000</b>	<b>116,000 00</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>11,600,000</b>	<b>\$116,000 00</b>
<b>Total coinage.....</b>	<b>25,951,899</b>	<b>\$32,274,088 00</b>	<b>2,345,000</b>	<b>\$16,187,978 65</b>	<b>\$16,510,372 01</b>	<b>28,296,899</b>	<b>\$65,023,658 06</b>

\* The branch mints at Charlotte, N.C., Dahlonega, Ga., and New Orleans, La., being in the disloyal States, coinage and deposits of precious metals for account of the Government of the United States were discontinued in them in the spring of 1861.

STATEMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION DEPOSITED AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, BRANCH MINT SAN FRANCISCO, AND ASSAY OFFICE NEW YORK, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1862.

Description of Bullion.	Mint of the U. S. Philadelphia.	Branch Mint, San Francisco.	Assay Office, New York.	Total.
Gold—California .....	\$244,259 81	\$14,029,759 95	\$12,580,647 83	\$26,854,667 59
Colorado .....	1,122,333 50	680 00	912,403 00	2,035,416 50
North Carolina.....	81 38	.....	2,232 00	2,313 38
Georgia.....	135 40	.....	1,469 00	1,604 40
Washington Territory.....	215 70	.....	.....	215 70
Vermont.....	.....	.....	3,293 00	3,293 00
Nevada .....	.....	13,000 00	40,846 00	53,846 00
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	1,283 00	1,283 00
Arizona .....	.....	.....	391 00	391 00
Santa Fe.....	.....	.....	260 00	260 00
Virginia.....	.....	.....	316 00	316 00
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	2,065 00	2,065 00
Oregon.....	.....	888,000 00	205 00	888,205 00
Parted from Silver.....	68,864 66	822,823 01	241,029 00	1,132,716 67
Total Gold.....	\$1,435,890 45	\$15,754,262 96	\$13,786,439 83	\$30,976,593 24
Silver—Lake Superior.....	\$12,597 38	.....	\$8,769 00	\$21,366 38
Nevada .....	3,618 37	\$655,211 23	98,617 00	757,446 60
California.....	.....	.....	8,224 00	8,224 00
Arizona .....	.....	.....	106 00	106 00
Parted from Domestic Gold.....	22,118 56	93,902 91	129,101 00	245,122 47
Total Silver.....	\$38,334 31	\$749,114 14	\$244,816 00	\$1,032,264 45
Total Gold and Silver of Domes. Produ.	\$1,474,224 76	\$16,503,377 10	\$14,031,255 83	\$32,008,857 69

SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE UNITED STATES MINT AND BRANCHES, TO JUNE 30, 1862.

Mint.	Parted from silver.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Tennessee.	California.
Philadelphia.	\$68,864 66	\$1,538,485 41	\$4,440,908 29	\$540,467 00	\$2,436,089 72	\$55,036 76	\$36,403 88	\$230,505,676 12
S. Francisco.	822,823 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144,197,754 15
New Orleans.	.....	.....	741 00	16,217 00	41,241 00	77,943 53	2,883 12	22,256,240 89
Charlotte....	.....	.....	4,520,730 79	460,523 34	.....	.....	.....	87,321 01
Dahlonaga....	.....	.....	99,585 19	311,242 81	4,310,459 61	59,629 92	42,119 75	1,236,016 69
Assay Office.	241,029 00	20,320 00	52,029 07	24,519 29	121,338 28	5,720 62	.....	129,863,657 03
Total.....	\$1,132,716 67	\$1,558,805 41	\$9,113,994 34	\$1,352,969 44	\$6,909,128 61	\$198,330 83	\$81,406 75	\$528,145,665 91

Mint.	Colorado.	Utah.	Arizona.	Nebraska	N. Mexico.	Oregon.	Nevada.	Other sources.	Total.
Philadelphia.	\$2,076,678 63	\$1,507 96	\$3,048 37	\$1,402 01	\$48,672 00	\$63,625 16	.....	\$41,670 70	\$241,858,532 67
S. Francisco.	680 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	888,000 00	\$13,000 00	.....	145,922,257 16
New Orleans.	3,437 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,290 00	22,404,993 74
Charlotte....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,068,575 14
Dahlonaga....	57,763 84	145 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	951 00	6,117,913 95
Assay Office.	2,614,494 00	78,414 00	18,432 00	.....	8,257 00	11,833 00	40,846 00	32,821 00	133,133,730 31
Total.....	\$4,753,049 67	\$80,067 10	\$21,500 37	\$1,402 01	\$56,929 00	\$963,458 16	\$53,846 00	\$82,732 70	\$554,506,002 97

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT AND DENOMINATION OF FRACTIONS OF THE SPANISH AND MEXICAN DOLLAR DEPOSITED AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR EXCHANGE FOR THE NEW CENT, TO JUNE 30, 1860.

Year.	Quarters.	Eighths.	Sixteenths.	Value by Tale.
1857.....	\$78,296	\$33,148	\$16,602	\$128,045
1858.....	68,644	64,472	32,085	165,201
1859.....	111,549	100,080	41,930	263,059
1860.....	182,330	61,630	24,106	258,066
Total.....	\$440,858	\$249,330	\$114,182	\$814,370

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF FRACTIONS OF THE SPANISH AND MEXICAN DOLLAR PURCHASED AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS, AND ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK, TO JUNE 30, 1862.

Years.	U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.	Branch Mint, New Orleans, to 31 Jan. '61.	Assay Office, New York.	Total.
1857.....	\$174,485 00	\$1,360 00	\$112,502 00	\$288,347 00
1858.....	326,033 00	17,355 00	147,453 00	490,841 00
1859.....	165,115 00	19,825 00	110,564 00	295,504 00
1860.....	58,363 74	9,075 00	62,072 00	129,500 74
1861.....	36,572 05	6,680 00	10,474 00	52,726 05
1862.....	20,585 95	.....	11,401 00	31,986 95
	\$781,144 74	\$53,295 00	\$454,466 00	\$1,288,905 74

STATEMENT OF CENTS OF FORMER ISSUE DEPOSITED AT THE UNITED STATES MINT FOR EXCHANGE FOR CENTS OF THE NEW ISSUE, TO JUNE 30, 1862.

Year.	Value by Tale.
1857.....	\$16,602
1858.....	31,404
1859.....	47,235
1860.....	37,500
1861.....	95,245
1862.....	83,865
Total.....	\$281,351

List of Medal Dies of a Public Character in the Mint of the United States, From which Medals will be struck, at the annexed rates, for societies and individuals who may apply for the same.

BRONZE MEDALS,

(Payment to be made in Coin or United States Notes.)

No.	Medal Dies.	Size.	Price.	No.	Medal Dies.	Size.	Price.
NATIONAL MEDALS.				10	MAJOR-GENERAL GAINES, for Fort Erie.....	40	\$2 00
Army.				11	MAJOR-GENERAL PORTER, for Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie..	40	2 00
1	WASHINGTON before Boston.....	42	\$3 00	12	MAJOR-GENERAL BROWN, for Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie..	40	2 00
2	MAJOR-GENERAL GATES, for Saratoga.....	34	2 00	13	BRIGADIER-GENERAL MILLER, for Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie..	40	2 00
3	GENERAL MORGAN, for Cowpens	35	2 00	14	BRIGADIER-GENERAL RIPLEY, for Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie..	40	2 00
4	JOHN EAGER HOWARD, for do.	28	2 00	15	MAJOR-GENERAL MACOMB, for Battle of Plattsburg.....	40	2 00
5	COLONEL WILLIAM WASHINGTON, for Cowpens.....	28	2 00	16	MAJOR-GENERAL JACKSON, for Battle of New Orleans.....	40	2 00
6	COLONEL GEORGE CROGHAN, for Sandusky.....	40	2 00	17	MAJOR-GENERAL TAYLOR, for Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma..	40	2 00
7	MAJOR-GENERAL HARRISON, for the Thames.....	40	2 00	18	MAJOR-GENERAL TAYLOR, for Monterey.....	40	2 00
8	GOVERNOR ISAAC SHELBY, for the Thames.....	40	2 00				
9	MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT, for Chippewa and Niagara.....	40	2 00				

List of Medal Dies of a Public Character in the Mint of the United States.  
(Continued.)

No.	Medal Dies.	Size.	Price.	No.	Medal Dies.	Size.	Price.
19	MAJOR-GENERAL TAYLOR, for Buena Vista.....	56	\$3 00	40	CAPTAIN INGRAHAM, for the Rescue of Martin Kozta.....	64	\$3 50
20	MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT, for Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec..	56	3 00	41	SHIPWRECK MEDAL.....	40	2 00
	Navy.			42	U.S. COAST SURVEY, for Gallantry and Humanity.....	21	1 00
21	JOHN PAUL JONES, for Serapis...	36	2 50	43	JAPANESE EMBASSY MEDAL.....	48	2 50
22	CAPTAIN THOMAS TRUXTON, for the Action with the French Frigate L'Insurgente.....	35	2 00	44	DR. FREDERICK ROSE, for Skill and Humanity .....	48	3 00
23	CAPTAIN HULL, for Capture of the Guerriere .....	40	2 00	45	ALLEGIANCE MEDAL.....	18	0 25
24	CAPTAIN JACOB JONES, for Capture of the Frolic.....	40	2 00		PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS.		
25	CAPTAIN DECATUR, for Capture of the Macedonian.....	40	2 00	46	THOMAS JEFFERSON .....	47	2 50
26	CAPTAIN BAINBRIDGE, for Capture of the Java.....	40	2 00	47	JAMES MADISON .....	40	2 00
27	CAPTAIN LAWRENCE, for Capture of the Peacock.....	40	2 00	48	JAMES MONROE.....	40	2 00
28	CAPTAIN BURROWS, for Capture of the Boxer.....	40	2 00	49	JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.....	40	2 00
29	LIEUTENANT McCALL, for Capture of the Boxer.....	40	2 00	50	ANDREW JACKSON.....	40	2 00
30	CAPTAIN PERRY, for Capture of the British Fleet on Lake Erie	40	2 00	51	MARTIN VAN BUREN .....	40	2 00
31	CAPTAIN ELLIOTT, for Capture of the British Fleet on Lake Erie	40	2 00	52	JOHN TYLER.....	40	2 00
32	CAPTAIN WARRINGTON, for Capture of the Epervier.....	40	2 00	53	JAMES K. POLK .....	40	2 00
33	CAPTAIN BLAKELY, for Capture of the Reindeer.....	40	2 00	54	ZACHARY TAYLOR.....	40	2 00
34	CAPTAIN MACDONOUGH, for Capture of the British Fleet on Lake Champlain.....	40	2 00	55	MILLARD FILLMORE.....	40	2 00
35	CAPTAIN HENLEY, for Capture of the British Fleet on Lake Champlain.....	40	2 00	56	FRANKLIN PIERCE.....	40	2 00
36	LIEUTENANT CASSIN, for Capture of the British Fleet on Lake Champlain.....	40	2 00	57	JAMES BUCHANAN.....	48	2 50
37	CAPTAIN BIDDLE, for Capture of the Penguin.....	40	2 00	58	ABRAHAM LINCOLN.....	48	2 50
38	CAPTAIN STEWART, for Capture of the Cyane and Levant....	40	2 00		SUB-NATIONAL MEDALS.		
	MISCELLANEOUS NATIONAL.			59	CAPTAIN PERRY (State of Pennsylvania,) for the Capture of the British Fleet, on Lake Erie	40	2 00
39	RESCUE OF OFFICERS AND CREW of the U.S. BRIG SOMERS.....	36	2 00	60	PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, Action on Lake Erie.....	40	2 00
				61	MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT (Commonwealth of Virginia).....	56	3 00
					MISCELLANEOUS AMERICAN.		
				62	COLONEL ARMSTRONG, for Destruction of the Indian Village of Kittanning.....	27	1 50
				63	INDIAN PEACE MEDAL.....	27	1 50
				64	CAPTAINS CREIGHTON, LOW, and STOUFFER, Wreck of Steamer San Francisco.....	47	2 50
				65	DR. HOSACK.....	21	0 25
					WASHINGTON MEDALS.		
				66	PRESIDENCY RELINQUISHED.....	25	1 50
				67	THE CABINET MEDAL.....	37	2 00
				68	TIME INCREASES HIS FAME.....	16	0 50
				69	COMMENCEMENT OF CABINET ....	12	0 25
				70	SMALL HEAD OF WASHINGTON..	11	0 25

NOTE.—The diameter of the Medals is expressed by numbers, each of which indicates the sixteenth of an inch.

FINE GOLD MEDALS,  
(Payment to be made in Gold Coin.)

Medal Dies.	Size.	Price.
TIME INCREASES HIS FAME.....	16	\$12 00
COMMENCEMENT OF CABINET .....	12	6 25
DOUBLE HEAD—WASHINGTON AND JACKSON.....	10	4 00
SINGLE HEAD.....	10	4 00
(SET OF GOLD PROOF COINS of the year 1862.....)		\$43 00)

## FINE SILVER MEDALS.

(Payment to be made in Gold or Silver Coin.)

	Size.	Price.
CABINET MEDAL.....	37	\$5 00
PRESIDENCY RELINQUISHED.....	25	3 00
ALLEGIANCE MEDAL.....	18	1 12
TIME INCREASES HIS FAME.....	16	0 75
COMMENCEMENT OF CABINET.....	12	0 35
DOUBLE HEAD—WASHINGTON AND JACKSON.....	10	0 25
SINGLE HEAD.....	10	0 20
(SET OF SILVER AND CENT PROOF COINS of the year 1862.....)		\$3 00)

## COINS.

## CENT.

(Latin, *cen/sum*.) The one-hundredth part of a dollar. A coin of the United States, weighing seventy-two grains, and composed of eighty-eight per centum of copper, and twelve of nickel. *Act of Feb. 21, 1857, sect. 4.* (See Vol. 11, *Statutes at Large*, pp. 163, 164.)

Previous to the Act of Congress just cited, the cent was composed wholly of copper. By the Act of April 2, 1792 (*Stat. at Lar.*, vol. 1, p. 248), the weight of the cent was fixed at eleven penny-weights, or 264 grains; the half-cent in proportion. Afterwards, namely, on the 14th of January, 1793, it was reduced to 208 grains; the half-cent in proportion (*Stat. at Lar.*, vol. 1, p. 292). In 1796 (Jan. 26), by the proclamation of President Washington, who was empowered by law to do so (*Act of March 3, 1796, sect. 8, Stat. at Lar.*, vol. 1, p. 440), the cent was reduced in weight to 168 grains; the half-cent in proportion. It remained at this weight until the passage of the Act of Feb. 21, 1857. The same act directs that the coinage of half-cents shall cease. The first issue of cents from the national mint was in 1793, and has been continued every year since, except 1815. But in 1791 and 1792 some experimental pieces were struck, among which were the so called Washington cents of these years, now so much sought for by collectors of coins.

## HALF-CENT.

A copper coin of the United States. This coin was authorized by resolution of Congress, passed July 6, 1785, as follows:—"Resolved, That the smallest coin be of copper, of which two hundred shall pass for one dollar." It was first issued under the act of the 2d of April, 1792, by which act the weight of the coin was fixed at 104 grains. In 1796, it was reduced, by the proclamation of President Washington, under a law of that year, to 94 grains; at which rate it was continued to be coined until the passage of the act of Feb. 21, 1857, by which it was directed that the coinage of the half-cent shall cease. The first half-cents were issued in 1793, the last in 1857.

## DIME.

(Latin, *Decem*, ten.) A silver coin of the United States; value of ten cents, or one-tenth of the dollar. The act of 1792 provided for the coinage of "Dimes, each to be of the value of one-tenth of a dollar, or unit, and to contain thirty-seven grains and two-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or forty-one grains and three-fifth parts of a grain of standard silver" (*viz.*: 892.4 thousandths fine). See Act of April 2, 1792, sect. 9 (*Stat. at Lar.*, vol. 1, p. 248.) Dimes were first regularly issued from the mint in 1796. The standard fineness remained unchanged until 1837, when it was altered to nine-tenths,—nine parts to be of pure silver, and one of copper, the dime to weigh forty-one and one-fourth grains. Act of Jan. 18, 1837, Sections 8 and 9 (*Stat. at Lar.*, vol. 5, p. 137). The act of 1853 provided "That from and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two [three], the weight of the half-dollar, or piece of fifty cents, shall be one hundred and ninety-two grains, and the quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime shall be, respectively, one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight of said half-dollar." (*Act of Feb. 21, 1853, secs. 1 and 2, Stat. at Lar.*, vol. 10, p. 160.) The weight of the dime coined since the passage of the last-cited act, consequently, is 38.4 grains; and by the same act it is made a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars.

## HALF-DIME.

A silver coin of the United States, of the value of five-cents, or the one-twentieth part of a dollar. It weighs nineteen grains and two-tenths of a grain; equal to four-hundredths of an ounce Troy, and is of the fineness of nine hundred thousandths; nine hundred parts being pure silver, and one hundred parts copper. The fineness of the coin is prescribed by the 8th section of the general mint law, passed Jan. 18, 1837 (*Statutes at Large*, vol. 5, p. 137). The weight of the coin is fixed by the 1st section of the act of Feb. 21, 1853 (*Stat. at Lar.*, vol. 10, p. 160). The second section of this last-cited act directs that silver coins issued in con-

formity to that act shall be a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars. This provision applies to the half-dollar, and all silver coins below that denomination. The first coinage of half-dimes was in 1793. A few half "dimes," with a likeness of Mrs. Washington, the wife of the President, upon the obverse of the coin, were issued in 1792, but they were not of the regular coinage.

#### DOLLAR.

(From German *Thaler*.) 1. The money unit of the United States. Established under the Confederation by resolution of Congress, July 6, 1785. This was originally represented by a silver piece only; the coinage of which was authorized by the act of Congress of Aug. 8, 1786. The same act also established a decimal system of coinage and accounts (Laws of the United States, Bioren & Duane, vol. 1, p. 646). But the coinage was not effected until after the passage of the act of April 2, 1792, establishing a mint (Stat. at Lar., vol. 1, p. 246), and the first coinage of dollars commenced in 1794. The law last cited provided for the coinage of "dollars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, as the same was then current, and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure silver, or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver."

2. The Spanish dollar known to our legislation, was the dollar coined in Spanish America, north and south, which was abundant in our currency, in contradistinction to the dollar coined in Spain, which was rarely seen in the United States. The intrinsic value of the two coins was the same; but, as a general (not invariable) distinction, the American coinage bore *pillars*, and the Spanish an *escutcheon* or shield: all kinds bore the royal effigy.

3. The *milled dollar*, so called, is in contradistinction to the irregular, misshapen coinage nicknamed *cob*, which a century ago was executed in the Spanish-American provinces; chiefly Mexican. By the use of a milling machine the pieces were figured on the edge, and assumed a true circular form. The pillar dollar and the milled dollar were in effect the same in value, and, in general terms, the same coin; though there are pillar dollars ("cobs") which are not milled, and there are milled dollars (of Spain proper) which have no pillars.

4. The weight and fineness of the Spanish milled and pillar dollars is eight and one-half pieces to a Castilian mark, or  $417\frac{1}{2}$  grains Troy. The limitation of 415 grains in our law of 1806, April 10 (Stat. at Lar., vol. 2, p. 374), was to meet the loss by wear. The legal fineness of these dollars was ten dineros, twenty granos, equal to 902 $\frac{1}{2}$  thousandths; the actual fineness was somewhat variable, and always below. The Spanish dollar and all other foreign coins are ruled out by the act of Congress of Feb. 21, 1857 (Stat. at Lar., 1856-7, p. 163), they being no

longer a legal tender. But the statements herein given are useful for the sake of comparison; moreover, many contracts still in existence provide for payment (of ground-rents, for example) in Spanish milled or pillar dollars. The following terms, or their equivalent, are frequently used in agreements made about the close of the last and the beginning of the present century: "silver milled dollars, each dollar weighing 17 dwt. and 6 grains at least." This was equal to 414 grains. The standard fineness of United States silver coin from 1792 to 1836 was 1485 parts fine silver in 1664. Consequently, a piece or coin of 414 grains should contain  $369\frac{1}{100}$  grains pure silver. The market price of silver, based on the mint price, is now  $122\frac{1}{2}$  cents in gold per ounce of 480 grains standard, i.e. nine-tenths fine. This is equivalent to  $122\frac{1}{2}$  cents for 432 grains of pure silver. Then by the rule of proportion, as 432 is to  $122\frac{1}{2}$ , so is  $369\frac{1}{100}$  to (say)  $\$1.04\frac{77}{100}$ ; which is consequently the value of the silver dollar referred to, "each dollar weighing 17 dwt. and 6 grains at least."

5. By the act of January 18, 1837, Sect. 8 (Stat. at Lar., vol. 5, p. 137), the standard weight and fineness of the dollar of the United States was fixed as follows: "of one thousand parts by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal, and one hundred of alloy," the alloy to consist of copper; and it was further provided that the weight of the silver dollar shall be four hundred and twelve and a half grains ( $412\frac{1}{2}$ ).

6. The weight of the silver dollar has not been changed by subsequent legislation; but the proportionate weight of the lower denomination of silver coins has been diminished by the act of Feb. 21, 1853 (Stat. at Lar., 1852-3, p. 160). By this act the half-dollar (and the lower coins in proportion) is reduced in weight  $14\frac{1}{4}$  grains below the previous coinage; so that the silver dollar which was embraced in this act weighs  $28\frac{1}{2}$  grains more than two half-dollars. The silver dollar has, consequently, ceased to be current in the United States; but it continues to be coined to supply the demands of the West India trade and a local demand for cabinets, &c.

7. By the act of March 3, 1849, a *gold* dollar was authorized to be coined at the mint of the United States and the several branches thereof, conformably in all respects to the standard of gold coins now established by law, except that on the reverse of the piece the figure of the eagle shall be omitted. It is of the weight of 25.8 grains, and of the fineness of nine hundred thousandths.

8. The dollar of gold or of silver is a legal tender in the payment of debts to any amount.

#### HALF-DOLLAR.

A silver coin of the United States, of the value of fifty cents.

1. The act of Congress of April 2, 1792 (Sect. 9) provided for the coinage of half-dollars, each to be



of half the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain one hundred and eighty-five grains and ten-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or two hundred and eight grains of standard silver (Stat. at Lar., vol. 1, p. 318). Under this law the fineness of the silver coins of the United States was 892.4 thousandths of pure silver.

2. The weight and fineness of the silver coins were somewhat changed by the act of January 18, 1837 (Stat. at Lar., vol. 5, p. 137), the weight of the half-dollar being by this act fixed at  $206\frac{1}{4}$  grains, and the fineness at 900 thousandths; conforming, in respect to fineness, with the coinage of France and most other nations.

3. The weight of the half-dollar was reduced by the act of February 21, 1853 (Stat. at Lar., vol. 10, p. 160), to 192 grains, at which rate it continues to be issued,—the standard fineness remaining the same.

4. The half-dollars coined under the acts of 1792 and 1837 (1 and 2, as above) are a legal tender at their nominal value in payment of debts to any amount. Those coined since the passage of the act of February 21, 1853, are a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars (sect. 2). The silver coins struck in the year 1853, under this last-cited act, may be distinguished from the others of that year by the arrow-heads on the right and left of the date of the piece. In 1854, and subsequent years, the arrow-heads are omitted.

#### QUARTER-DOLLAR.

A silver coin of the United States, of the value of twenty-five cents.

2. Previous to the act of Feb. 21, 1853, c. 79 (Stat. at Lar., vol. 10, p. 160), the weight of the quarter-dollar was one hundred and three and one-eighth grains; but the coins struck since the passage of that act are of the weight of ninety-six grains. The fineness was not altered by the act cited; of one thousand parts, nine hundred are pure silver and one hundred alloy. Quarter-dollars issued before February, 1853, are a legal tender to any amount; those coined since that period are a legal tender in payment of debts for sums not exceeding five dollars.

*Vide* HALF-DOLLAR,—in which the change in the weight of silver coins is more fully noticed.

#### EAGLE.

A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars. It weighs two hundred and fifty-eight grains, of standard fineness; that is to say, of one thousand parts by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy, the alloy consisting of silver and copper. (For proportion of alloy in gold coins of the United States since 1863, see article HALF-EAGLE.) For all sums whatever the eagle is a legal tender of payment for ten dollars. (Act of Jan. 18, 1837, sect. 10, Stat. at Lar., vol. 5, p. 138.)

#### DOUBLE EAGLE.

A gold coin of the United States, of the value of twenty dollars or units. It is so called because it is twice the value of the eagle, and consequently weighs five hundred and sixteen grains of standard fineness, namely, nine hundred thousandths fine. It is a legal tender for twenty dollars to any amount. (Act of March 3, 1849, Stat. at Lar., vol. 6, p. 397.) The double eagle is the largest coin issued in the United States, and of greater value than any now issued in any other country, except the oban of Japan, which, however, partakes more of the character of a bar of gold than a coin. The first issue of the double eagle was made in 1849. *Vide* EAGLE; HALF-EAGLE.

#### HALF-EAGLE.

A gold coin of the United States, of the value of five dollars. The weight of the piece is one hundred and twenty-nine grains of standard fineness, namely, nine hundred thousandths of pure gold, and one hundred of alloy of silver and copper: "provided that the silver do not exceed one-half of the whole alloy." (Act of Jan. 18, 1837, Stat. at Lar., vol. 5, p. 136.) As the proportion of silver and copper is not fixed by law further than to prescribe that the silver therein shall not exceed fifty in every thousand parts, the proportion was made the subject of a special instruction by Mr. Snowden, the late Director of the Mint, as follows:—

"As it is highly important to secure uniformity in our gold coinage, all deposits of native gold, or gold not previously refined, should be assayed for silver, without exception, and refined to from 990 to 993, say averaging 991 as near as may be. When any of the deposits prove to be 990, or finer, they should be reserved to be mixed with the refined gold. The gold coin of the Mint and its branches will then be nearly thus: gold, 900; silver, 8; copper, 92; and thus a greater uniformity of color will be attained than was heretofore accomplished."

The instructions on this point were prescribed by the Director in September, 1853. *Mint Pamphlet*; "Instructions relative to the Business of the Mint," p. 14.

For all sums whatever the half-eagle is a legal tender of payment of five dollars. (Sect. 10, act of Congress above cited, p. 138.) The first issues of this coin at the Mint of the United States were in 1795.

#### QUARTER-EAGLE.

A gold coin of the United States, of the value of two dollars and fifty cents.

2. It weighs sixty-four and a half grains. Of one thousand parts by weight, nine hundred are of pure metal, and one hundred of alloy. The quarter-eagle is a legal tender, according to its nominal value, for any sum whatever. (Act of Jan. 18, 1837, secs. 8 and 10, Stat. at Lar., vol. 5, p. 136.) *Vide* HALF-EAGLE.

**THREE-DOLLAR GOLD COIN.**

The three-dollar piece was authorized by the 7th sect. of the act of Feb. 21, 1853 (Stat. at Lar., vol. 10). It is of the same fineness as the other gold coins of the United States. The weight of the coin is 77.4 grains. The devices upon this coin, and the gold dollar also, are not authoritatively fixed by act of Congress, as is the case with all the other gold coins of the United States; and hence greater latitude was allowed to the Treasury department and the officers of the Mint in fixing these devices. The obverse of the piece presents an ideal head, emblematic of America, enclosed within the national legend; on the reverse is a wreath composed of wheat, cotton, corn, and tobacco, the staple productions of the United States; within the wreath the value and date of the coin are given. It is a beautiful coin; but the demand for it never has been great, owing chiefly to the fact that it does not harmonize with the customs of our people, and never was a favorite with our banks and moneyed institutions, because they prefer to pay in sums of five and ten or one hundred dollars. People are accustomed to use the eagle, and the half and quarter eagle, in like manner as they are familiar with the dollar, the half and the quarter dollar.

The three-dollar piece is a legal tender in payments of any amount.

**LEGAL TENDER COINS.**

1. All the gold coins of the United States, according to their nominal value, for all sums whatever.

2. The silver dollar of the United States is a legal tender for all sums whatever.

3. The silver coins below the denomination of the dollar, coined prior to 1854, are a legal tender in payment of any sum whatever.

4. The silver coins below the dollar, of the date of 1854 and of subsequent years, are a legal tender in sums not exceeding five dollars.

5. The three-cent silver coins of the date of 1851, 1852, and 1853 are a tender in sums not exceeding thirty cents. Those of subsequent dates are a tender in sums not exceeding five dollars.

6. The cent is not a legal tender.

7. The laws at one time in force making certain foreign coins a legal tender were repealed by the act of Feb. 21, 1857, sect. 3 (Stat. at Lar., vol. 11, p. 163.) No foreign coins are now a legal tender.

8. By recent legislation, treasury notes have been issued which are a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. (Act of Congress of May 23, 1862.)

9. A postage currency has also been authorized, which is receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars. They are not, however, a legal tender in payment of private debts. (Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862.)

**Foreign Coins.**

Coins issued by the authority of a foreign government.

1. There were several acts of Congress passed which rendered certain foreign gold and silver coins a legal tender in payment of debts upon certain prescribed conditions as to fineness and weight. In making a report in 1854 on this subject, the late Director of the Mint, Mr. Snowden, suggested that there was no propriety or necessity for legalizing the circulation of the coins of other countries, and that in no other nation, except in the case of some colonies, was this mixture of currencies admitted by law, either on the score of courtesy or convenience; and he recommended that if the laws which legalize foreign coins should be repealed, that it would be proper to require an annual assay report upon the weight and fineness of such foreign coins as frequently reach our shores, with a view to settle and determine their marketable value. (Ex. Doc. No. 68, 33d Cong., 1st Session.) This suggestion was subsequently repeated, and finally led to the passage of the act of Feb. 21, 1857 (Stat. at Lar., vol. 11, p. 163), the third section of which is as follows:—That all former acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold or silver coins, and declaring the same a legal tender in payment for debts, are repealed; but it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to cause assays to be made from time to time of such foreign coins as may be known to our commerce, to determine their average weight, fineness, and value, and to embrace in his annual report a statement of the results thereof. The following statement accompanies the last annual report of the Director of the Mint, and was made in pursuance of the law above cited.

***A Statement of the Weight, Fineness, and Value of Foreign Gold and Silver Coins.*****EXPLANATORY REMARKS.** (See pp. 182-2.)

The first column embraces the names of the countries where the coins are issued. The second contains the names of the coins only, the principal denominations being given. The other sizes are proportional, and, when this is not the case, the deviation is stated.

The third column expresses the weight of a single piece in fractions of the troy ounce, carried to the thousandth and, in a few cases, to the ten-thousandth of an ounce. This method is preferable to expressing the weight in grains for commercial purposes, and corresponds better with the terms of the Mint. It may be readily transferred to weight in grains by the following rule: remove the decimal point; from one-half deduct four per cent., and the remainder will be grains.

The fourth column expresses the fineness in thousandths, i.e. the number of parts of pure gold or silver in one thousand parts of the coin.

The fifth and sixth columns of the first table

express the valuation of gold. In the fifth is shown the value, as compared with the legal content or amount of fine gold in our coin. In the sixth is shown the value as paid at the Mint after the uniform deduction of one-half of one per cent. The former is the value for any other purposes than re-coinage, and especially for the purpose of comparison; the latter is the value in exchange for our coins at the Mint.

For the silver there is no fixed legal valuation, the law providing for shifting the price according to the conditions of demand and supply. The present price of standard silver is  $122\frac{1}{2}$  cents per ounce, at which rate the values in the fifth column of the second table are calculated.

2. The pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar, and of the Mexican dollar, are receivable at the Treasury of the United States and its several offices, and at the several post-offices and land offices, at the rates of valuation following, that is to say: the fourth of a dollar, or piece of two reals, at twenty cents; the eighth of a dollar, or piece of one real, at ten cents; and the sixteenth of a dollar, or half-real, at five cents. (Act of Feb. 21, 1857, sect. 1.)

*The value of foreign money of account at the custom-houses of the United States.*

3. In the computation of the value of such moneys of account, the thaler of Prussia shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of sixty-eight and one-half cents; the mil-reis of Portugal shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of one hundred and twelve cents; the rix-dollar of Bremen shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of seventy-eight and three-quarter cents; the thaler of Bremen, of seventy-two grotes, shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of seventy-one cents; that the mil-reis of Madeira shall be deemed and

taken to be of the value of one hundred cents: the mil-reis of the Azores shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of eighty-three and one-third cents; the marc-banco of Hamburg shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of thirty-five cents; the rouble of Russia shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of seventy-five cents; the rupee of British India shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of forty-four and one-half cents; and all former laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. (Act of March 3, 1843, c. 92.)

The following further enactment has been made on this subject:—That in all computations at the custom-houses, the foreign coins and moneys of account herein specified shall be estimated as follows, to wit: The specie dollar of Sweden and Norway at one hundred and six cents. The specie dollar of Denmark at one hundred and five cents. The thaler of Prussia and of the northern states of Germany, at sixty-nine cents. The florin of the southern states of Germany, at forty cents. The florin of the Austrian empire and of the city of Augsburg, at forty-eight and one-half cents. The lira of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and the lira of Tuscany, at sixteen cents. The franc of France and of Belgium, and the lira of Sardinia, at eighteen cents six mills. The ducat of Naples, at eighty cents. The ounce of Sicily, at two dollars and forty cents. The pound of the British provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Canada, at four dollars. And all laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. (Act of May 22, 1846.)

4. It is required that all foreign gold and silver coins which shall be received in payment for moneys due to the United States shall be sent to the Mint, and be coined anew in conformity to the act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States. (Act of Feb. 9, 1793, sect. 3.)

VALUE OF FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COIN IN THE MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared by the Director of the United States Mint, September, 1862.

GOLD COINS.

Country.	Denomination.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.	Value after deduction.
		<i>Oz. dec.</i>	<i>Thous.</i>		
Australia .....	Pound of 1852 .....	0.281	916.5	\$6 32.37	\$5 29.71
Do. ....	Sovereign, 1855-60.....	0.256.5	918	4 85.58	4 83.16
Austria .....	Ducat .....	0.112	986	2 28.28	2 27.04
Do. ....	Sovereign .....	0.363	900	6 73.35	6 71.98
Do. ....	New union crown (assumed)...	0.357	900	6 64.19	6 60.87
Belgium.....	Twenty-five francs.....	0.254	899	4 72.08	4 69.67
Bolivia .....	Doubloon.....	0.867	870	15 59.25	15 51.46
Brazil .....	Twenty milreis.....	0.575	917.5	10 90.57	10 85.12
Central America ...	Two escudos.....	0.209	863.5	3 68.75	3 66.91
Chili.....	Old doubloon.....	0.867	870	15 59.26	15 51.47
Do. ....	Ten pesos.....	0.492	900	9 15.35	9 10.78
Denmark .....	Ten thaler.....	0.427	895	7 90.01	7 86.06
Ecuador.....	Four escudos.....	0.433	844	7 55.46	7 51.69
England .....	Pound or sovereign, new.....	0.256.7	916.5	4 86.34	4 83.91
Do. ....	Pound or sovereign, average...	0.256	915.5	4 84.48	4 82.06
France .....	Twenty francs, new.....	0.207.5	899.5	3 85.83	3 83.91
Do. ....	Twenty francs, average.....	0.207	899	3 84.69	3 82.77
Germany, north.....	Ten thaler.....	0.427	895	7 90.01	7 86.06
Do. ....	Ten thaler, Prussian.....	0.427	903	7 97.07	7 93.09
Do. ....	Krone (crown).....	0.357	900	6 64.20	6 60.88
Do. south.....	Ducat .....	0.112	986	2 28.28	2 27.14
Greece .....	Twenty drachms.....	0.185	900	3 44.19	3 42.47
Hindustan .....	Mohur .....	0.374	916	7 08.18	7 04.64
Italy .....	Twenty lire.....	0.207	898	3 84.26	3 82.34
Japan.....	Old cobang.....	0.362	568	4 44.	4 41.8
Do. ....	New cobang.....	0.289	572	3 57.6	3 55.8
Mexico .....	Doubloon, average.....	0.867.5	866	15 52.98	15 45.22
Do. ....	Doubloon, new.....	0.867.5	870.5	15 61.05	15 53.25
Naples.....	Six ducati, new.....	0.245	996	5 04.43	5 01.91
Netherlands.....	Ten guilders.....	0.215	899	3 99.56	3 97.57
New Grenada.....	Old doubloon, Bogota .....	0.868	870	15 61.06	15 53.26
Do. ....	Old doubloon, Popayan.....	0.867	858	15 37.75	15 30.07
Do. ....	Ten pesos, new.....	0.525	891.5	9 67.51	9 62.68
Peru .....	Old doubloon .....	0.867	868	15 55.67	15 47.90
Portugal .....	Gold crown.....	0.308	912	5 80.66	5 77.76
Prussia.....	New union crown (assumed)...	0.357	900	6 64.19	6 60.87
Rome.....	2½ scudi, new.....	0.140	900	2 60.47	2 59.17
Russia .....	Five roubles.....	0.210	916	3 97.64	3 95.66
Spain .....	100 reals.....	0.268	896	4 96.39	4 93.91
Do. ....	80 reals .....	0.215	869.5	3 86.44	3 84.51
Sweden .....	Ducat .....	0.111	975	2 23.72	2 22.61
Tunis.....	25 plastres.....	0.161	900	2 99.54	2 98.05
Turkey.....	100 plastres.....	0.231	915	4 36.93	4 34.75
Tuscany.....	Sequin .....	0.112	999	2 31.29	2 30.14

SILVER COINS.

Country.	Denomination.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.
		<i>Oz. dec.</i>	<i>Thous.</i>	
Austria .....	Old rix dollar.....	0.902	833	\$1 02.27
Do. ....	Old scudo.....	0.836	902	1 02.64
Do. ....	Florin before 1858.....	0.451	833	51.14
Do. ....	New union dollar .....	0.596	900	73.01
Belgium .....	Five francs .....	0.803	897	98.04
Bolivia.....	New dollar.....	0.643	903.5	79.07
Do. ....	Half dollar .....	0.482	667	39.22
Brazil .....	Double milreis.....	0.820	918.5	1 02.53
Canada .....	Twenty cents.....	0.150	925	18.87
Central America.....	Dollar.....	0.866	850	1 00.19
Chili.....	Old dollar.....	0.864	908	1 06.79
Do. ....	New dollar.....	0.891	900.5	98.17
Denmark .....	Two rigsdaler.....	0.927	877	1 10.65
England .....	Shilling, new .....	0.182.5	924.5	22.96

SILVER COINS.—Continued.

Country.	Denomination.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.
		<i>Gr. dec.</i>	<i>Thous.</i>	
England.....	Shilling, average.....	0.178	925	22.41
France.....	Five francs, average.....	0.800	900	98.00
Germany, north.....	Thaler before 1857.....	0.712	750	72.67
Do.....	New thaler.....	0.506	900	72.80
Germany, south.....	Florin before 1857.....	0.340	900	41.66
Do.....	New florin (assumed).....	0.340	900	41.66
Greece.....	Five drachms.....	0.719	900	48.08
Hindustan.....	Rupce.....	0.874	916	46.62
Japan.....	Itzebu.....	0.279	901	37.63
Do.....	New itzebu.....	0.279	900	33.80
Mexico.....	Dollar, new.....	0.867.5	900	1 06.02
Do.....	Dollar, average.....	0.866	901	1 06.20
Naples.....	Scudo.....	0.844	830	95.34
Netherlands.....	2½ guild.....	0.804	914	1 03.57
Norway.....	Specie daler.....	0.927	877	1 10.65
New Grenada.....	Dollar of 1857.....	0.808	806	97.92
Peru.....	Old dollar.....	0.808	901	1 06.20
Do.....	Dollar of 1858.....	0.706	900	94.77
Do.....	Half dollar 1835-'38.....	0.433	650	38.31
Prussia.....	Thaler before 1857.....	0.712	750	72.68
Do.....	New thaler.....	0.506	900	72.80
Rome.....	Scudo.....	0.864	900	1 05.84
Russia.....	Rouble.....	0.867	875	79.44
Sardinia.....	Five lire.....	0.800	806	98.00
Spain.....	New pistareen.....	0.166	830	20.31
Sweden.....	Rix dollar.....	1.092	750	1 11.48
Switzerland.....	Two francs.....	0.323	900	39.52
Tunis.....	Five piastres.....	0.511	808.5	61.40
Turkey.....	Twenty piastres.....	0.770	830	86.98
Tuscany.....	Florin.....	0.230	925	27.70
Marie-Theresa.....	Dollar, 1780.....	0.886	828	1 02.12

V. POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

(Corrected at the Post-Office Department, Nov. 1, 1862.)

Names and Offices.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
MONTGOMERY BLAIR, <i>Postmaster-General</i> .....	Maryland .....	\$8,000
ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, <i>First Assistant Postmaster-General</i> .....	Wisconsin .....	3,000
GEORGE W. MCLELLAN, <i>Second Assistant Postmaster-General</i> .....	Massachusetts .....	3,000
ALEXANDER N. ZEVELY, <i>Third Assistant Postmaster-General</i> .....	North Carolina.....	3,000
WILLIAM A. BRYAN, <i>Chief Clerk, Inspection Office</i> .....	Virginia.....	2,200

Clerks.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER, <i>Principal Clerk, Appointment Office</i> .....	New York.....	1,800
ESEN L. CHILDS, <i>Principal Clerk, Contract Office</i> .....	New Hampshire.....	1,800
C. F. McDONALD, <i>Principal Clerk, Finance Office</i> .....	Massachusetts.....	1,800
ROBERT K. SCOTT, <i>Principal Clerk, Inspection Office</i> .....	Pennsylvania.....	1,800
HENRY A. BURR, <i>Topographer</i> .....	Connecticut .....	1,800
JAMES S. HALLOWELL, <i>Disbursing Clerk and Sup't of P.O. Building</i> .....	Maryland.....	2,000

ORGANIZATION OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The management of the Post-Office Department is assigned by the Constitution and laws to the Postmaster-General.

The *Appointment Office*, at the head of which is the First Assistant Postmaster-General, attends to the establishment and discontinuance of post-offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters, and route and local agents, and the giving of instructions to postmasters. It provides them with marking and rating stamps and letter-balances. It provides blanks and stationery for the use of the department; and superintends the several agencies established for supplying postmasters with blanks. It has the supervision of the ocean-mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

The *Contract Office*, at the head of which is the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, arranges the mail service, and places the same under contract; corresponds and acts respecting the trips, conveyance, departures and arrivals on all the routes, the course of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of distribution, and the regulations for the government of the domestic mail service. It prepares the advertisements, receives the 'bids, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail-lettings, the adjustment and execution of the contracts; applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrangement, and the appointment of mail messengers. All claims for transportation service not under contract are to be recognized by the Contract Office, as authority for the proper credits, at the Auditor's Office. Postmasters at the ends of routes receive from it the statement of mail arrangements prescribed for the respective routes. It reports weekly to the Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting accounts for mail transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports of the mail lettings, giving a statement of each bid; also of the contracts made, the new service origi-

nated, the curtailments ordered, and the additional allowances granted within the year.

The *Finance Office*, the head of which is the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, supervises the financial business of the department, not devolved by law upon the Auditor, embracing accounts with the draft offices and other depositaries of the department, the issuing of warrants and drafts in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors and other persons, the supervision of the accounts of officers under order to deposit their quarterly balances at designated points, and the superintendence of the rendition by postmasters of their quarterly returns of postages. It has charge of the dead-letter office, of the issuing of postage-stamps and stamped envelopes for the prepayment of postage, and of the accounts connected therewith.

To the Third Assistant Postmaster-General all postmasters should direct their quarterly returns of postage; those at draft offices, their letters reporting quarterly the net proceeds of their offices; and those at depositing offices, their certificates of deposit; to him should also be directed the weekly and monthly returns of the depositaries of the department, as well as all applications and receipts for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

To the *Inspection Office*, the head of which is the Chief Clerk, is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, and reports of mail failures; of noting the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the action of the Postmaster-General; furnishing blanks for mail registers, and reports of mail failures; providing and sending out mail-bags and mail-locks and keys; the suppression of all cases of mail depredation, of violation of law by private expresses, or by the forging or illegal use of postage-stamps.

## POSTMASTERS IN THOSE TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES WHERE THE COMPENSATION EXCEEDS \$500.

[Corrected at the Post-Office Department, November 20, 1862.]

Town.	Postmaster.	Compensation.	Town.	Postmaster.	Compensation.
<i>Maine.</i>			Amesbury.....	David Batchelder.....	\$686
Auburn.....	Silvester Oakes.....	\$690	Amherst.....	L. M. Boltwood.....	1,047
Augusta.....	J. A. Bicknell.....	2,000	Andover.....	Samuel Raymond.....	1,338
Bangor.....	Jason Weeks.....	2,000	Attleborough.....	N. C. Luther.....	520
Bath.....	Charles T. Greenleaf.....	2,000	Barre.....	A. T. Wilson.....	606
Belfast.....	Hiram Chase.....	1,292	Beverly.....	T. A. Morgan.....	747
Biddeford.....	L. O. Cowan.....	1,842	Blackstone.....	S. H. Benson.....	637
Brunswick.....	B. G. Deunison.....	1,364	Boston.....	J. G. Palfrey.....	2,000
Bucksport.....	A. L. Skinner.....	646	Bridgewater.....	Lewis Holmes.....	717
Calais.....	D. B. Barnard.....	2,000	Cambridge.....	George M. Osgood.....	1,971
Eastport.....	C. C. Norton.....	1,153	Cambridgeport.....	John McDuffie.....	1,321
Ellsworth.....	L. D. Jordan.....	908	Canton.....	R. C. Wood.....	506
Gardiner.....	John Berry.....	1,275	Charlestown.....	William H. De Costa.....	1,994
Hallowell.....	Thomas Hovey.....	879	Chelsea.....	H. P. Burrill.....	1,665
Houlton.....	L. O. Putnam.....	558	Chicopee.....	J. C. Havens.....	1,244
Lewiston.....	J. P. Fessenden.....	1,993	Chicopee Falls.....	Albert McFarland.....	513
Machias.....	William Ingles.....	514	Clinton.....	E. K. Gibbs.....	915
New Castle.....	Joseph Brown.....	577	Concord.....	Albert Stacey.....	587
Portland.....	Andrew T. Dole.....	2,000	Danvers.....	S. D. Shattuck.....	574
Richmond.....	J. T. Robinson.....	560	Dedham.....	A. B. Galucia.....	788
Rockland.....	M. C. Andrews.....	1,440	East Cambridge.....	N. K. Noble.....	1,087
Saco.....	J. M. Deering.....	1,253	East Hampton.....	J. H. Bardwell.....	636
South Berwick.....	Dennis Ferguson.....	518	Fair Haven.....	J. T. Butrick.....	560
Thomaston.....	E. W. Robinson.....	898	Fall River.....	Edwin Shaw.....	2,000
Waldoborough.....	Luther Webb.....	512	Fitchburg.....	T. K. Ware.....	1,882
Waterville.....	C. R. McFadden.....	1,030	Foxborough.....	J. E. Carpenter.....	592
Winthrop.....	Charles Morrill.....	504	Gloucester.....	W. H. Haskell.....	1,378
Wiscasset.....	J. W. Taggart.....	574	Great Barrington.....	Isaac Seeley.....	928
Yarmouth.....	O. B. Pratt.....	520	Greenfield.....	Lewis Merriam.....	1,528
<i>New Hampshire.</i>			Groton Junction.....	G. H. Brown.....	756
Claremont.....	C. O. Eastman.....	1,181	Haverhill.....	E. P. Hill.....	1,982
Concord.....	Robert N. Corning.....	2,000	Holyoke.....	Asa O. Colby.....	1,250
Dover.....	Nathaniel Low, Jr.....	1,462	Jamaica Plain.....	M. T. Robinson.....	571
Exeter.....	W. B. Morrill.....	1,084	Lawrence.....	George S. Merrill.....	2,000
Franklin.....	James Colburn.....	516	Lee.....	Nathan Gibbs.....	911
Great Falls.....	John S. Haines, Jr.....	1,228	Lenox.....	George Wells.....	519
Hanover.....	Israel O. Dewey.....	988	Leominster.....	Charles H. Colburn.....	608
Keene.....	Thos. E. Hatch.....	1,427	Lowell.....	John A. Goodwin.....	2,000
Laconia.....	Joseph E. Odlin.....	693	Lynn.....	George H. Chase.....	2,000
Lebanon.....	E. J. Durant.....	564	Malden.....	Edward W. Green.....	530
Manchester.....	D. J. Clarke.....	2,000	Marblehead.....	S. P. Hathaway, Jr.....	845
Milford.....	Edward Lovejoy.....	594	Marlborough.....	Hollis Loring.....	572
Nashua.....	Alvin Beard.....	2,000	Medford.....	George Harvey.....	790
New Market.....	J. F. Garland.....	509	Middleborough.....	A. L. Tinkham.....	803
Newport.....	Mrs. S. M. Watkins.....	514	Milford.....	Adam Hunt.....	1,290
Portsmouth.....	Jos. P. Morse.....	2,000	Millbury.....	S. Farnsworth, Jr.....	583
<i>Vermont.</i>			Monson.....	Elmer B. Miles.....	596
Bradford.....	George Prichard.....	597	Nantucket.....	Andrew Whitney.....	1,436
Brattleborough.....	Daniel Kellogg, Jr.....	1,700	Natick.....	George W. Pierce.....	660
Burlington.....	George G. Benedict.....	2,000	New Bedford.....	C. W. Chapman.....	2,000
Castleton.....	William Moulton.....	608	Newburyport.....	N. A. Moulton.....	2,000
Fairhaven.....	Harris Whipple.....	505	Newton.....	Samuel Chism.....	508
Island Pond.....	J. W. Davis.....	597	North Adams.....	Edwin Rogers.....	1,016
Middlebury.....	Justus Cobb.....	901	Northampton.....	L. W. Joy.....	2,000
Montpelier.....	J. G. French.....	1,909	North Bridgewater.....	Henry French.....	857
Northfield.....	Roswell Dewey.....	655	North Brookfield.....	W. H. Beecher.....	515
North Thetford.....	W. W. Barnes.....	509	Palmer.....	Cyrus Knox.....	602
Rutland.....	M. G. Everts.....	1,668	Pittsfield.....	Henry Chickering.....	2,000
Saint Albans.....	Myron Buck.....	1,160	Plymouth.....	Charles A. S. Perkins.....	1,127
Saint Johnsbury.....	Emerson Hall.....	1,084	Provincetown.....	J. E. Bowly.....	531
Springfield.....	F. W. Porter.....	676	Quincy.....	George L. Gill.....	801
Vergennes.....	G. W. Grandey.....	639	Roxbury.....	John Backup.....	2,000
Waterbury.....	N. K. Brown.....	543	Salem.....	Jno. Chaparan.....	2,000
Windsor.....	A. G. Hatch.....	754	Sandwich.....	Frederic S. Pope.....	542
Woodstock.....	L. O. Greene.....	876	Shelburne Falls.....	Alfred Bowen.....	611
<i>Massachusetts.</i>			South Danvers.....	Fitch Poole.....	872
Adams.....	W. G. Farnsworth.....	555	South Hadley.....	G. M. Smith.....	609
			South Reading.....	Samuel Kingman.....	572
			Springfield.....	William Stowe.....	2,000
			Stockbridge.....	Nathaniel A. Waters.....	535



Town.	Postmaster.	Compensation.
Taunton.....	J. E. Wilbur.....	\$2,000
Ware .....	Addison Sanford.....	750
Waltham .....	Newell Sherman.....	1,092
Warren.....	J. F. Hitchcock.....	571
Webster.....	A. E. Day.....	764
Westborough.....	Josiah Childs.....	585
Westfield.....	Jasper R. Rand.....	1,461
Williamstown.....	C. R. Taft.....	639
Winchendon.....	Edwin S. Merrill.....	746
Woburn .....	Nathan Wyman.....	847
Worcester.....	John M. Earle.....	2,000

*Rhode Island.*

Bristol.....	Thomas J. Thurston.....	956
East Greenwich .....	Bowen Vaughan.....	626
Newport .....	Thomas Coggeshall.....	2,000
Pawtucket .....	C. E. Chickering.....	1,696
Providence.....	W. C. Simmons.....	2,000
Warren .....	George H. Surgens.....	658
Westerley .....	E. B. Pendleton.....	948
Woonsocket Falls .....	John Burnham.....	1,209

*Connecticut.*

Ansonia .....	George Bristol.....	773
Bridgeport.....	F. W. Smith, Jr.....	2,000
Bristol.....	S. M. Sutliff.....	639
Danbury.....	Edward A. Brown.....	1,401
Derby .....	R. C. Naramore.....	1,155
Fair Haven.....	Smith G. Tuttle.....	636
Hartford .....	E. S. Cleveland.....	2,000
Litchfield.....	Riverius Marsh.....	753
Meriden .....	Asahel H. Curtis.....	848
Middletown .....	A. B. Calef.....	2,000
Naugatuck.....	L. S. Spencer.....	590
New Britain.....	Walter Gladden.....	1,543
New Haven.....	N. D. Sperry.....	2,000
New London.....	J. W. Eggleston.....	2,000
New Milford.....	Henry Merwin.....	597
Norwalk .....	Charles Olmstead.....	1,139
Norwich .....	H. H. Starkweather.....	2,000
Rockville .....	Andrew W. Tracy.....	730
Stamford .....	T. J. Daskam.....	1,362
Stonington .....	Franklin Williams.....	686
Stratford .....	C. B. Curtis.....	507
Thompsonville.....	John Houston.....	524
Wallingford.....	J. B. Pomeroy.....	606
Waterbury .....	Calvin H. Carter.....	2,000
West Killingly.....	Sylvanus Gleason.....	578
West Meriden.....	George W. Rogers.....	1,428
Westport.....	E. M. Lees.....	557
West Winsted.....	William G. Coe.....	883
Willimantic.....	James Walden.....	743
Wolcottville .....	Joseph F. Calhoun.....	508

*New York.*

Adams.....	Nelson Green.....	588
Addison .....	John N. Brown.....	536
Albany .....	George Dawson.....	2,000
Albion .....	C. A. Harrington.....	1,481
Amsterdam .....	Almarin Young.....	915
Auburn.....	William Allen.....	2,000
Ballston.....	Moses L. Williams.....	1,036
Batavia .....	George Bowen.....	1,749
Bath.....	G. S. Ellas.....	1,154
Binghamton.....	William Stuart.....	1,923
Booneville.....	J. M. Lewis.....	624
Brockport .....	James W. Adams.....	962
Brooklyn.....	G. B. Lincoln.....	2,000
Buffalo.....	A. M. Clapp.....	2,000
Camden .....	Albert Bickford.....	542
Canajoharie.....	A. N. Van Alstine.....	623
Canandaigua .....	A. G. Murray.....	1,860
Canastota .....	N. P. Chapman.....	523

Town.	Postmaster.	Compensation.
Canton .....	S. P. Remington.....	\$590
Cape Vincent.....	Zebulon Converse.....	951
Carthage .....	Eugene West.....	512
Catskill.....	Egbert Lineburgh.....	1,170
Cazenovia .....	Seneca Lake.....	1,009
Cherry Valley.....	William Hall.....	532
Clifton Springs.....	A. J. Hanna.....	562
Clinton .....	M. S. Wood.....	1,097
Clyde.....	James Chapman.....	873
Cohoes.....	I. W. Chesebro.....	1,134
Cold Spring.....	Henry Jaycox.....	612
Cooperstown .....	E. S. Coffin.....	1,072
Corning .....	C. H. Thompson.....	1,261
Cortland Village.....	H. A. Jarvis.....	948
Coxsackie.....	Samuel King.....	624
Cuba.....	Marvin J. Green.....	663
Dansville.....	O. B. Maxwell.....	1,322
Delhi.....	G. B. Cannon.....	701
Deposit .....	Lucius P. Allen.....	561
Dunkirk .....	R. L. Carey.....	1,313
East Randolph .....	Enoch Holdridge.....	514
Ellenville.....	Albert Corbin.....	532
Elmira .....	D. F. Pickering.....	2,000
Flushing.....	Charles Lever.....	1,580
Fort Edward.....	D. S. Carswell.....	796
Fort Plain.....	Alfred Cary.....	897
Fredonia.....	Willard McKinstry.....	1,045
Fulton.....	A. C. Livingston.....	1,224
Geneseo.....	Alanson Lapham.....	836
Geneva .....	William Johnson.....	2,000
Glen's Falls.....	J. L. Kenworthy.....	1,293
Gloversville.....	E. L. Burton.....	684
Goshen .....	Charles T. Jackson.....	893
Gouverneur.....	S. B. Van Duzee.....	601
Greenpoint.....	Charles McCartie.....	581
Greenwich.....	Moses White.....	522
Haerlem .....	W. E. Pabor.....	948
Hamilton.....	G. F. Burr.....	954
Havanna.....	Charles Harris.....	679
Homer .....	Geo. J. J. Barber.....	541
Hornellsville .....	E. G. Durfy.....	772
Hudson.....	J. G. Palen.....	2,000
Ithaca .....	John H. Selkreg.....	1,756
Jamaica .....	Charles Welling.....	575
Jamestown.....	R. V. Cunningham.....	1,147
Johnstown .....	William B. Conrie.....	567
Jordan .....	W. C. Rodgers.....	505
Keeseville .....	Willis Mould.....	714
Kingston .....	C. S. Clay.....	1,448
Lansingburgh .....	E. P. Pickett.....	967
Le Roy.....	David R. Bacon.....	1,275
Lima.....	Ira Godfrey.....	762
Little Falls.....	W. M. Dorr.....	1,872
Lockport .....	Isaac Marsh.....	2,067
Lowville.....	A. K. Hodden.....	716
Lyons.....	John Hano.....	1,264
Malone .....	Calvin Skinner.....	997
Middletown.....	J. B. Hallock.....	1,357
Mohawk .....	C. Devendorf.....	582
Monticello.....	John Waller, Jr.....	
Morrisania .....	James Byfield.....	548
Mount Morris.....	Philo Thomson.....	676
Newark .....	Elias W. Ford.....	749
Newburgh .....	Ezra Farrington.....	2,000
New Rochelle.....	Albert Badeau.....	513
New York.....	Abram Wakeman.....	2,060
Niagara Falls.....	W. F. Evans.....	1,191
Norwich .....	Harmon Bennett.....	1,045
Ogdensburgh.....	Robert Atcheson.....	2,000
Olean .....	R. L. Page.....	766
Oneida .....	Ephraim Beck.....	919
Oswego .....	Henry Fitzhugh.....	2,000
Oyld .....	James Van Horn.....	523

Town.	Postmaster.	Compensation.	Town.	Postmaster.	Compensation.
Owego.....	Charles Stebbins.....	\$1,071	Frankford.....	Wm. W. Axo.....	\$758
Oxford.....	James W. Glover.....	650	Franklin.....	Mrs. S. Webber.....	800
Palmyra.....	W. H. Southwick.....	1,055	Germanatown.....	Hillory Krickbaum.....	1,366
Peekskill.....	Hackaliah B. Strang... 1,320		Gettysburg.....	David A. Buehler.....	801
Peen Yan.....	Gilbert Sherer.....	1,521	Greensburg.....	Hugh Arters.....	621
Perry.....	Jason Lathrop.....	611	Harrisburg.....	G. W. Bergner.....	2,000
Phelps.....	R. M. Green.....	626	Holidaysburg.....	James Bingham.....	1,170
Plattsburg.....	Levi Platt.....	1,201	Honedale.....	Ralph L. Briggs.....	1,107
Port Chester.....	Eli Curtis.....	620	Huntingdon.....	George A. Steel.....	1,037
Port Jervis.....	A. B. Goodale.....	784	Indiana.....	R. C. Taylor.....	548
Potdam.....	John G. Hopkins.....	1,034	Jersey Shore.....	Thomas Calvert, Jr.....	504
Poughkeepsie.....	A. Van Kleeck.....	2,000	Johnstown.....	Isaac E. Chandler.....	1,370
Pulaski.....	John B. Watson.....	529	Kensington.....	(Office discontinued).	
Rhinebeck.....	John M. Kesse.....	664	Kittaning.....	J. E. Stevenson.....	550
Rochester.....	S. W. Updike.....	2,000	Lancaster.....	John J. Cochran.....	2,000
Rome.....	E. H. Shelley.....	2,000	Lebanon.....	Mrs. C. Bibighaus.....	1,027
Rondout.....	Rensselaer Aclty.....	1,343	Lewisburg.....	G. W. Forrest.....	1,125
Rouse's Point.....	T. H. Slingsby.....	512	Lewistown.....	Samuel Comfort.....	1,143
Sag Harbor.....	P. R. Jennings.....	744	Lockhaven.....	A. M. Coe.....	1,106
Salem.....	Archibald Robertson....	626	Manayunk.....	William Dawson.....	547
Saratoga Springs.....	W. M. Potter.....	2,000	Mauch Chunk.....	Jane F. Righter.....	945
Saugerties.....	T. S. Dawes.....	772	Meadville.....	Clinton Cullum.....	1,524
Schenectady.....	J. W. Veeder.....	2,000	Mechanicsburg.....	George W. Wilson.....	677
Seneca Falls.....	Isaac Fuller.....	1,920	Mercer.....	William D. Bell.....	500
Sing Sing.....	Reuben Quimby.....	1,126	Middletown.....	Walter H. Kendig.....	506
Skaneateles.....	Horace Hazen.....	775	Milton.....	George Lawrence.....	735
Suspension Bridge.....	W. H. Wallace.....	2,205	Minersville.....	Thomas T. Davis.....	822
Syracuse.....	Patrick H. Agan.....	2,000	Montrose.....	D. R. Lathrop.....	828
Tarrytown.....	James S. See.....	787	Muncy.....	Enos Hawley.....	602
Troy.....	Thomas Clowes.....	2,000	New Castle.....	David Emery.....	1,027
Union Springs.....	N. C. Simons.....	562	Norristown.....	Robert Iredell.....	1,375
Utica.....	Charles H. Hopkins.....	2,000	Philadelphia.....	C. A. Walborn.....	2,000
Warsaw.....	Seth M. Gates.....	807	Phoenixville.....	David Euen.....	801
Waterloo.....	William Knox.....	1,130	Pittsburg.....	S. T. Von Bonnhorst....	2,000
Watertown.....	Levi Smith.....	1,802	Pittston.....	James Searle.....	1,039
Watkins.....	H. M. Hillerman.....	524	Port Richmond.....	Thomas R. Fort.....	925
Waverly.....	William Polleya.....	585	Pottstown.....	Henry Mintzer.....	793
Weedsport.....	C. C. Adams.....	520	Pottsville.....	Margaret Sillyman.....	1,957
Wellsville.....	L. F. Phillips.....	580	Reading.....	Jacob Knabb.....	2,000
Westfield.....	Byron Hall.....	805	Rising Sun.....	William Goodwin.....	610
West Point.....	Mary Berard.....	1,021	Saint Clair.....	Samuel Mateer.....	545
White Hall.....	R. H. Winter.....	1,108	Schuylkill Haven.....	Abram Saylor.....	533
White Plains.....	Emory Palmer.....	682	Scranton.....	Douglas H. Jay.....	2,000
Whitestown.....	Whiting Smith.....	520	Shippensburg.....	E. W. Curriden.....	507
Williamsburg.....	John S. Allen.....	2,000	Sunbury.....	George M. Renn.....	502
Yonkers.....	William H. Post.....	1,354	Tamaqua.....	M. P. Fowler.....	800
Yorkville.....	William Pease.....	965	Titusville.....	L. M. Bloomfield.....	604
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			Towanda.....	S. W. Alvord.....	703
Alleghany.....	Samuel Riddle.....	2,000	Troy.....	J. H. Grant.....	540
Allentown.....	Tilghman Good.....	1,465	Uniontown.....	J. H. Springer.....	603
Altoona.....	George W. Patton.....	1,030	Warren.....	Christian Smith, Jr.....	584
Ashland.....	Hamilton Adams.....	586	Washington.....	James McDermott.....	1,277
Beaver.....	Miss M. J. Anderson....	513	West Chester.....	Franklin Taylor.....	1,004
Bedford.....	William Kiser.....	630	Wilkesbarre.....	S. M. Barton.....	1,004
Bellefonte.....	William Cook.....	782	Williamsport.....	John R. Campbell.....	1,214
Bethlehem.....	Robert Peysert.....	1,308	York.....	A. J. Frey.....	1,962
Bloomsburg.....	Paleman John.....	515	<i>New Jersey.</i>		
Bristol.....	Nathan Tyler.....	517	Atlantic City.....	Lewis Reed.....	603
Brookville.....	A. P. Heichhold.....	516	Belvidere.....	Henry V. Harris.....	650
Brownsville.....	S. S. Snowdon.....	635	Bordentown.....	James Furman.....	802
Buchanan.....	Daniel Wenke.....	506	Bridgeton.....	George W. Johnson.....	700
Calm.....	S. C. Williamson.....	922	Burlington.....	Jacob Laumaster.....	1,300
Cannonsburg.....	George A. Kirk.....	636	Camden.....	Samuel Andrews.....	1,575
Carbondale.....	D. N. Lathrope.....	811	Dover.....	Maria B. Losey.....	519
Carlisle.....	George Zinn.....	1,719	Elizabeth.....	Jacob G. Crane.....	1,548
Chambersburg.....	John W. Deal.....	1,477	Elizabethport.....	Luther T. Hand.....	517
Chester.....	Y. S. Walter.....	1,082	Flemington.....	Nathaniel G. Smith.....	508
Coatesville.....	Martha F. Gordon.....	576	Freehold.....	J. H. Rossell.....	1,208
Columbia.....	Mrs. Mary J. Fry.....	1,114	Hoboken.....	Peter M. Reynolds.....	951
Danville.....	A. F. Russell.....	1,174	Jersey City.....	Henry A. Greene.....	2,000
Haston.....	Charles C. Jennings.....	2,000	Lambertsville.....	Jacob Servis.....	506
Erie.....	Joseph M. Sterrett.....	2,006	Long Branch.....	John Stocum.....	821

Town.	Postmaster.	Compensation.
Morristown .....	A. A. Vance.....	\$1,400
Mount Holly.....	J. F. Lanmaster.....	612
Newark .....	David Price.....	2,000
New Brunswick.....	John T. Jenkins.....	2,000
Newton.....	Oakley B. Pellet.....	778
Orange .....	Charles E. Mitchell.....	984
Paterson .....	Darius Wells.....	2,000
Plainfield .....	E. M. Dunn.....	798
Princeton.....	John T. Robinson.....	1,377
Rahway .....	Charles C. Hoff.....	547
Salem .....	W. B. Robertson.....	693
Somerville.....	Culver Barclow.....	525
Trenton .....	Joshua Jones.....	2,000

*Delaware.*

Dover.....	Jno. H. Bateman.....	618
Newark.....	Jonathan Drennen.....	510
New Castle.....	Edward Challenger.....	687
Wilmington.....	A. H. Grimsbaw.....	2,000

*Maryland.*

Annapolis .....	Thomas Ireland.....	1,320
Baltimore.....	William H. Parnell.....	2,000
Chestertown .....	John W. Collins.....	527
Cumberland.....	George A. Hoffman.....	1,581
Easton .....	William T. Hardesty.....	622
Elkton .....	James McKinsey.....	849
Ellicott's Mills.....	James McGowan.....	681
Emmitsburg.....	Robert Crooks.....	613
Frederick .....	W. D. Jenks.....	2,000
Hagerstown .....	John Schleigh.....	1,082
Havre de Grace.....	Seth H. Hopper.....	771
Port Deposit.....	David Way.....	851
Rossville.....	Richard Steels.....	578

*District of Columbia.*

Georgetown.....	Henry Addison.....	1,579
Washington City.....	Lewis Clephane.....	2,000

*Virginia.*

Alexandria .....	W. D. Massey.....	1,937
Charlestown .....	John Reed.....	
Clarksburg .....	Cyrus Vance.....	
Fredericksburg.....	none.....	
Martinsburg.....	George R. Wisong.....	
Morgantown.....	none.....	528
Norfolk .....	none.....	
Old Point Comfort.....	Alexander Crane.....	1,065
Parkersburg .....	James M. Boreman.....	
Portsmouth .....	none.....	
Wheeling .....	Archibald W. Campbell.....	2,000

*North Carolina.*

Asheville.....	none.....	
Goldsboro.....	none.....	
Newbern .....	John Dibble.....	

*Louisiana.*

New Orleans.....	none.....	
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*Kentucky.*

Bardstown .....	I. C. Mattingly.....	877
Bowling Green.....	Isaac D. McGoodwin.....	2,728
Covington .....	Hamilton Cummings.....	2,000
Cynthiana .....	Luther Vanhook.....	670
Danville .....	W. R. Orear.....	1,821
Elizabethtown .....	Samuel L. Hodger.....	509
Frankfort.....	W. A. Gaines.....	2,000
Georgetown .....	R. M. Chambers.....	754
Harrodsburg .....	Samuel Wingfield.....	884
Henderson .....	John McBride.....	746
Hopkinsville .....	John M. Lambdin.....	870
Lebanon .....	Orson Ames.....	544
Lexington.....	Lyman B. Todd.....	2,000

Town.	Postmaster.	Compensation.
Louisville.....	Jno. J. Speed.....	\$2,000
Maysville.....	J. M. Stockton.....	1,538
Mount Sterling.....	Benjamin P. Drake.....	568
Newport.....	William Andrews.....	1,178
Owensboro.....	Jesse Moore.....	607
Paducah.....	C. T. Bronson.....	1,822
Paris.....	Selby Lilleston.....	1,278
Russellville .....	E. H. Finley.....	585
Shelbyville .....	William Standeford.....	
Versailles.....	Leonidas B. Peters.....	618
Winchester.....	J. W. Laughlin.....	600

*Tennessee.*

Memphis.....	none.....	1,500
Nashville.....	A. V. S. Lindsley.....	1,900

*Missouri.*

Boonville.....	Thomas M. Campbell.....	1,082
Chillicothe .....	Benjamin Berry.....	575
Columbia.....	Mrs. Ann Gentry.....	885
Fulton.....	J. D. Snedecor.....	699
Glasgow.....	Frank W. Digges.....	650
Hannibal.....	Benjamin F. Colt.....	1,765
Independence .....	Porter McClanahan.....	983
Jefferson City .....	A. P. Richardson.....	1,794
Kansas.....	Francis Foster.....	1,436
Lexington .....	John B. Alexander.....	1,212
Louisiana.....	D. F. Brantlinger.....	528
St. Charles.....	F. S. Cunningham.....	803
St. Joseph.....	John L. Bittinger.....	2,000
St. Louis.....	Peter L. Foy.....	2,000
Springfield.....	Benjamin Kite.....	641
Westport.....	Sela Hudson.....	569
Weston .....	S. D. Fulton.....	593

*Ohio.*

Akron .....	R. S. Elkins.....	1,255
Alliance.....	D. G. Hester.....	598
Ashland.....	Jacob Crall.....	731
Athens.....	D. M. Clayton.....	
Bellefontaine .....	W. B. Niven.....	980
Bellevue .....	B. P. Smith.....	651
Cambridge .....	William McDonald.....	542
Canton .....	W. K. Miller.....	1,039
Chillicothe .....	Theodore Sherer.....	1,917
Cincinnati.....	John C. Baum.....	2,000
Circleville.....	C. B. Mason.....	1,217
Cleveland.....	Edwin Cowles.....	2,000
Clyde.....	Joel B. Fellows.....	579
Columbus.....	John Graham.....	1,608
Conneaut.....	D. C. Allen.....	521
Cuyahoga Falls.....	P. G. Somers.....	530
Dayton .....	W. F. Conly.....	2,000
Defiance .....	C. W. Evans.....	624
Delaware.....	Abraham Thompson.....	1,344
Eaton .....	W. D. Quinn.....	513
Elyria .....	J. Strong, Jr.....	907
Finley .....	J. D. Rothchild.....	686
Fremont .....	H. R. Shomo.....	1,125
Galion .....	H. C. Carhart.....	546
Gallipolis .....	J. Drouillard.....	625
Gambier .....	Joseph Leonard.....	540
Granville.....	H. W. Howe.....	761
Greenfield .....	R. C. Kinkhead.....	534
Hamilton .....	W. H. Blair.....	1,608
Hillsboro.....	W. R. Smith.....	679
Hudson .....	Moses Messer.....	553
Ironton .....	J. M. Amlin.....	608
Kenton .....	Augustus Traeger.....	542
Laucaster .....	C. M. L. Wiseman.....	1,188
Lebanon .....	Hiram Yeo.....	918
Lima.....	C. Parmenter.....	728
London.....	James S. Hume.....	518

Town.	Postmaster.	Compensation.
Mansfield .....	G. H. Kling .....	\$1,690
Marietta .....	Sala Bosworth .....	1,159
Medina .....	C. E. Bostwick .....	535
Miamisville .....	Mrs. Jane Adams .....	927
Middletown .....	C. H. Brock .....	601
Mount Vernon .....	C. S. Pyle .....	1,343
Newark .....	C. B. Griffin .....	1,540
New Lisbon .....	John Robertson .....	547
New Philadelphia .....	Richard Powleson .....	530
Norwalk .....	J. S. Coe .....	1,048
Oberlin .....	G. F. H. Stevens .....	1,511
Oxford .....	S. C. Richey .....	
Painesville .....	M. M. Seymour .....	1,298
Piqua .....	A. J. Roe .....	1,295
Pomeroy .....	George Lee .....	586
Portsmouth .....	John Row .....	1,446
Ravenna .....	Ransom A. Gillette .....	950
Ripley .....	Henry Biehn .....	648
Salem .....	J. B. Webb .....	1,261
Sandusky .....	T. C. McEwen .....	1,885
Sidney .....	George Murray .....	783
Springfield .....	Richard Rogers .....	2,000
Steubenville .....	G. B. Filson .....	1,576
Tiffin .....	William Gallup .....	1,329
Toledo .....	Edward P. Bassett .....	2,000
Troy .....	G. W. Bull .....	955
Upper Sandusky .....	Wm. McCandlish .....	600
Urbana .....	Newton Ambrose .....	1,144
Warren .....	C. M. Patch .....	1,479
Washington C.H. ....	Edgar Plumb .....	515
Wellsville .....	Miss M. J. Craine .....	555
Wilmington .....	W. J. Marble .....	529
Wooster .....	Enos Foreman .....	1,323
Xenia .....	William Lewis .....	1,431
Yellow Springs .....	James E. Gross .....	661
Zanesville .....	Penrod Bateman .....	2,000

*Indiana.*

Anderson .....	W. H. H. Lewis .....	479
Attica .....	George Wilson .....	645
Aurora .....	Henry Walker .....	603
Bloomington .....	W. M. Tate .....	839
Cambridge .....	J. A. Smith .....	520
Crawfordsville .....	Stephen Ingersoll .....	952
Delphi .....	Lewis Jordan .....	618
Edinburg .....	James P. Wolfe .....	654
Elkhardt .....	R. K. Mann .....	723
Evansville .....	James H. McNeely .....	1,835
Fort Wayne .....	Moses Drake, Jr. ....	1,995
Franklin .....	Ephraim Jeffrey .....	1,516
Goshen .....	William B. Taylor .....	788
Greencastle .....	C. W. Brown .....	993
Greensburg .....	J. J. Hazelrigg .....	675
Huntington .....	William Bickle .....	700
Indianapolis .....	A. A. Conner .....	2,000
Jeffersonville .....	T. J. Downs .....	888
Kokomo .....	T. C. Phillips .....	528
La Fayette .....	James P. Luse .....	2,000
Laporte .....	George B. Roberts .....	1,588
Lawrenceburg .....	John Ferris .....	750
Logansport .....	William Wilson .....	1,360
Madison .....	Victor King .....	1,874
Michigan City .....	C. S. Winship .....	834
Muncie .....	Robert Richey .....	690
New Albany .....	John M. Wilson .....	2,073
Peru .....	Henry G. Fetter .....	798
Plymouth .....	O. H. P. Bailey .....	608
Princeton .....	C. A. Slayback .....	503
Richmond .....	Achilles Williams .....	2,000
Shelbyville .....	John S. Campbell .....	699
South Bend .....	E. R. Farnam .....	1,225
Terre Haute .....	J. O. Jones .....	2,170
Thorntown .....	James Johnson .....	510

Town.	Postmaster.	Compensation.
Valparaiso .....	M. A. Salisbury .....	\$774
Vincennes .....	H. M. Smith .....	1,798
Wabash .....	L. B. Huffman .....	723
Warsaw .....	P. L. Runyan .....	625

*Illinois.*

Alton .....	Joshua G. Lamb .....	1,955
Atlanta .....	Willis G. Whitehurst ..	535
Aurora .....	George S. Bungs .....	1,571
Bellville .....	Sharon Tyndale .....	1,134
Belvidere .....	Lucius Fuller .....	958
Bloomington .....	James Allin, Jr. ....	2,021
Cairo .....	David T. Linegar .....	2,000
Canton .....	Chris. Bidamon .....	687
Carlinville .....	H. M. Kimball .....	562
Centralia .....	Robert D. Noleman .....	738
Champaign .....	J. W. Scraggs .....	1,014
Charleston .....	David C. Ambler .....	675
Chicago .....	John L. Scripps .....	2,000
Clinton .....	I. N. Coltrin .....	552
Danville .....	Enoch Kingsbury .....	616
Decatur .....	John Ryan .....	1,770
Dixon .....	James L. Camp .....	1,223
Elgin .....	George B. Raymond .....	1,082
Freeport .....	C. K. Judson .....	2,000
Galena .....	Warren W. Huntingdon ..	1,998
Galesburg .....	Clark E. Carr .....	1,981
Galva .....	George R. Wiley .....	576
Geneseo .....	Jas. M. Allan .....	881
Henry .....	Jno. A. Warren .....	753
Hillsboro .....	Jas. C. Mears .....	526
Jacksonville .....	J. D. Strong .....	1,745
Jerseyville .....	J. H. Buffington .....	1,504
Joliet .....	Joseph L. Braden .....	1,791
Kankakee Depot .....	Daniel S. Parker .....	1,005
Kewanee .....	Rufus Mentzer .....	846
Knoxville .....	Albert Pierce .....	559
Lacon .....	C. M. Bonham .....	849
Lane Depot .....	Caleb B. Boyce .....	577
La Salle .....	E. B. Mason .....	1,182
Lebanon .....	Benjamin Hypes .....	568
Lincoln .....	John S. Metcalf .....	674
Litchfield .....	Louis D. Palmer .....	531
Lockport .....	C. D. Holcomb .....	563
Macomb .....	Joseph E. Wyne .....	738
Mattoon .....	Joseph W. Brady .....	750
Mendota .....	Jacob Augustine .....	958
Moline .....	William Kerns .....	775
Monmouth .....	William H. Pierce .....	1,123
Morrison .....	Aaron C. Jackson .....	720
Morris .....	E. B. Hanna .....	1,105
Mount Carroll .....	R. J. Tompkins .....	518
Ottawa .....	C. B. King .....	2,000
Paris .....	Mrs. H. J. Wagner .....	996
Pekin .....	Hezekiah Naylor .....	1,019
Peoria .....	George C. Bestor .....	2,000
Peru .....	Samuel G. Smith .....	884
Polo .....	Hamilton Norton .....	685
Pontiac .....	William Gagan .....	543
Princeton .....	James H. Smith .....	1,192
Quincy .....	Abraham Jonas .....	2,000
Rockford .....	Melancthon Smith .....	1,124
Rock Island .....	Calvin Truesdell .....	1,373
Salem .....	J. C. Scott .....	552
Shelbyville .....	C. E. Woodward .....	649
Springfield .....	John Armstrong .....	2,000
Sterling .....	L. K. Hawthorne .....	1,099
Sycamore .....	Chauncey Ellwood .....	708
Urbana .....	Samuel M. Noel .....	512
Warsaw .....	Charles Hay .....	585
Waukegan .....	James Y. Cory .....	996
Woodstock .....	A. E. Smith .....	614

Town.	Postmaster.	Compensation.
<i>Michigan.</i>		
Adrian.....	Charles Redfield.....	\$2,015
Albion.....	C. W. Dalrymple.....	613
Ann Arbor.....	John J. Thompson.....	1,989
Battle Creek.....	T. W. Hall.....	1,545
Cold Water.....	D. B. Purinton.....	1,263
Detroit.....	William A. Howard.....	1,999
Dowagiac.....	W. H. Campbell.....	595
East Saginaw.....	D. W. C. Gage.....	983
Flint.....	W. O'Donoghue.....	1,221
Grand Rapids.....	N. L. Avery.....	2,000
Hancock.....	Charles Hembeck.....	593
Hillsdale.....	Samuel Russell.....	1,168
Houghton.....	E. F. Douglass.....	799
Hudson.....	Jackson M. Wood.....	628
Ironia.....	Edward Stevenson.....	688
Jackson.....	Amos Root.....	1,907
Jonesville.....	R. S. Varnum.....	830
Kalamazoo.....	James A. Walter.....	2,047
Lansing.....	Eph. Longyear.....	1,986
Marshall.....	Seth Lewis.....	1,398
Monroe.....	F. M. Winans.....	1,000
National.....	Benj. T. Rogers.....	962
Niles.....	Francis Quinn.....	1,330
Owasso.....	Daniel Lyon.....	514
Paw Paw.....	Elisha J. House.....	563
Pontiac.....	D. C. Buckland.....	1,186
Port Huron.....	Martin S. Gillett.....	1,073
Saginaw.....	Jay Smith.....	549
Sturgis.....	P. H. Buck.....	584
Tecumseh.....	W. Anderson.....	604
Three Rivers.....	James E. Kelsey.....	656
Ypsilanti.....	R. W. Vanfossen.....	1,380

<i>Wisconsin.</i>		
Appleton.....	George M. Robinson.....	670
Baraboo.....	Samuel Hartley.....	656
Beaver Dam.....	Orlando S. Phelps.....	786
Beloit.....	Lucius G. Fisher.....	1,172
Berlin.....	M. L. Kimball.....	753
Columbus.....	Frank Huggins.....	587
Delavan.....	Charles Smith.....	756
Fond du Lac.....	John C. Lewis.....	1,640
Green Bay.....	D. M. Whitney.....	791
Janesville.....	J. M. Burgess.....	2,000
Kenosha.....	Michael Frank.....	1,304
La Crosse.....	Leonard Lottridge.....	1,627
Madison.....	E. W. Keyes.....	2,000
Manitowoc.....	Charles Esslinger.....	563
Milwaukee.....	John Lockwood.....	2,000
Mineral Point.....	John Hollingshead.....	825
Monroe.....	Edmund Bartlet.....	732
Oshkosh.....	Charles Hall.....	1,686
Platteville.....	James Kelly.....	548
Portage City.....	S. E. Dana.....	1,086
Prairie du Chien.....	Frederick J. Miller.....	628
Racine.....	John Tapley.....	2,028
Ripon.....	Jehdeiah Bowen.....	961
Sheboygan.....	J. J. Brown.....	927
Sparta.....	David McBride.....	689
Watertown.....	Jacob Jussen.....	1,134
Waukesha.....	O. Z. Olin.....	797
White Water.....	Hannibal L. Rann.....	993

<i>Iowa.</i>		
Burlington.....	James F. Abraham.....	2,000
Cedar Rapids.....	J. G. Davenport.....	833
Clinton.....	F. N. Holway.....	742
Council Bluffs.....	W. W. Maynard.....	806
Davenport.....	Charles H. Eldridge.....	2,000
Des Moines.....	John Teesdale.....	1,800
De Witt.....	O. C. Bates.....	580
Dubuque.....	Edward C. David.....	2,000

Town.	Postmaster.	Compensation.
Fairfield.....	J. F. Crawford.....	\$735
Fort Madison.....	Benedict Hugel.....	683
Independence C.H.....	Jacob Rich.....	622
Iowa City.....	I. R. Hartsock.....	1,612
Keokuk.....	James Howell.....	2,000
Lyons.....	George M. Davis.....	979
McGregor.....	Willard A. Benton.....	966
Marion.....	Wm. Downing.....	511
Mt. Pleasant.....	Geo. W. Edwards.....	1,021
Muscatine.....	John Mahin.....	1,809
Newton.....	Cyrus True.....	507
Oskaloosa.....	Charles Beardsley.....	901
Ottumwa.....	Jesse W. Norris.....	834
Washington.....	A. R. Wickersham.....	860

<i>Minnesota.</i>		
Chatfield.....	Samuel McLarty.....	760
Faribault.....	James Gibson.....	616
Hastings.....	W. H. Skinner.....	826
Minneapolis.....	David Morgan.....	1,035
Red Wing.....	M. Sorin.....	736
Rochester.....	J. A. Leonard.....	648
St. Anthony's Falls.....	D. Heaton.....	790
St. Paul.....	Charles L. Nichols.....	2,000
Stillwater.....	A. Van Voorhees.....	787
Winona.....	C. H. Blanchard.....	1,121

<i>Kansas.</i>		
Atchison.....	John A. Martin.....	1,120
Lawrence.....	Josiah Miller.....	1,107
Leavenworth City.....	D. R. Anthony.....	2,000
Topeka.....	S. H. Fletcher.....	542

<i>California.</i>		
Benicia.....	John W. Jones.....	715
Big Oak Flat.....	Nelson T. Cody.....	872
Columbia.....	M. B. Fisher.....	1,147
Downieville.....	A. J. McKinsey.....	854
Folsom City.....	W. W. Dresser.....	687
Grass Valley.....	M. S. Norton.....	1,072
La Porte.....	John Freeman.....	937
Los Angeles.....	William G. Still.....	823
Marysville.....	T. J. McCormick.....	1,800
Michigan Bluff.....	Frederick S. Washeim.....	607
Mokelumne Hill.....	H. M. Couch.....	597
Nevada City.....	Edwin F. Bean.....	1,511
Petaluma.....	G. B. Williams.....	898
Placerville.....	W. H. Rogers.....	1,224
Sacramento City.....	George Rowland.....	2,000
San Francisco.....	S. H. Parker.....	2,000
San José.....	S. M. Cutler.....	1,212
Santa Clara.....	Samuel Henderson.....	554
Shasta.....	T. G. Elliott.....	725
Sonora.....	A. W. Faxon.....	874
Stockton.....	C. O. Burton.....	1,841
Weaverville.....	Lewis Wellendorf.....	588
Yreka.....	A. Curtis M. Pyle.....	1,348

<i>Oregon.</i>		
Jacksonville.....	S. E. Haines.....	708
Portland.....	Herman W. Davis.....	1,187
Salem.....	J. T. Hamilton.....	784

<i>Nebraska.</i>		
Fort Kearney.....	C. T. Holloway.....	535
Nebraska City.....	J. J. Hochstetter.....	814
Omaha City.....	G. R. Smith.....	1,307

<i>New Mexico.</i>		
Santa Fé.....	Augustine Hunt.....	568

<i>Utah.</i>		
Salt Lake City.....	T. B. H. Stenhouse.....	614



Town.	Postmaster.	Compensation.
<i>Colorado.</i>		
Denver City.....	Samuel S. Curtis.....	
Mountain City.....	Edwin H. Brown.....	\$741
<i>Nevada.</i>		
Virginia City.....	Lyman B. Roe.....	723
<i>Washington Terr.</i>		
Vancouver.....	Hiram Cochran.....	604

The Post-Office Department also employs 21 *Special Agents* in the different States and Territories, who have a general supervision of the lines, and see that the contractors and postmasters perform their duty faithfully, watch for and detect robbers of the mails, and perform in general the duties of a detective police force with reference

to the postal service. Their salary is \$1000 per annum.

There are also 36 *Local Agents* in the service of the department,—some of them inspectors of mail-bags, agents for the supervision of the manufacture of postage stamps, printing of blanks, &c.; others, stationed at important points to attend to the transfers of the mails and render assistance to the special agents. Their salaries vary,—those in the more important and responsible positions receiving from \$1000 to \$1500, and the others smaller sums ranging from \$100 to \$300.

There are also *Route Agents* employed on all the important railroad and steamboat lines, to take charge of the mails, and, in some instances, to assort and make up the way-mails. The number of these, October 1, 1861, was 359, and their compensation usually from \$300 to \$300 per annum.

#### CLOSED MAILS.

By conventions entered into with Prussia in 1852 and in 1860, closed mails are made up in this country in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, and Chicago, and sent by the different lines of steamers to Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), Prussia, containing letters for any part of the continent of Europe, the Turkish Empire, and the East Indies. These mails are opened for the first time at Aachen, and distributed to the speediest lines of transmission for their respective destinations. All letters sent by this mode should be directed "by Prussian closed mail." The single weight of letters is  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. The postage in Europe is usually from 30 to 40 cts., to Asia or Africa from 38 to 70 cts.

Closed mails are also sent to the West Indies for Mexico, and to California for British Columbia and Russian America.

#### CLOSED MAIL ACCOUNT.

Lines.	Prussian, received.	Prussian, sent.	Canada, received.	Canada, sent.	California, received.	California, sent.	Havana, received.	Mexico, received.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Cunard line.....	66,755½	82,018½	40,637½	24,094	9,816	3,966½	6,907½	589½
Canadian line.....	9,667	1,586½	755½	145	3,697	4½	743½	75½
German Lloyd line.....	14,582	7,622	21½	118	543	168½	244	41½
Galway line.....	1,264	3,166½	525½	56½	56	125½	47½	6½
Havre line.....	14,626½	17,278	40½	56½	908	618	276	20½
Hamburg line.....	3,737½	3,597½	11	21	83½	79½	60	6½
Miscellaneous line.....	14,420	18,821	43	.....	1,079	520½	401½	40½
Vanderbilt line.....	6,156	8,488½	17½	.....	606	275½	142	19
North Atlantic Steamship Company.....	3,576	6,994	6	.....	404	634	101	19
West India mails.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,137	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>133,774½</b>	<b>149,572½</b>	<b>42,058½</b>	<b>25,000½</b>	<b>24,328½</b>	<b>6,412½</b>	<b>8,922½</b>	<b>824½</b>

NEWSPAPERS.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Cunard line.....	13,943	45,973	286,612	118,161	25,171	1,361	29,176	870
Canadian line.....	2,593	686	872	370	9,138	.....	706	57
German Lloyd line.....	4,779	7,813	12	38	1,818	97	679	56
Galway line.....	418	2,262	2,910	2,779	216	.....	25	6
Havre line.....	4,981	16,100	10	103	2,903	115	1,046	25
Hamburg line.....	1,597	5,563	11	17	280	54	63	12
Miscellaneous line.....	3,980	14,342	3	.....	3,618	196	801	68
Vanderbilt line.....	2,182	5,910	.....	.....	1,985	76	1,559	26
North Atlantic Steamship Company.....	1,147	4,342	7	.....	1,065	125	20	6
West India mails.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,075	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>35,570</b>	<b>102,991</b>	<b>290,437</b>	<b>121,478</b>	<b>50,263</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>33,566</b>	<b>1,126</b>

NUMBER OF POST-OFFICES, EXTENT OF POST-ROUTES, AND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT; WITH THE AMOUNT PAID TO POSTMASTERS AND FOR TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAIL, SINCE 1790.

Year.	No. of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post-Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditures of the Department.	Amount paid for	
					Compen. of Postmasters.	Transport'n of the Mail.
1790	75	1,875	\$37,936	\$12,140	\$3,198	\$22,081
1795	463	13,207	100,620	117,693	30,272	75,359
1800	903	29,817	260,804	213,694	69,243	128,644
1805	1,358	31,076	421,373	377,367	111,862	239,636
1810	2,300	38,406	551,684	495,969	149,438	327,966
1815	3,000	43,748	1,043,065	748,121	241,901	487,774
1816	3,260	48,673	961,782	804,422	265,944	521,970
1817	3,459	52,089	1,002,973	916,516	303,916	589,189
1818	3,618	59,473	1,130,235	1,035,832	346,429	664,811
1819	4,000	67,586	1,204,737	1,117,861	375,828	717,687
1820	4,500	72,492	1,111,927	1,160,926	352,295	782,422
1821	4,650	78,906	1,059,067	1,184,283	537,399	818,681
1822	4,709	82,763	1,117,490	1,167,672	565,299	788,618
1823	4,943	84,880	1,130,115	1,166,995	560,462	788,618
1824	5,162	84,860	1,197,758	1,188,019	583,804	788,618
1825	5,677	94,062	1,306,625	1,229,043	411,183	788,618
1826	6,160	94,062	1,447,703	1,366,712	447,727	788,618
1827	7,803	105,336	1,524,633	1,468,939	511,111	788,618
1828	7,530	105,336	1,669,915	1,689,945	648,049	788,618
1829	8,004	115,000	1,707,418	1,782,132	559,237	788,618
1830	8,460	115,176	1,856,563	1,932,708	595,294	788,618
1831	8,686	115,486	1,997,811	1,936,123	635,028	788,618
1832	9,206	104,466	2,000,000	2,266,171	715,481	788,618
1833	10,127	119,916	2,000,000	2,930,414	826,268	788,618
1834	10,893	119,916	2,000,000	2,916,806	897,317	788,618
1835	10,770	112,774	2,000,000	2,767,350	945,418	788,618
1836	11,091	118,264	2,000,000	3,541,766	812,808	788,618
1837	11,767	141,242	2,000,000	3,544,630	812,808	788,618
1838	12,519	134,818	2,000,000	4,430,602	812,808	788,618
1839	12,780	133,999	2,000,000	4,636,536	812,808	788,618
1840	13,468	155,739	2,000,000	4,718,236	812,808	788,618
1841	13,778	155,028	2,000,000	4,499,528	812,808	788,618
1842	18,733	149,782	2,000,000	5,074,752	812,808	788,618
1843	13,814	142,295	2,000,000	4,374,764	812,808	788,618
1844	14,103	141,007	2,000,000	4,296,513	812,808	788,618
1845	14,183	143,940	2,000,000	4,320,732	812,808	788,618
1846	14,601	162,865	2,000,000	4,064,297	812,808	788,618
1847	15,146	163,818	2,000,000	3,979,570	812,808	788,618
1848	16,169	163,208	2,000,000	4,326,860	812,808	788,618
1849	16,749	163,703	2,000,000	4,479,040	812,808	788,618
1850	18,417	178,672	2,000,000	5,212,958	812,808	788,618
1851	19,796	196,290	2,000,000	6,278,402	812,808	788,618
1852	20,901	214,234	2,000,000	7,106,459	812,808	788,618
1853	22,320	217,743	2,000,000	7,982,967	812,808	788,618
1854	23,548	219,935	2,000,000	8,577,424	812,808	788,618
1855	24,410	227,906	2,000,000	9,968,342	812,808	788,618
1856	25,665	239,642	2,000,000	10,405,286	812,808	788,618
1857	26,596	242,601	2,000,000	11,508,666	812,808	788,618
1858	27,977	260,603	2,000,000	12,722,470	812,808	788,618
1859	29,539	260,052	2,000,000	15,754,098	812,808	788,618
1860	28,496	240,594	2,000,000	19,170,609	812,808	788,618
1861	28,586	140,389	8,349,286	13,606,759	812,808	788,618
1862	19,973	134,013	8,299,820	11,125,384	812,808	788,618

Loyal States ..... 19,973

Insurrectionary States ..... 8,902

Whole number ..... 28,875

\* The returns from 1840-1861 are for the six years under the law of March 3, 1845. Those from 1863-1862 are under the new law.



TABLE OF MAIL-SERVICE IN THE FOLLOWING STATES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861, AS EXHIBITED BY THE STATE OF THE ARRANGEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

[The entire service and pay are set down to the State under which it is numbered, though extending into other States, instead of being divided among the States in which each portion of it lies.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Length of routes.	Total annual transportation by mode not specified.	Total annual transportation by coach.	Total annual transportation by steamboat.	Total annual transportation by rail-road.	Total annual transportation.	Total annual cost.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Dollars.
Maine.....	4,446	184	704,184	.....	415,740	608	107,534
New Hampshire.....	1,797	134	171,600	18,720	328,848	92	51,609
Vermont.....	2,215	150	504,270	.....	321,572	102	78,937
Massachusetts.....	2,726	108	321,828	140,400	1,306,590	136	198,448
Rhode Island.....	363	108	35,152	17,472	126,984	116	18,406
Connecticut.....	1,694	168	191,074	.....	848,740	82	111,804
New York.....	10,358	110	1,730,812	96,662	3,005,626	60	458,115
New Jersey.....	2,128	78	.....	44,304	593,472	54	98,373
Pennsylvania*.....	2,202	90	.....	53,040	1,732,175	105	382,783
Delaware.....	459	68	.....	.....	100,900	66	18,809
Maryland.....	2,994	48	.....	11,232	1,165,186	66	234,540
Ohio.....	12,962	42	.....	78,212	3,088,452	16	556,168
Virginia†.....	1,443	61	36,608	138,470	.....	79	37,365
Michigan.....	6,986	62	389,012	164,280	1,070,028	92	187,769
Indiana.....	8,290	22	203,970	.....	1,694,270	82	275,166
Illinois.....	10,407	24	721,214	.....	3,182,400	38	386,949
Wisconsin.....	6,424	88	169,520	27,300	960,180	88	181,191
Iowa.....	2,550	83	980,408	42,680	387,847	11	204,056
Missouri.....	15,296	94	1,289,152	147,212	489,771	29	660,555
Minnesota.....	6,218	40	314,630	161,200	.....	70	122,567
Kentucky.....	8,539	62	1,009,878	189,994	373,256	50	209,547
Tennessee.....	8,139	80	446,228	18,104	619,290	42	250,223
California.....	5,192	96	877,139	165,360	27,456	51	299,409
Oregon.....	631	40	13,000	52,624	.....	64	23,395
Kansas.....	3,576	42	345,856	.....	.....	98	55,929
N. Mex. Territory.....	996	45,188	31,096	.....	.....	84	20,538
Utah Territory.....	1,825	137,352	.....	.....	.....	52	55,390
Nebraska Territory.....	1,244	129,840	135,512	.....	.....	52	35,927
Wash. Territory.....	1,209	45,500	63,040	95,680	.....	294,220	52,943
Total.....	140,399	16,852,832	10,655,783	1,830,018	23,116,823	54,465,454	5,309,454
Route and local agents and mail messengers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	508,875
							5,818,329

\* The Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia Railroad is under a Maryland number.

† Refers to the service in Western Virginia alone.

‡ This includes steamboat-service from Louisville to Cincinnati.

TABLE OF MAIL-SERVICE IN THE FOLLOWING STATES, AS IT STOOD ON THE 31st OF MAY, 1861, DISCONTINUED UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED FEBRUARY 23, 1861.

STATES.	Length of routes.	Total annual transportation by mode not specified.	Total annual transportation by coach.	Total annual transportation by steamboat.	Total annual transportation by railroad.	Total annual transportation.	Total annual cost.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Dollars.
Virginia.....	14,383	2,159,411	845,150	802,858	1, 84	3, 58	403,902
North Carolina.....	9,225	1,221,736	349,576	48,984	1, 70	2, 66	186,987
South Carolina.....	5,850	628,119	51,882	10,950	1, 84	1, 35	210,630
Georgia.....	6,971	928,520	192,609	69,086	1, 90	2, 66	230,906
Florida.....	3,788	236,648	37,856	161,048	1, 84	1, 86	145,432
Alabama.....	8,487	904,870	794,170	10,950	1, 60	2, 40	338,100
Mississippi.....	5,806	1,400,464	461,702	57,408	1, 84	2, 68	312,622
Arkansas.....	12,064	1,722,240	713,478	232,336	1, 80	2, 14	314,170
Louisiana.....	7,289	786,016	427,508	646,540	1, 72	1, 24	402,857
Texas.....	19,604	1,956,204	1,306,072	281,720	1, 65	3, 61	646,185
Total.....	95,015	11,930,028	4,769,740	1,721,850	5,701,093	24,122,711	3,241,161
Route and local agents and mail messengers.....							118,275
							3,359,436

\* This includes the route from New Orleans to Mobile, Ala.

STATEMENT OF DEAD LETTERS CONTAINING MONEY AND OTHER ARTICLES OF VALUE REGISTERED AND SENT OUT FOR DELIVERY TO THE WRITERS OR OWNERS THEREOF, FROM JULY 1, 1860, TO JULY 1, 1861.

	Number.	Amount.
Number of money-letters sent out for delivery.....	10,680	
Aggregate contents of letters sent out.....		\$63,565 90
Number of letters delivered.....	8,998	
Aggregate amount of money restored in letters delivered.....		40,680 26
Number of letters returned unclaimed and filed.....	1,214	
Aggregate amount of money in letters returned unclaimed and filed.....		4,782 99
Number of letters outstanding.....	266	
Aggregate amount of money in letters outstanding.....		1,902 65
Number of letters in disloyal States included in letters outstanding.....	266	
Aggregate amount of money in letters outstanding in disloyal States.....		1,605 35
Number of letters properly rated as outstanding in loyal States.....	88	
Aggregate amount of money contained in letters properly rated as outstanding in loyal States.....		297 30
Number of letters sent out containing other articles of value.....	10,235	
Number of letters delivered.....	9,662	
Number of letters unclaimed.....	475	
Number of letters outstanding.....	298	
Contents of letters sent out:—		
Bills of exchange, drafts and letters of credit, bonds and notes of hand, checks, orders and treasury warrants, certificates of deposit, &c.....		\$2,436,546 00
Deeds, mortgages, conveyances, and land titles.....	600	
Powers of attorney, contracts, and articles of agreement.....	287	
Certificates of stock, land warrants, patent and pension papers.....	182	
Miscellaneous, including daguerreotypes and jewelry.....	875	

NUMBER OF MAIL ROUTES, MAIL CONTRACTORS, ROUTE AGENTS, LOCAL AGENTS, AND MAIL MEMBERS AT THE CLOSE OF THE CONTRACT YEAR  
ENDED JUNE 30, 1881.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of routes.	Number of contractors.	Number of route agents.	Compensation.	Number of local agents.	Compensation.	Number of mail messengers.	Compensation.	Number of railroad baggage-masters in charge of the express mails.	Compensation.	Total cost to each State.
Maine.....	247	230	8	\$6,350 00			33	\$2,553 00			\$8,903 00
New Hampshire.....	116	109	4	2,900 00			24	2,283 56			5,183 56
Vermont.....	126	118	8	2,200 00	1	\$144 00	23	2,303 75			4,757 75
Massachusetts.....	227	196	81	24,500 00			50	5,967 54			30,467 54
Rhode Island.....	28	29	2	1,300 00			4	479 00			1,779 00
Connecticut.....	133	128	16	11,900 00	2	1,600 00	60	6,876 75			18,776 75
New York.....	868	818	50	\$7,750 00	2	1,600 00	315	41,977 00	17	\$24,040 00	83,867 00
New Jersey.....	140	135	7	4,900 00			66	8,645 00			13,545 00
Pennsylvania.....	633	629	29	20,100 00	2	1,600 00	263	35,492 00	13	1,440 00	59,632 00
Delaware.....	20	21	2	1,400 00			23	2,855 00			4,255 00
Maryland.....	147	167	18	14,400 00	2	1,055 00	20	4,491 50	1	130 00	20,076 50
.....	537	437	55	42,200 00	9	6,850 00	186	15,493 25	18	2,160 00	67,502 25
.....	68	48	3	960 00			13	2,794 00			4,754 00
Indiana.....	293	241	15	11,300 00	1	1,000 00	78	6,785 50			19,085 50
Illinois.....	843	303	28	22,250 00	3	2,680 00	81	7,514 87			33,424 87
.....	497	392	44	33,400 00	5	2,350 00	130	18,728 33			64,478 33
Wisconsin.....	278	232	14	10,000 00	2	530 00	40	6,850 00			17,480 00
Iowa.....	294	243	11	7,100 00	1	120 00	25	3,000 25			9,820 25
Missouri.....	332	332	13	13,900 00	1	1,000 00	36	1,251 00			16,051 00
Minnesota.....	133	132	6	4,200 00			3	186 00			4,386 00
Kentucky.....	305	273	11	8,250 00			23	5,025 00			12,275 00
Tennessee.....	316	273	16	12,300 00	1	1,000 00	34	3,789 00			17,089 00
California.....	136	126									
Oregon.....	101	84									
Total.....	6,240	5,644	392	\$294,460 00	35	\$19,719 00	1,552	\$183,364 89	48	\$5,708 00	\$508,873 89

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR NINE YEARS, FROM 1853 TO 1861, INCLUSIVE, AND ESTIMATES FOR 1862 AND 1863.

Years.	Expenditures.	Revenues.	Deficiencies.
1853.....	\$7,982,756 59	\$5,940,724 70	\$2,042,031 89
1854.....	8,577,424 12	6,955,586 22	1,621,837 90
1855.....	9,968,342 29	7,352,136 13	2,626,206 16
1856.....	10,407,868 18	7,620,821 66	2,787,046 52
1857.....	11,507,670 16	8,053,951 76	3,453,718 40
1858.....	12,721,636 56	8,186,792 86	4,534,843 70
1859.....	14,964,493 33	7,968,484 07	6,996,009 26
1860.....	14,874,772 89	9,218,067 40	5,656,705 49
1861.....	13,006,759 11	9,049,296 40	4,557,462 71
1862.....	14,955,535 23	10,388,934 60	4,566,600 63
1863.....	12,528,000 00	9,383,000 00	3,145,000 00

TOTAL OPERATIONS OF APPOINTMENT OFFICE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861, ARRANGED BY STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Established.	Discontinued.	Names and sites changed.	Appointments on change of names and sites.	Resigned.	Removed.	Deceased.	Total cases.	Whole number of post-offices in the U. States, June 30, 1861.	Appointments made by the President.	Appointments made by the Postmaster-General.
Alabama.....	29	46	7	4	116	8	10	216	875	8	867
Arkansas.....	48	39	16	7	121	9	4	237	730	2	728
California .....	32	15	2	.....	59	66	1	175	373	18	355
Colorado Terr....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	6	23	.....	23
Connecticut .....	2	.....	1	1	37	129	4	173	377	14	363
Dakota Terr.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6	7	.....	7
Delaware.....	1	2	1	1	11	15	2	82	71	1	70
Dist. of Columbia	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	8	4	2	2
Florida.....	11	20	5	3	37	4	1	78	174	8	171
Georgia.....	29	67	5	2	135	7	4	247	893	12	881
Illinois.....	51	34	19	12	227	343	15	689	1,474	31	1,443
Indiana.....	51	39	14	8	258	250	9	621	1,280	13	1,247
Iowa.....	54	40	8	4	173	190	7	472	961	9	952
Kentucky.....	44	56	17	13	171	58	16	362	900	6	892
Kansas.....	31	9	3	2	73	28	1	145	236	2	234
Louisiana .....	14	17	2	1	45	8	8	94	388	5	383
Maine.....	4	6	2	.....	68	98	11	189	772	15	757
Maryland .....	13	12	7	6	62	71	3	168	418	5	413
Massachusetts....	7	4	2	1	39	187	3	242	636	34	602
Michigan.....	18	18	10	8	136	150	10	342	795	17	778
Minnesota .....	33	26	1	1	83	63	2	208	465	4	461
Mississippi.....	31	41	15	8	94	8	5	194	666	8	668
Missouri.....	93	59	27	19	240	98	20	537	1,123	9	1,114
Nebraska Terr...	12	5	1	.....	21	10	.....	49	103	2	101
Nevada Terr.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	2
New Hampshire.	3	1	.....	.....	31	115	2	152	380	10	370
New Jersey.....	9	5	1	1	32	84	6	137	451	10	441
New Mexico Terr	4	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	11	22	.....	22
New York .....	19	21	8	5	265	816	15	1,083	2,513	59	2,454
North Carolina...	46	34	6	4	117	10	4	217	1,183	7	1,178
Ohio.....	38	47	11	9	363	414	20	893	1,934	32	1,902
Oregon.....	7	6	2	1	20	9	.....	44	97	2	95
Pennsylvania.....	68	29	19	19	241	426	16	799	2,385	37	2,348
Rhode Island.....	3	1	1	.....	8	17	.....	30	91	4	87
South Carolina...	14	65	3	2	36	2	3	123	634	4	630
Tennessee .....	42	52	18	13	171	23	6	312	1,020	6	1,014
Texas.....	50	43	12	8	142	11	12	270	923	4	919
Utah.....	11	6	.....	.....	7	1	.....	25	57	.....	57
Vermont.....	4	2	1	1	37	107	4	155	416	7	409
Virginia.....	77	70	20	12	254	70	20	511	1,781	15	1,766
Washington Terr	17	5	1	1	6	1	.....	80	64	.....	64
Wisconsin .....	35	26	9	6	140	138	6	354	907	15	892
	1,060	972	278	184	4,028	4,049	251	10,638	28,586	434	28,152

STATEMENT OF THE POSTAL RECEIPTS AND

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Letter postage.	Newspaper postage.	Registered letters.	Stamps sold.	Total receipts.
Maine.....	\$13,477 63	\$14,184 09	\$446 70	\$146,903 46	\$175,011 88
New Hampshire.....	3,767 41	11,034 56	217 30	96,439 07	111,458 34
Vermont.....	3,595 59	13,240 89	121 85	95,783 53	112,741 86
Massachusetts.....	56,333 64	27,444 17	1,008 60	569,917 41	654,698 82
Rhode Island.....	4,127 27	3,723 68	115 45	62,241 22	70,207 62
Connecticut.....	9,207 80	17,037 12	208 80	181,899 23	208,352 95
New York.....	191,879 63	80,153 42	2,679 10	1,460,955 89	1,735,668 04
New Jersey.....	12,750 39	11,376 70	231 45	121,745 23	146,103 77
Pennsylvania.....	54,194 12	42,111 39	2,044 35	632,220 78	730,570 64
Delaware.....	1,548 67	2,172 91	62 40	118,400 48	122,184 46
Maryland.....	14,701 82	9,866 31	441 40	149,271 83	174,281 36
District of Columbia.....	5,567 35	3,064 74	310 50	40,920 95	49,863 54
Virginia.....	11,104 38	20,558 14	714 70	191,031 94	223,409 16
North Carolina.....	3,080 67	9,570 08	444 45	59,974 63	73,069 83
South Carolina.....	7,039 06	5,814 24	330 40	67,518 02	80,701 72
Georgia.....	6,335 15	14,256 44	371 40	123,788 41	144,751 40
Florida.....	991 40	1,751 88	65 15	15,724 33	18,532 76
Alabama.....	7,409 33	11,956 20	567 90	110,858 43	130,291 86
Mississippi.....	5,639 52	10,608 11	232 95	71,316 63	88,297 21
Texas.....	7,504 61	9,019 72	218 15	86,702 98	103,445 46
Kentucky.....	8,029 59	13,981 36	388 00	136,453 98	158,892 93
Michigan.....	14,361 44	17,429 10	587 50	155,814 80	188,192 84
Wisconsin.....	16,327 55	17,946 59	705 25	160,478 03	195,457 42
Louisiana.....	25,641 03	11,745 20	515 15	158,308 87	196,216 25
Tennessee.....	5,025 57	12,058 56	524 95	118,023 51	135,632 59
Missouri.....	17,629 88	18,098 17	657 35	195,504 04	231,829 44
Illinois.....	30,488 95	40,419 06	1,301 60	412,504 00	484,713 61
Ohio.....	28,471 64	44,548 02	1,722 55	474,606 79	548,349 00
Indiana.....	14,069 94	28,540 72	862 65	195,080 32	238,533 63
Arkansas.....	2,990 96	5,629 94	72 45	38,184 46	46,877 81
Iowa.....	9,409 91	15,711 11	425 25	191,751 27	147,897 54
California.....	35,680 63	14,554 53	448 95	280,706 23	281,400 34
Oregon.....	2,990 58	1,995 72	9 60	12,172 57	17,168 47
Minnesota.....	4,736 44	5,122 29	168 90	36,376 87	46,404 50
New Mexico.....	701 85	237 12	3 05	3,242 13	4,184 15
Utah.....	2,538 99	366 65	2 35	2,729 19	5,637 18
Nebraska.....	795 06	954 96	17 35	8,105 72	9,873 09
Washington.....	1,426 55	411 91	7 95	2,979 28	4,826 69
Kansas.....	3,428 19	2,824 04	56 65	26,972 05	33,280 93
Colorado.....	255 33	66 01	40	161 27	483 01
Dakota.....	33 47	9 37	20	137 96	181 00
Add miscellaneous items.....	\$645,288 99	\$571,005 22	\$19,306 10	\$6,893,907 79	\$8,130,108 10
Deduct miscellaneous items.....	1,209 15	396 94	45	29,116 36	1,209 15
Add receipts on account of emolu- ments, &c.....	\$646,498 14	\$571,209 28	\$19,305 65	\$6,864,791 43	\$8,131,317 25
Deduct excess of receipts.....					

NOTE.—The following items of revenue are not embraced in the above statement, viz. :—

Receipts on account of emoluments.....	\$94,563 45
Miscellaneous receipts.....	3,834 83
Receipts on account of fines.....	20 00
Total.....	\$98,418 27
Excess of expenditures over receipts.....	\$3,721,633 37
Add amount paid for foreign mails and expenses of Government mail agents.....	\$766,621 37
Route agents.....	342,775 62
Supply of special offices and mail messengers.....	269,268 13
Ship, steamboat, and way letters.....	12,007 06
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,390,672 18
	\$3,721,633 37

## EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.

Compensation allowed postmasters.	Incidental expenses of post-offices.	Total compensation and incidental expenses.	Am't of transportation certified to the Postmaster-General for payment, and credited to contractors, but not fully paid.	Total expenses.	Excess of expenditures over receipts.	Excess of receipts over expenditures.
\$81,600 47	\$13,423 90	95,024 37	\$108,395 87	\$302,579 24	\$27,867 36	
54,040 15	4,063 24	58,103 39	51,428 87	109,532 25		\$1,226 08
58,616 91	1,274 30	59,891 21	54,832 09	144,744 90	32,003 04	155,177 68
168,360 56	115,998 61	284,359 17	157,167 97	439,521 14		24,934 06
17,348 08	9,034 10	26,382 18	13,841 38	45,223 56		1,844 73
70,505 11	17,056 84	87,561 95	112,967 27	206,508 22		618,082 31
344,757 04	323,661 44	668,418 48	444,166 75	1,117,585 23		55,178 79
43,178 42	7,889 93	51,068 35	96,472 61	167,519 86	21,416 19	30,636 85
210,737 80	103,356 57	314,094 37	359,297 48	673,391 85		10,031 23
9,582 50	5,036 86	14,619 36	20,018 25	32,537 61		
38,179 17	33,233 67	71,412 84	235,244 86	306,667 70	132,376 34	
3,610 03	35,232 28	38,842 31		59,842 31		
84,625 13	35,633 48	120,258 61	309,612 26	419,862 86		
34,334 95	3,780 49	38,115 44	139,691 76	176,747 20		
23,890 94	110,354 19	134,245 13	159,183 60	193,164 73		
61,009 86	21,340 91	82,350 77	198,749 50	271,000 27		
2,148 97	43 03	2,192 00	129,999 35	139,145 35		
43,913 80	17,391 91	61,305 71	256,118 82	316,429 33		
43,360 45	1,747 62	45,108 07	229,702 65	274,789 72		
41,785 58	7,663 45	49,449 03	432,737 73	482,106 76		
58,612 19	16,423 14	75,035 33	270,273 23	346,308 56		
31,004 88	23,268 57	54,273 45	177,750 30	232,032 75		
78,829 96	11,532 69	90,362 65	148,807 54	236,680 18		
27,736 13	26,688 88	54,425 01	304,367 50	338,656 49		
43,998 30	21,435 69	65,433 99	186,345 64	251,669 63		
66,051 41	45,546 79	111,598 20	572,352 96	683,951 16		
175,938 05	82,324 05	258,262 10	382,449 09	640,381 19		
196,470 83	73,708 44	270,179 27	564,361 21	826,584 48		
107,539 01	15,493 10	123,032 11	269,208 36	392,542 47		
24,179 47	2,800 38	26,979 85	262,664 68	379,144 51		
66,530 48	10,896 40	77,426 88	202,872 35	263,801 23		
61,391 63	43,375 80	104,767 43	961,392 00	1,066,059 23		
7,965 35	47 29	8,012 64	23,401 98	31,444 62		
21,791 13	2,322 00	24,113 13	123,617 43	147,631 16		
2,182 85	75	2,257 85	19,842 13	22,095 73		
2,395 62	51 86	2,447 48	59,157 92	62,476 30		
5,578 12	65 57	5,643 69	36,445 63	43,885 32		
3,190 71	6 25	3,196 96	57,914 57	61,021 83		
16,915 55	680 40	17,595 95	80,860 48	107,456 43		
365 10	63 21	428 31		428 31		54 78
319 22		119 22		119 22		61 78
\$2,508,920 67	\$1,137,946 84	\$3,646,867 01	\$8,399,731 67	\$11,916,729 68	\$4,773,580 29	\$960,958 71
5,126 46		5,126 46	*903,541 21	34,639 21	33,430 06	
\$2,514,157 13	\$1,137,946 84	\$3,652,123 47	\$9,173,273 88	\$11,951,368 89	\$4,807,010 35	\$960,958 71
						99,418 27
					1,085,376 96	\$1,085,376 96
					\$3,721,633 37	

Amount brought forward.

Amounts allowed and paid at department, viz.:—Interest to contractors, Act of

February 16, 1860.

Wrapping-paper and office-furniture

Advertising

Mail-bags, locks, keys, stamps, and blanks

Mail depredations and special agents

Clerks for offices and miscellaneous payments

Postage stamps and stamped envelopes

Foreign postage collected and returned to foreign Governments

\$1,390,672 13

4,099 54

51,200 63

14,250 20

144,206 83

47,837 28

130,196 86

92,772 70

144,948 41

\$2,010,948 77

Total excess of expenditures over receipts

\$3,732,677 14

\* On account of route agents, mail messengers, special transportation, foreign mails, &amp;c.

STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, UNDER THEIR SEVERAL HEADS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.

Receipts.	Third quarter 1860.	Fourth quarter 1860.	First quarter 1861.	Second quarter 1861.	Total under each head.
Letter-postage.....	\$159,182 10	\$151,800 58	\$179,512 77	\$156,002 69	\$646,498 14
Newspapers and pamph- lets .....	153,406 19	146,293 44	146,424 12	125,085 53	571,209 28
Registered letters.....	5,320 20	5,630 81	5,009 90	3,344 75	19,305 66
Stamps sold.....	1,768,527 81	1,786,907 74	1,792,210 25	1,517,145 63	6,864,791 43
Receipts on account of emolument.....	30,496 75	18,524 42	36,347 15	14,196 13	94,563 45
Receipts on account of letter-carriers.....	37,492 91	39,431 92	36,352 83	35,795 96	149,073 62
Fines.....	.....	2 50	7 50	10 00	20 00
Miscellaneous receipts..	226 75	2,710 49	723 41	174 17	3,834 82
	\$2,154,652 71	\$2,146,301 90	\$2,196,587 93	\$1,851,753 86	\$8,349,296 40

Amount due from the United States to the United Kingdom on account of postages for the first, second, third, and fourth quarters, 1860.....	\$169,303 07
Amount due from the United States to France on account of postages for the fourth quarter, 1859, and first, second, and third quarters, 1860.....	33,873 42
Amount due from the United States to Hamburg on account of postages for the third and fourth quarters, 1860, and first and second quarters, 1861.....	15,749 63½
Amount due from the United States to Bremen on account of postages for the third and fourth quarters, 1860, and first and second quarters, 1861.....	18,073 13½

Expenditures.	Third quarter 1860.	Fourth quarter 1860.	First quarter 1861.	Second quarter 1861.	Total under each head.
Compensation to post- masters.....	\$641,452 82	\$645,611 43	\$668,327 69	\$558,765 20	\$2,514,157 14
Ship, steamboat, and way letters.....	3,526 96	3,324 66	2,638 72	2,516 72	12,007 06
Transportation of the mails.....	2,512,355 78	2,891,798 94	1,858,213 24	1,910,905 92	9,173,273 88
Interest account, act February 15, 1860.....	4,402 86	196 25	60 57	39 86	4,699 54
Wrapping-paper.....	25,518 08	8,989 20	8,187 60	8,226 08	50,920 96
Office-furniture.....	719 32	712 43	198 14	547 66	2,177 56
Advertising.....	6,718 70	16,205 29	11,641 92	6,186 79	40,752 70
Mail-bags.....	16,626 85	14,780 59	18,234 14	17,825 03	66,966 61
Blanks.....	37,515 98	14,158 01	12,943 02	15,242 17	79,859 18
Mail locks, keys, &c.....	1,182 70	3,543 94	895 00	3,028 59	8,650 14
Mail depredations and special agents.....	15,737 60	11,393 80	9,828 41	10,877 41	47,837 22
Clerks for offices.....	229,967 00	260,195 31	245,398 88	211,645 12	*947,206 31
Postage stamps and en- velopes.....	23,147 77	23,762 11	33,793 24	12,069 58	92,772 70
Dead letters.....	4 99	.....	.....	4 49	9 48
Payments to letter-car- riers'.....	37,492 91	39,431 92	36,352 83	35,795 96	149,073 62
Miscellaneous payments	51,233 27	128,981 32	53,449 34	37,782 68	†271,446 61
Miscellaneous, account British mails.....	46,030 39	.....	39,596 83	34,880 60	†120,507 82
Miscellaneous, account French mails.....	.....	24,440 59	.....	.....	†24,440 59
	\$3,653,633 98	\$4,087,525 79	\$2,999,759 57	\$2,865,839 77	\$13,606,759 11

\* \$25,297 63 of this sum was allowed by the Postmaster-General to postmasters in California and Oregon, in pursuance of the 4th and 5th sections of the act of July 27, 1854.

† \$58,074 25 of this sum was allowed by the Postmaster-General to like postmasters under the same act.

‡ In payment of *balances*, including *premium on exchange*, ascertained to be due from the United States, on account of postages, to foreign governments, as follows:—

To the United Kingdom, on account of the second, third, and fourth quarters, 1860.....\$720,507 82  
To the kingdom of France, on account of the first, second, and fourth quarters, 1860..... 24,440 59



## POSTAGE STAMPS AND POSTAGE ENVELOPES ISSUED AND SOLD IN THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.

Kind.	Amount.	Kind.	Amount.
<b>STAMPS.</b>		<b>STAMPED ENVELOPES.</b>	
One-cent.....	53,893,792	One-cent letter size, ruled.....	1,319,750
Three-cent.....	151,228,056	Four-cent letter size, ruled...	35,000
Five-cent.....	677,200	Whole number of stamps.....	211,788,518
Ten-cent.....	3,925,699	Value.....	\$6,908,522 60
Twelve-cent.....	1,053,900	Whole number of stamped en-	
Twenty-four-cent.....	650,600	velopes.....	26,027,300
Thirty-cent.....	340,000	Value.....	\$781,711 13
Ninety-cent.....	24,280	Total amount for 1861.....	\$6,690,233 73
<b>STAMPED ENVELOPES.</b>		Total value issued in 1860.....	\$6,870,316 19
Three-cent note size.....	471,360	Decrease in 1861.....	\$180,082 46
Three-cent letter size.....	15,655,450	Cost of envelopes and of their	
Ten-cent " ".....	131,750	distribution in 1861.....	\$47,356 63
Six-cent official.....	40,460	Postage stamps and stamped	
One-cent letter size.....	1,534,250	envelopes sold in 1861.....	\$6,864,791 43
Four-cent letter size.....	35,000	Amount used in prepayment	
Three-cent note size, ruled....	166,950	of postage and cancelled in	
Three-cent letter size, ruled..	6,646,350	1861.....	\$6,459,622 06
		In possession of purchasers	
		June 30, 1861.....	406,199 88

## A SURPLUS OF EMOLUMENTS AND COMMISSIONS ACCRUED AT THE FOLLOWING POST-OFFICES, AFTER DEDUCTING THE MAXIMUM COMPENSATION OF \$2000 PER ANNUM OF THE POSTMASTERS, AND THE NECESSARY INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE OFFICES, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861, VIZ. :—

Augusta, Ga.....	\$287 71	Newburg, N.Y.....	\$421 84	Lowell, Mass.....	\$99 20
Alexandria, Va.....	177 59	Nashua, N.H.....	191 80	Lewistown, Me.....	43 55
Albany, N.Y.....	2,210 66	New Brunswick, N.J..	63 43	Lancaster, Pa.....	61 13
Austin, Texas.....	27 85	New Haven, Conn.....	1,230 58	Lockport, N.Y.....	49 29
Augusta, Maine.....	87 55	Oswego, N.Y.....	228 16	Lynchburg, Va.....	29 00
Alexandria, La.....	76 15	Ottawa, Ill.....	44 56	Montgomery, Ala.....	1,625 99
Alton, Ill.....	838 94	Old P. Comfort, Va....	128 88	Mobile, Ala.....	56 64
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	11 07	Portland, Me.....	1,371 57	Macon, Ga.....	424 56
Baltimore, Md.....	36 69	Philadelphia, Pa.....	11,069 26	Memphis, Tenn.....	2,011 59
Boston, Mass.....	14,800 93	Petersburg, Va.....	496 87	Savannah, Ga.....	811 27
Brooklyn, N.Y.....	2,042 31	Providence, R.I.....	601 63	St. Louis, Mo.....	16,162 37
Buffalo, N.Y.....	3,594 99	Pittsburg, Pa.....	2,753 12	Syracuse, N.Y.....	160 99
Bridgeport, Conn.....	4 19	Poughkeepsie, N.Y....	306 10	Salem, Mass.....	15 01
Bath, Maine.....	85 91	Pottsville, Pa.....	61 03	Springfield, Mass.....	601 67
Binghamton, N.Y.....	41 01	Paterson, N.J.....	21 97	Springfield, Ill.....	985 70
Bloomington, Ill.....	1 19	Richmond, Va.....	2,156 04	San Francisco, Cal.....	9,137 27
Columbus, Ga.....	4 75	Rochester, N.Y.....	875 91	Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	4 64
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2,912 43	Raleigh, N.C.....	386 93	Sandusky, Ohio.....	12 72
Columbus, Ohio.....	61 98	Rome, N.Y.....	11 01	Schenectady, N.Y.....	97 96
Chicago, Ill.....	8,043 04	Richmond, Ind.....	59 91	St. Joseph, Mo.....	582 10
Charleston, S.C.....	845 22	Dubuque, Iowa.....	79 59	Selma, Ala.....	13 57
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	8,339 11	Des Moines, Iowa.....	14 21	San Antonio, Texas...	119 94
Calro, Ill.....	287 71	Erie, Pa.....	100 47	Toledo, Ohio.....	3,009 11
Calais, Maine.....	37 71	Evansville, Ind.....	135 82	Troy, N.Y.....	75 86
Covington, Ky.....	147 97	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	244 63	Trenton, N.J.....	163 48
Cambridge, Mass.....	4 66	Frankfort, Ky.....	41 66	Terre Haute, Ind.....	137 20
Chambersburg, Pa.....	34 65	Frederick, Md.....	83 69	Utica, N.Y.....	295 93
Detroit, Mich.....	7,793 57	Galveston, Texas.....	806 79	Vicksburg, Miss.....	128 05
Dayton, Ohio.....	369 00	Grand Rapids, Mich...	35 40	Washington, D.C.....	5,111 29
Milwaukee, Wis.....	821 71	Hartford, Conn.....	343 03	Worcester, Mass.....	773 33
Manchester, N.H.....	148 63	Harrisburg, Pa.....	1,587 67	Wilmington, Del.....	14,016 78
Madison, Wis.....	823 49	Hudson, N.Y.....	87 42	Wilmington, N.C.....	59 08
Middletown, Conn.....	2 69	Hagerstown, Md.....	121 29	Williamsburg, N.Y....	665 49
New Bedford, Mass.....	328 45	Indianapolis, Ind.....	2,257 87	Watertown, N.Y.....	2 32
Newark, N.J.....	748 31	Jersey City, N.J.....	950 11	White Horse, N.J.....	138 63
Nashville, Tenn.....	1,688 67	Jefferson City, Mo....	614 16	Zanesville, Ohio.....	198 39
New York, N.Y.....	89,469 03	Keokuk, Iowa.....	86 42		
Norfolk, Va.....	41 61	Kensington, Pa.....	139 41		
New Orleans, La.....	5,960 33	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	235 47		
Norwich, Conn.....	47 15	Louisville, Ky.....	3,908 78		
				Total.....	\$244,404 20

**STATEMENT OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS, WITH THE SEVERAL POSTAGES, CONVEYED BY VARIOUS LINES  
OF OCEAN STEAMERS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.**

Names of Lines.	Offices.	Letters.	News- papers.	Postage on letters received.	Postage on letters sent.	Total postages.
New York and California, via Aspinwall .....	New York.....	782,155	2,456,351	\$42,876 50	\$51,011 58	\$93,888 08
	Boston.....	4,191	9,800	.....	498 19	498 19
	Philadelphia..	50,101	272,635	1,672 77	3,329 77	5,002 54
	Baltimore.....	17,521	43,513	947 89	1,026 51	1,974 40
	Washington...	10,646	45,592	544 91	711 80	1,256 71
	Chicago.....	36,629	55,926	2,012 49	1,798 76	3,811 25
	Cincinnati....	10,305	3,146	.....	1,098 21	1,098 21
	Charleston ....	1,080	3,942	13 64	105 06	118 70
	New Orleans..	26	.....	2 60	.....	2 60
	Savannah.....	652	980	13 82	72 57	86 39
New York and California, via Tehuantepec.....	New Orleans..	615	.....	.....	58 84	58 84
Total.....	.....	863,921	2,891,885	48,084 62	59,711 29	107,795 91
Add newspaper postage, at one cent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,918 85
Total postages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136,714 76
New Orleans and Vera Cruz.....	New Orleans..	21,782	4,060	2,643 69	1,645 19	4,288 88
Add newspaper postage, at two cents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 20
Total postages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,370 08
West India Islands.....	Various offices	589,093	204,172	34,039 34	20,890 17	63,929 51
Add newspaper postage, at two cents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,063 44
Total postages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,012 95
Panama and Mexico.....	Various offices	54,511	68,849	3,730 55	6,377 18	10,107 73
Add newspaper postage, at four cents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,753 96
Total postages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,861 69
Aggregate total postages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221,950 48

**AMOUNT OF POSTAGES ON MAILS EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES  
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.**

Amount on unpaid received.....	\$29,085 88	
Amount on paid received .....	58,853 35	
		\$87,939 23
Amount on unpaid sent .....	31,743 08	
Amount on paid sent .....	67,218 19	
		98,961 27
Total .....		186,900 50
Amount collected in the United States .....		96,304 07
Amount collected in the British provinces.....		90,596 43
Balance in favor of the United States .....		5,707 64

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND SENT BY OCEAN STEAMERS TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, PRUSSIA, FRANCE, BELGIUM, BREMEN, AND HAMBURG IN THE YEAR 1861.

Letters and Newspapers.	Cunard Line.	Canadian Line.	German Lloyd Line.	Galway Line.	Havre Line.	Hamburg Line.	Miscellaneous Lines.	Vanderbilt Line.	North Atlantic Steamship Company.	Totals.
BRITISH MAILS.										
Letters received.....	855,244	422,137	58,926	45,784	75,496	12,737	162,194	46,976	27,965	1,707,439
Letters sent.....	852,525	125,579	110,533	36,419	130,534	39,596	171,074	70,225	55,159	1,591,644
Newspapers received...	516,713	82,696	31,120	10,299	44,758	4,763	66,223	31,975	17,817	806,364
Newspapers sent.....	964,076	100,144	170,728	48,353	193,757	73,785	216,847	100,460	68,812	1,936,962
PRUSSIAN MAILS.										
Letters received.....	194,432	38,295	40,968	7,061	43,994	5,621	40,920	25,310	17,991	414,592
Letters sent.....	250,294	4,610	23,554	11,407	53,630	10,970	59,525	26,747	21,718	462,455
Newspapers received...	13,070	2,789	4,397	722	5,285	785	3,330	2,955	1,760	25,093
Newspapers sent.....	45,616	654	7,794	2,359	16,100	5,476	14,342	5,920	4,342	102,603
FRENCH MAILS.										
Letters received.....	353,642	127,014	30,921	5,682	51,652	8,272	39,192	35,587	27,222	679,184
Letters sent.....	360,216	12,115	52,092	13,582	76,045	31,127	70,882	34,223	30,296	680,577
Newspapers received...	84,137	23,695	6,594	1,893	12,056	2,333	8,336	9,197	5,117	153,358
Newspapers sent.....	156,602	3,876	24,603	4,971	36,630	16,008	35,529	15,477	12,110	305,406
BELGIAN MAILS.										
Letters received.....	10,937	3,090	756	319	1,481	254	2,003	1,097	660	20,597
Letters sent.....	10,929	185	1,591	416	1,938	757	2,172	858	751	19,597
Newspapers received...	5,749	2,171	811	377	1,137	232	1,719	775	518	13,489
Newspapers sent.....	1,301	59	124	33	140	72		53	37	1,879
BREMEN MAILS.										
Letters received.....	.....	.....	133,916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Letters sent.....	.....	.....	147,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newspapers received...	.....	.....	12,788	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newspapers sent.....	.....	.....	49,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HAMBURG MAILS.										
Letters received.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,972	.....	.....	.....	.....
Letters sent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184,320	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newspapers received...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,541	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newspapers sent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,657	.....	.....	.....	.....

LETTERS RECEIVED AND SENT BY OCEAN STEAMERS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, BELGIUM, BREMEN, AND HAMBURG.

Letters paid or unpaid and distributed.	Cunard Line of Steamers.	Canadian Line.	German Lloyd Line.	Galway Line.	Havre Line.	Hamburg Line.	Miscellaneous Lines.	Vanderbilt Line.	North Atlantic Steamship Company.	Total.
BRITISH MAILS.										
Received.										
Unpaid.....	\$58,052 43	\$15,760 74	\$3,393 18	\$2,544 30	\$4,374 47	\$544 14	\$8,014 07	\$2,779 84	\$1,337 82	\$96,700 99
Unpaid dis-tributed }	56,370 67	42,737 77	5,481 76	5,099 96	6,847 52	1,121 89	16,970 72	4,021 46	2,698 56	141,395 31
Paid.....	39,200 06	14,242 71	2,249 24	1,112 79	3,107 26	471 52	5,355 47	1,896 62	999 84	68,695 42
Paid dis-tributed }	45,962 18	32,065 97	3,712 64	2,294 42	4,648 40	844 72	9,356 36	3,190 84	1,753 04	103,828 59
Total.....	190,645 34	104,807 19	14,686 82	11,061 28	18,977 65	2,982 27	39,696 54	11,868 76	6,784 26	410,520 31
Sent.										
Paid.....	659 25	.....	430 59	2 52	207 13	55 02	235 60	95 34	54 93	1,740 38
Paid dis-tributed }	113,695 12	21,392 80	16,813 03	5,431 14	21,700 87	5,646 57	26,535 38	11,520 71	8,938 56	231,673 68
Unpaid.....	80,068 67	7,908 68	9,754 22	3,065 03	12,729 82	4,117 08	14,619 66	5,562 98	4,504 16	142,340 30
Total.....	194,413 04	29,391 48	26,997 84	8,518 69	34,637 82	9,818 67	41,390 64	17,179 01	13,497 67	375,764 36

Amount received for unpaid letters.....	\$237,936 30
Amount of paid letters distributed.....	172,524 01
Amount of paid letters sent.....	233,414 06
Amount of unpaid letters sent.....	142,340 30
Amount collected in the United States.....	471,410 36
Amount collected in the United Kingdom .....	314,864 81
Total.....	\$786,274 67
Excess collected in the United States .....	\$156,546 05

PRUSSIAN MAILS.	Cunard Line.	Canadian Line.	German Lloyd Line.	Galway Line.	Havre Line.	Hamburg Line.	Miscellaneous Lines.	Vanderbilt Line.	North Atlantic Steamship Co.	Totals.
<i>Received.</i>										
Unpaid.....	\$11,852 27	\$1,673 19	\$1,780 53	\$382 95	\$2,149 12	\$230 40	\$1,783 19	\$1,256 49	\$975 43	\$22,692 57
Unpaid dis- tributed }	32,773 06	5,805 63	7,937 17	1,273 75	8,401 51	1,082 41	8,110 97	4,548 39	2,191 17	72,982 68
Paid .....	5,241 55	708 80	799 00	172 80	906 31	127 20	768 30	566 40	410 50	9,895 36
Paid dis- tributed }	9,463 00	1,369 51	2,029 49	359 50	2,186 05	306 40	2,019 68	1,333 36	894 83	19,961 82
Total.....	\$59,329 88	\$9,351 13	12,546 19	\$2,188 00	13,642 99	\$1,746 41	12,682 14	\$7,704 64	\$5,471 23	124,693 31
<i>Sent.</i>										
Paid .....					129 11					\$129 11
Paid dis- tributed }	36,808 89	729 57	5,544 17	1,840 31	7,933 27	2,640 47	9,485 66	4,566 39	3,739 64	73,322 77
Unpaid.....	40,179 88	711 34	1,673 05	1,627 30	8,176 46	746 26	8,609 76	3,497 36	2,887 78	69,109 19
Total.....	\$77,063 77	\$1,440 91	\$7,217 22	\$3,467 61	16,238 84	\$3,386 73	18,086 42	\$8,063 75	\$6,626 82	141,512 07

Amount of unpaid postage collected on letters received and distributed.....	\$95,005 63
Amount of prepaid postage on letters received.....	29,657 68
Amount of postage prepaid on letters sent.....	73,511 88
Amount of postage unpaid on letters sent.....	68,109 19
Amount collected in United States on letters received and sent.....	168,517 51
Amount collected in Prussia.....	97,757 87
Total .....	\$266,275 38
Excess collected in the United States.....	\$70,759 64

FRENCH MAILS.	Cunard Line.	Canadian Line.	Havre Line.	Bremen Lloyd Line.	Vanderbilt Line.	Hamburg Line.	Galway Line.	Miscellaneous Lines.	North Atlantic Steamship Co.	Totals.
<i>Received.</i>										
Unpaid.....	\$12,148 12	\$4,129 16	\$4,395 97	\$998 02	\$1,497 59	\$213 64	\$215 49	\$1,329 59	\$1,103 86	\$24,641 46
Unpaid dis- tributed }	17,296 11	7,972 27	2,998 09	2,155 74	1,923 69	644 64	382 88	2,908 87	1,361 10	37,526 89
Paid .....	11,072 91	3,246 81	1,475 97	873 59	1,054 20	171 14	128 76	876 82	791 92	19,698 13
Paid dis- tributed }	16,834 72	6,750 26	2,105 66	1,501 52	1,574 58	401 75	257 09	1,862 76	965 62	32,083 91
Total.....	\$58,341 86	\$22,108 50	\$8,575 69	\$5,529 87	\$5,849 01	\$1,431 37	\$996 68	\$6,972 96	\$4,122 50	113,924 39
<i>Sent.</i>										
Paid .....	\$236 49		\$137 10	\$56 46	\$72 90	\$19 98	\$1 86	\$103 71	\$41 22	\$690 63
Paid dis- tributed }	28,016 21	1,109 91	5,759 31	3,984 20	2,970 25	2,329 48	1,196 28	5,569 51	2,448 77	51,364 72
Unpaid.....	29,286 51	822 68	6,164 18	4,170 20	2,808 28	2,512 80	1,067 62	5,491 21	2,332 11	54,435 57
Total.....	\$55,519 12	\$1,932 59	12,099 59	\$8 191 56	\$3,651 51	\$4,862 26	\$2,265 76	11,164 42	\$4,822 16	108,489 32

Amount of unpaid postage collected on letters received and distributed.....	\$62,168 35
Amount of prepaid postage on letters received.....	51,756 04
Amount of postage prepaid on letters sent.....	52,034 35
Amount of postage unpaid on letters sent.....	54,485 57
Amount collected in the United States.....	114,202 70
Amount collected in France.....	106,191 61

Total ..... \$220,394 31

Excess collected in the United States..... \$8,011 09

BELGIAN MAILS.	Cunard Line.	Canadian Line.	German Lloyd Line.	Galway Line.	Havre Line.	Hamburg Line.	Miscellaneous Lines.	Vanderbilt Line.	North Atlantic Steamship Co.	Totals.
<b>Received.</b>										
Unpaid.....	\$592 80	\$140 47	\$41 58	\$16 47	\$78 14	\$11 61	\$119 97	\$68 08	\$42 23	\$1,098 75
Unpaid dis- tributed }	491 87	139 64	41 58	11 61	89 19	18 28	104 49	44 82	29 54	944 47
Paid.....	1,084 22	370 00	49 14	28 48	126 27	16 29	159 47	105 57	67 23	1,850 59
Paid dis- tributed }	843 67	251 49	71 82	24 84	117 72	27 54	165 78	82 35	40 50	1,635 71
Total.....	\$2,941 76	\$811 60	\$204 12	\$86 40	\$399 32	\$68 58	\$540 71	\$298 82	\$178 20	\$5,529 51
<b>Sent.</b>										
Paid.....										
Paid dis- tributed }	\$896 22	\$25 65	\$134 73	\$39 09	\$168 15	\$57 51	\$178 47	\$79 11	\$70 20	\$1,651 78
Unpaid.....	2,137 82	24 37	297 54	72 63	357 08	146 25	259 10	179 55	182 57	2,706 86
Total.....	\$2,936 04	\$50 02	\$432 27	\$112 82	\$525 18	\$208 76	\$537 57	\$258 66	\$252 77	\$5,358 59

Amount of unpaid postage collected on letters received and distributed.....	\$2,043 22
Amount of prepaid postage on letters received.....	3,486 29
Amount of postage prepaid on letters sent.....	1,651 73
Amount of postage unpaid on letters sent.....	3,706 86
Amount collected in the United States.....	3,694 95
Amount collected in Belgium.....	7,193 15

Total..... \$10,888 10

Excess collected in Belgium..... \$3,493 20

BREMEN MAILS RECEIVED.	Unpaid.	Unpaid dis- tributed.	Paid.	Paid dis- tributed.	Total.	BREMEN MAILS SENT.	Paid.	Paid dis- tributed.	Unpaid.	Total.
By German Lloyd Line..	\$ 2,270 72	\$ 9,515 52	\$ 1,432 10	\$ 4,011 64	\$ 17,229 98	By German Lloyd Line..	\$ 38 00	\$ 14,417 77	\$ 5,257 54	\$ 19,713 31
Total.....	2,270 72	9,515 52	1,432 10	4,011 64	17,229 98	Total.....	38 00	14,417 77	5,257 54	19,713 31
Amount re- ceived.....	11,786 00		5,443 74				14,455 77		5,257 74	

Amount collected in the United States.....	\$26,242 01
Amount collected in Bremen.....	10,701 28

Total ..... \$36,943 29

Excess collected in the United States..... \$15,540 73

HAMBURG MAILS RECEIVED.	Unpaid.	Unpaid dis- tributed.	Paid.	Paid dis- tributed.	Total.	HAMBURG MAILS SENT.	Paid.	Paid dis- tributed.	Unpaid.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Hamburg Line	2,429 19	7,194 58	1,501 93	8,046 21	14,171 91	Hamb'g Line..	21 35	20,731 74	6,335 95	27,069 04
Total.....	2,429 19	7,194 58	1,501 93	8,046 21	14,171 91	Total.....	21 35	20,731,74	6,335 95	27,069 04
Amount re- ceived.....	9,623 77	.....	4,548 14	.....	.....	Amount sent..	20,753 09	.....	6,335 95	.....

Amount collected in the United States.....	\$30,376 86
Amount collected in Hamburg.....	10,884 09
Total .....	\$41,260 95
Excess collected in the United States .....	\$19,402 77

RATES OF DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

*Letters*, for each half-ounce, prepaid, 3 cents; excepting those passing from any State or Territory east of the Rocky Mountains to any State or Territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and those passing from any State or Territory west of the Rocky Mountains to any State or Territory east of said mountains, which are 10 cts. the half-ounce. All letters must be prepaid by stamps, or enclosed in stamp envelopes, or they will not be forwarded.

*Transient Newspapers, Periodicals, Circulars, &c.*, to any part of the United States, not weighing over 3 ounces, 1 cent each, and 1 cent for each additional ounce, prepayment required.

Maps, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers; books, bound or unbound; phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, not exceeding four pounds, 1 cent an ounce under 1,500 miles, and 2 cents an ounce over 1500 miles.

Cards, blank, or printed blanks, in packages weighing at least 8 ounces, and seeds or cuttings, in packages not exceeding 8 ounces, 1 cent an ounce under 1500 miles, and 2 cents an ounce over 1500 miles.

*Newspapers and Periodicals*, not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight, when paid quarterly in advance and circulated in the State where published—Daily, per quarter, 22¾; six times per week, 19½; tri-weekly, 9¾; semi-weekly, 6½; weekly, 3¼; semi-monthly, 1½; monthly, ¾. Newspapers and periodicals, when weighing over 1½ ounces and not exceeding 3 ounces, double the above rates, to any part of the United States.

Small newspapers, published monthly, or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than 16 octavo pages, in packages of 8 ounces or over, ½ cent per ounce.

Weekly newspapers, within the county where published, *free*.

Quarterly payments, in advance, may be made either where published or received.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

- To England, Ireland, and Scotland (from California, Oregon, and Washington excepted), 24 cts. ½ oz. From California, Oregon, or Washington, 29 cts. ½ oz.
- To France and Algeria, by French mails, 15 cts. ¼ oz., 30 cts. ½ oz.
- To German States, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cts. ½ oz. :—by French mail, 21 cts. ¼ oz., 42 cts. ½ oz. :—by Bremen mail (except Bremen), 15 cts. ½ oz. :—by Hamburg mail (except Hamburg and Luxemburg), 15 cts. ½ oz.
- To Bremen, by Bremen mail, 10 cts. ½ oz.
- To Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, 10 cts. ½ oz.
- To Luxemburg, by Hamburg mail, 22 cts. ½ oz.
- To Holland and the Netherlands, by French mail, 21 cts. ¼ oz., 42 cts. ½ oz.
- To Austria and its States, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cts. ½ oz. :—by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 15 cts. ½ oz. :—by French mail, 21 cts. ¼ oz., 42 cts. ½ oz.
- To Russia, by Prussian closed mail, 37 cts. ½ oz. :—by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 29 cts. ½ oz. :—by French mail, 30 cts. ¼ oz., 60 cts. ½ oz.
- To Prussia, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cts. ½ oz. :—by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 15 cts. ½ oz. :—by French mail, 21 cts. ¼ oz., 42 cts. ½ oz.
- To Sardinian States, by Prussian closed mail, 42 cts. ½ oz. :—by French mail, 21 cts. ¼ oz., 42 cts. ½ oz. :—by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 23 cts. ½ oz.
- To Belgium, by U.S and Belgium closed mail, 27 cts. ½ oz.
- To Lombardy, by Prussian closed mail, 42 cts. ½ oz. :—by French mail, 21 cents ¼ oz., 42 cts. ½ oz. :—by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 15 cts. ½ oz.
- To Parma and Modena, by Prussian closed mail, 42 cts. ½ oz. :—by French mail, 21 cts. ¼ oz., 42 cts. ½ oz. :—by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cts. ½ oz.
- To Papal States, by Prussian closed mail, 46 cts. ½ oz.—*prepaid* :—by French mail, 27 cts. ¼

oz., 54 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.:—by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 28 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Tuscany, by Prussian closed mail, 42 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.:—by French mail, 21 cts.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 42 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.:—by Bremen or Hamburg, 28 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To the Two Sicilies, by Prussian closed mail, 49 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.—*prepaid*:—by French mail, 30 cts.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 60 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.:—by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 22 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.—*prepaid*.

To Spain, by French mail, 21 cts.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 42 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.—*prepaid*:—by British mail, *via* Southampton, U.S. postage of 21 or 5 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.—*prepaid*.

To Portugal, by French mail, 21 cts.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 42 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.—*prepaid*:—by British mail, *via* Southampton, 45 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 33 cts.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.—*prepaid*.

To Denmark, by Prussian closed mail, 35 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.:—by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 20 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.:—by French mail, 27 cts.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 54 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Sweden, by Prussian closed mail, 42 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.:—by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 33 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.:—by French mail, 33 cts.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 66 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To Norway, by Prussian closed mail, 46 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.:—by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 38 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.:—by French mail, 33 cts.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., 66 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

To West India Islands (not British), except Cuba, Turk's Island, and Carthagena, 34 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. when distance from mailing office is under 2500 miles, and 44 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. when distance exceeds 2500 miles—*prepaid*.

To Cuba and Turk's Island, 10 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. when distance does not exceed 2500 miles, and 20 cts. over 2500 miles.

To Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, 10 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. when distance is not over 3000 miles from line of crossing, and 15 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. if distance exceeds 3000 miles.

To Nova Scotia, same rates, *prepayment required*.

To Aspinwall and Panama, New Grenada, 10 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. when distance does not exceed 2500 miles, and 20 cts. if the distance exceeds 2500 miles—*prepaid*.

To Mexico, 10 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. on letters sent by sea, and 3 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. on letters received from Mexico—*prepayment required*.

To Bogota, Carthagena, and Buenaventura, New Grenada, 18 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.—*prepaid*.

To Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chili, 84 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.—*prepaid*.

To Peru, 22 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.—*prepaid*.

To West Indies (British), 10 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. if distance does not exceed 2500 miles, and 20 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. if distance exceeds 2500 miles—*prepaid*.

To Sandwich Islands, New South Wales, and China, by mail to San Francisco, thence by private ship, 10 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.—*prepaid*.

To Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except Adrianople, Candia, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Ibraila, Ionian Islands, Janina, Latakia, Rhodes, Rustchuk, Salonica, Sophia, Tultcha, Varna, and Zante, by Prussian closed mail,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 30 cts.—

*prepaid*:—by Bremen or Hamburg mail,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 32 cts.:—by open mail, *via* London, by Am. packet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 21 cts.—*prepaid*:—by open mail, *via* London, by British packet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 5 cts.—*prepaid*:—by French mail, *via* Austria,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 21 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 42 cts.

To Adrianople, Beirût, Canea, Constantinople, all parts of Egypt (*prepaid*), Galatz, Greece, Ibraila, Ionian Islands, Ithaca, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Larnica, Latakia, Rhodes, Rustchuk, Salonica, Samsoun, Scio, Syria (generally *prepaid*), Scutari (*prepaid*), Smyrna, Trebizond, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Tunis, Varna, Zante (*prepaid*), and in general the Turkish Empire in Asia and Africa, by French mail,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 60 cts.

To Alexandria, by Prussian closed mail,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 38 cts.:—by Bremen or Hamburg mail,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 30 cts.:—by open mail, *via* England, by American packet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 21 cts.—*prepaid*:—by open mail, *via* England, by British packet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 5 cts.—*prepaid*.

To Alexandretta, same rates, except by Prussian closed mail, which is for  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 40 cts.—*prepaid*.

To the Canary Islands, *via* England,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 33 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 45 cts.—*prepaid*.

To Siam,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 45 cts.—*prepaid*.

To East Indies, open mail, *via* London, by American packet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 21 cts.—*prepaid*:—by British packet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 5 cts.—*prepaid*:—by Prussian closed mail, *via* Trieste,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 70 cts.—*prepaid*:—by Prussian closed mail, *via* Trieste, to English Possessions,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 38 cts.—*prepaid*:—by Bremen or Hamburg mail, *via* Marseilles and Suez,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 40 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 72 cts.—*prepaid*:—by Bremen or Hamburg mail, *via* Trieste,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 64 cts.—*prepaid*:—by French mail,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 60 cts.—*prepaid*.

To Hong-Kong, *via* England, by American packet, 21 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.—*prepaid*:—by British packet, 5 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.—*prepaid*:—by French mail,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 60 cts.—*prepaid*:—by Bremen or Hamburg mail,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 30 cts.—*prepaid*:—by Prussian closed mail,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 38 cts.—*prepaid*.

To China (except Hong-Kong), *via* Southampton,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 45 cts.—*prepaid*, *via* Marseilles,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 51 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 57 cts.—*prepaid*:—by Bremen and Hamburg, *via* Trieste,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 55 cts.—*prepaid*:—*via* Suez,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 40 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 72 cts.—*prepaid*:—by French mail,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 60 cts.—*prepaid*.

To Cape de Verde Islands, *via* England,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 37 cts.—*prepaid*:—by French mail, *via* Bordeaux and Lisbon,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 60 cts.—*prepaid*.

To Cape of Good Hope, *via* England, by American packet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 21 cts.—*prepaid*:—by British packet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 5 cts.—*prepaid*.

To Mauritius, British mail, *via* Southampton and India,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 33 cts.—*prepaid*:—*via* Marseilles



and Suez,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 39 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 45 cts.—*prepaid*:  
—French mail,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 60 cts.—*prepaid*.

To Hayti, *via* England,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 33 cts.—*prepaid*.

To Hayti, direct,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 34 cts.—*prepaid*.

To Nicaragua, Yucatan, Surinam, &c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 34 cts.—*prepaid*.

To Rio de Janeiro and Brazil generally,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 45 cts.—*prepaid*.

To Buenos Ayres, *via* England,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 45 cts.—*prepaid*:—*via* French mail from Bordeaux,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 60 cts.—*prepaid*.

**NOTE.**—In all cases where the word *prepaid* is not added, the prepayment of the postage is optional with the sender.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO POSTAGE.

By act of Congress, July 24, 1861, all prepaid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service of the United States, and directed to them at a point where they have been stationed, may be forwarded, whenever practicable, to any other point to which they may have been ordered, without further charge thereon; by an act passed July 22, 1861, private soldiers, and by act of Jan. 21, 1862, sailors and marines were permitted to send letters to their families and friends without prepayment of postage, the words "soldier's" or "sailor's letter," with the name of the officer, being endorsed on the envelope by the captain or lieutenant of the company to which such soldiers, sailors or marines belonged.

By a law passed January 21, 1862, the Postmaster-General was authorized to return all dead letters, except those containing circulars and other worthless matter, to their writers, whenever their names could be ascertained, charging for all valuable letters treble, and for others double, the ordinary rate of postage.

By a law passed April 16, 1862, the Postmaster-General was authorized to establish branch post-offices in cities, and to require prepayment by stamp of one cent for every letter deposited for mailing, and to collect one cent for delivery of every letter sent to said branch office for delivery; but no letter should be sent from the principal office to a branch office for delivery contrary to the request of the party to whom the same may be addressed.

#### COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS.

The following commissions are allowed to postmasters:—

On the postage collected at their respective offices, not exceeding \$100 in any one *quarter*, 60 per ct.; and if the mails come regularly at the office between 9 P.M. and 5 A.M., 70 per ct.

Where the receipts are between \$100 and \$400 in any quarter, 50 per ct.; between \$400 and \$2400 in any quarter, 40 per ct.; on any sum over \$2400 per quarter, 15 per ct.; on the amount of letters and packets received for distribution at general distribution offices,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per ct.; on newspaper postages, in all cases, 50 per ct. No postmaster can receive more than \$500 commissions per quarter; but they may also receive box-rents to an amount not exceeding \$2000 per annum. The postmasters at New York, Washington, and New Orleans receive a special allowance for extra labor, and those post-offices where the appointment is made by the President and which have a fixed salary of \$2000 per annum, besides part of the receipts from boxes, are allowed such number of clerks as may be necessary for the business of the office, whose compensation is drawn from the receipts of the office independent of the commissions of the postmaster.

To postmasters whose compensation does not exceed \$500 in any one quarter, one cent is allowed for the delivery of each free letter or document not addressed to themselves. On the postage of letters received on the Canada frontier to be sent into British America, a commission of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per ct. is allowed; and on the postage of letters received from Canada for distribution, 7 per ct.

Postmasters who are required to keep a register of the arrival and departure of the mails are allowed ten cents for each monthly return made to the Postmaster-General. For the delivery of every newspaper not chargeable with postage,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cent is allowed. To distributing and separating offices where the pay and emoluments are insufficient, additional allowances are made to defray actual and necessary expenses.

#### THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The franking privilege appertains to the following persons to the extent specified:—

The President of the United States, the ex-Presidents, the Vice-Presidents, the ex-Vice-Presidents, except such as have forfeited it by treason. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Polk have the privilege in its fullest extent.

Members of Congress and delegates from Territories, from thirty days before the commencement of each Congress (i.e. thirty days previous to the 4th of March in the odd years) until the first Monday in December after the expiration of their term of office, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House during their terms of official service, may send and receive free letters or packages not exceeding two ounces in weight, and public documents\* not exceeding three pounds in weight.

The Governor of any State may send free the laws, records, and documents of the Legislature to the Governors of other States. The Secretaries

\* Public documents are those printed by the order of either house of Congress, and publications or books procured or purchased by Congress or either House for the use of the members.

and Assistant Secretaries of the Departments, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General and his assistants, the Comptrollers, Auditors, Treasurer, Register and Solicitor of the Treasury, the Commissioners of the different offices and bureaus, Chiefs of Bureaus in the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, the General-in-Chief and Adjutant-General, and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey and his assistants, may send and receive free all letters and packages upon official business, but not their private letters or papers.

The chief clerks in all the Departments may send free public official letters and documents.

Deputy-postmasters may send free all such letters and packages as relate exclusively to the business of their respective offices; and those whose compensation did not exceed \$200 for the year ending June 30, 1846, may also send free through the mails letters written by themselves, and receive free all written communications on their own private business, not weighing over half an ounce, but not transient newspapers, handbills, or circulars.

Exchange newspapers, magazines, and periodicals between editors pass free. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber in the county where their papers are printed and published, one copy free from postage.

The postage must be prepaid by postage-stamps on all letters mailed at one office in the United

States and addressed to another office in the United States, except on *free letters* and on duly certified soldiers' or sailors' letters, written by them, but not including letters written by commissioned officers. The postage on such certified soldiers' or sailors' letters must be collected at the office of delivery. The postage on letters written to soldiers or sailors must be prepaid at the mailing-office, as heretofore.

Postmasters at or near any camp or point occupied by the United States forces will mail, without prepayment of postage, any letter written by a soldier in the service of the United States, and certified to be such by the major or acting major of the regiment to which the writer is attached, or by any acting field or staff officer in the service of the United States. At hospitals or detached posts, this certificate may be made by the chaplain or surgeon stationed thereat.

The envelope should have plainly stamped or written on its face the certificate "soldier's letter" signed in writing by one of the officers aforesaid, describing his regiment by its number and its State, or his official position.

Prepaid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service of the United States, and directed to them at a point where they have been stationed, may be forwarded, whenever practicable, to any other point to which they may have been ordered, without further charge thereon for forwarding.

From the Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, 1862.

The gross revenue of the Department for this fiscal year, including the standing Treasury credit for free mail matter, and a small amount appropriated for the relief of individuals, was \$9,012,349 13. The expenditures for the same year amounted to \$11,125,314 13. The regular postal revenue for 1862 is only \$4,947,550 less than it was for the fiscal year 1861, during a large part of which year revenue was paid in from all the States of the Union. This fact shows a large increase in the correspondence of the loyal States. While the revenues have been so nearly sustained at the highest standard, the expenses have been largely reduced. For the preceding year the expenditure was \$2,481,394 98 greater than last year. The following comparison of figures is interesting:—

Expenditure for 1860, for service in all the States.....	\$14,874,772 89
Revenue for the same year.....	9,218,067 40
Deficiency .....	\$5,656,705 49
Expenditures for 1861 (service interrupted in 1861).....	13,606,759 11
Gross revenue for 1861 (service interrupted in 1861).....	9,049,296 40
Deficiency .....	\$4,557,462 71

Expenditures for 1862.....	\$11,125,364 13
Revenues for 1862.....	9,012,549 56
Deficiency .....	\$2,112,814 57
Reduction of expenditures as compared with 1860.....	3,742,406
Reduction of expenditures as compared with 1861.....	2,481,394
The whole number of post-offices in the United States remaining established on the 30th of June, 1862, was 28,875, of which there were in the loyal States and districts 19,973, and in the insurrectionary States and districts there were 8902. The net increase in the established offices over last year was 121. The number of cases acted upon by the appointment office during the year was 7785.	
The total postage accrued on the United States and European mails during the year amounts to \$1,144,095 52, being a reduction from the amount of the previous year of \$217,940 88. Of the total amount collected, the excess collected in the United States was \$212,607 36, which constitutes the balance paid to the several foreign departments, the cost of exchanges being paid by the United States. The Postmaster-General objects to the cost as inequitable, and proposes, if possible, to relieve the Department from this burden.	

## VI. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

[Corrected at the Department of the Interior, December 1, 1863.]

Name of Officer.	Office.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
<b>SECRETARY'S OFFICE.</b>				
JOHN P. USHER.....	SECRETARY.....	Massachusetts...	Indiana.....	\$8,000
.....	Assistant Secretary.....	.....	.....	3,000
Watton J. Smith.....	Chief Clerk.....	Indiana.....	Indiana.....	2,200
Peter Lammond.....	Disbursing Clerk.....	New York.....	New York.....	2,000
L. B. Brady.....	".....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	2,000
A. S. H. White.....	".....	New Hampshire.	New Hampshire.	2,000
James Wiles.....	Sup't. Document Room...	Ohio.....	New York.....	1,800
<b>INDIAN OFFICE.</b>				
William P. Dole.....	Com'r. Indian Affairs.....	New Hampshire.	Illinois.....	3,000
Charles E. Mix.....	Chief Clerk.....	Connecticut.....	Dist. Columbia...	2,000
<b>PENSION OFFICE.</b>				
Joe. H. Barrett.....	Com'r. of Pensions.....	Vermont.....	Ohio.....	3,000
Wm. Helmick.....	Chief Clerk.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	2,000
<b>LAND OFFICE.</b>				
James M. Edmunds.....	Com'r. Gen. Land Office...	New York.....	Michigan.....	3,000
Jos. S. Wilson.....	Chief Clerk.....	Dist. Columbia...	Dist. Columbia...	2,000
Julius N. Granger.....	Recorder.....	New York.....	New York.....	2,000
<b>PATENT OFFICE.*</b>				
David P. Holloway.....	Com'r. of Patents.....	Ohio.....	Indiana.....	4,500
John L. Hayes.....	Chief Clerk.....	Maine.....	New Hampshire.	2,500
T. C. Theaker.....	Chief Examiner.....	Pennsylvania....	Ohio.....	3,000
S. H. Hodges.....	".....	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	3,000
J. J. Coombs.....	".....	Maine.....	Dist. Columbia...	3,000
Hervey Baldwin.....	Examiner.....	Pennsylvania....	Tennessee.....	2,500
Titian J. Peale.....	".....	".....	Pennsylvania....	2,500
William B. Taylor.....	".....	".....	Dist. Columbia...	2,500
B. F. James.....	".....	Massachusetts...	Illinois.....	2,500
Thomas Antisell.....	".....	Ireland.....	New York.....	2,500
S. E. Corlies.....	".....	New Hampshire.	New Hampshire.	2,500
C. G. Page.....	".....	Massachusetts...	Dist. Columbia...	2,500
H. P. K. Peck.....	".....	New York.....	Ohio.....	2,500
W. E. Jillson.....	Librarian.....	Rhode Island....	Rhode Island....	1,800
<b>AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.</b>				
Isaac Newton.....	Commissioner.....	New Jersey.....	Pennsylvania....	3,000
Richard C. McCormick.....	Chief Clerk.....	New York.....	New York.....	2,000
Royston Betts.....	Disbursing Clerk.....	Virginia.....	Maryland.....	1,800
James S. Grinnell.....	Statistical Clerk.....	Massachusetts...	Massachusetts...	1,600
C. W. Wetherill.....	Ph.D., M.D., Chemist.....	Pennsylvania'....	Indiana.....	1,600
<b>CENSUS OFFICE.</b>				
Jos. C. G. Kennedy.....	Superintendent.....	Pennsylvania....	Pennsylvania....	3,000
Hallet Kilbourn.....	Chief Clerk.....	New York.....	Indiana.....	2,000
M. B. Brown.....	Disbursing Clerk.....	Illinois.....	Illinois.....	2,000
<b>SUPPRESSION AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.</b>				
George C. Whiting.....	Superintendent.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	2,000
<b>PUBLIC BUILDINGS.</b>				
Benj. B. French.....	Commissioner.....	New Hampshire.	Dist. Columbia...	2,000
Nathan Darling.....	Captain Capitol Police....	New York.....	".....	1,740
<b>PUBLIC PRINTING.</b>				
John D. Defrees.....	Superintendent.....	Tennessee.....	Indiana.....	3,000

\* In addition to the list of Chief Examiners, and Examiners of Patents, here given, there are seven Assistant Examiners, at a salary of \$1800 each.

To the supervision and management of the Interior Department are committed the following branches of the public service:—

1st. *The Public Lands.*—Its head is the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Land Bureau is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, the revision of Virginia military bounty-land claims, and the issuing of scrip in lieu thereof.

2d. *Pensions.*—The commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and numerous laws passed by Congress granting bounty-land or pensions for the military or naval service in the Revolutionary and subsequent wars.

3d. *The Indian Office*—has charge of all matters connected with the Indians.

4th. *The Patent Office*—is charged with the performance of all “acts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements.”

5th. *The Department of Agriculture*, organized in 1862, and which is charged with the collection of statistics concerning agriculture, the exchange, collection, and distribution of seeds, plants, and

cuttings, the preparation of an agricultural report, and the publication of intelligence of interest and value to those engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

There is also an office for the suppression of the African Slave-Trade, and one for the Commissioner of Public Buildings; and the superintendency of Public Printing is a Bureau of this Department.

The Department of the Interior has, besides the supervision of the accounts of the United States marshals and attorneys, the clerks of the United States courts, the management of the lead and other mines of the United States; the affairs of the penitentiary of the United States in the District of Columbia; the taking and returning of the censuses of the United States, and of supervising and directing the acts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings; the management of the hospital for the insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia, and the construction of the three wagon-roads leading to the Pacific coast; the charge of publications transmitted to the Department under the laws relating to copyrights, records, indexes, titles, &c.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Name of Officer.	Office.	Where employed.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
Delos E. Sill.....agent.	New York Agency.....	Ellicottville, N.Y.....	New York.....	\$1,000
De Witt O. Leach... “	Michigan Agency.....	Detroit, Mich.....	Michigan.....	1,500
Moses M. Davis..... “	Green Bay Agency.....	Portage City, Wis....	Wisconsin.....	1,000
NORTHERN SUPERINTEND- ENCY.				
Clark W. Thompson.....	Superintendent.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	Minnesota.....	2,000
Abel L. Foster.....agent.	Agency for the Chippe- was of Mississippi.... }	Fort Ripley, Minn ...	Virginia.....	1,500
Geo. F. Townsend....phys.	“ “	.....	“ .....	1,500
Luther E. Webb....Agent.	Agency for the Chippe- was of Lake Superior. }	Bayfield, Wis.....	Wisconsin.....	1,500
Vespasian Smith.....phys.	“ “	Bayfield, “ .....	“ .....	1,200
Thos. J. Galbraith.agent.	Agency for the Sioux, Min	Yellow Medicine, Min	Minnesota.....	1,500
J. L. Wakefield.....phys.	“ “	“ “	Connecticut.....	1,000
St. A. D. Balcombe,agent.	Winnebago Agency.....	Winnebago .....	“ .....	1,500
CENTRAL SUPERINTEND- ENCY.				
Harrison B. Branch.....	Superintendent.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	Missouri.....	2,000
John Loree.....agent.	Upper Platte Agency.....	Fort Laramie, N.T....	Indiana.....	1,500
Orasmus H. Irish... “	Omaha Agency.....	Decatur, Burt Co., N.T.	Nebraska.....	1,500
Austin Rockwell...engin.	“ .....	.....	Illinois .....	1,200
John P. Baker .....agent.	Ottow and Missouri Agen..	Dennison, Gage Co., N.T .....	Nebraska.....	1,500
Wm. Daily...Chief engin.	“ “	“ “	“ .....	1,200
B. F. Lushbaugh....agent.	Pawnee Agency.....	Genoa, Monroe Co., N.T .....	“ .....	1,500
Hugh Roseburg....engin.	“ .....	Pawnee Agency.....	Pennsylvania....	1,200
Charles B. Keith ...agent.	Kickapoo Agency.....	Muscotah, Kan.....	Kansas.....	1,500
Fielding Johnson.. “	Delaware Agency.....	Quindaro, Atchinson Co., Kan., .....	“ .....	1,500
James B. Abbott... “	Shawnee & Wyandott Ag.	Lexington, Kan.....	“ .....	1,500
W. W. Ross..... “	Pottawatomie Agency....	St. Mary's Mission, K.	“ .....	1,500
John A. Burbank.. “	Great Nemaha Agency....	Nohart, Brown Co., K.	Nebraska.....	1,500

## Superintendents and Agents of Indian Affairs.—Continued.

Name of Officer.	Office.	Where employed.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
Henry W. Martin...agent.	Sac and Fox Agency.....	Greenwood, Franklin Co., Kan.....	Kansas.....	1,500
H. W. Farnsworth. "	Kansas Agency.....	Council Grove, Kan..	".....	1,500
Gustavus A. Colton. "	Osage River Agency.....	Paola, Lickins Co., K.	".....	1,500
<b>SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>				
William G. Coffin.....	Superintendent.....	Leavenworth City....	Indiana.....	\$2,000
Peter P. Elder.....agent.	Neosho Agency.....	.....	Kansas.....	1,500
J. Harlan.....	Cherokee Agency.....	.....	Illinois.....	1,500
George A. Cutler.....	Creek Agency.....	.....	Kansas.....	1,500
George C. Snow.....	Seminole Agency.....	.....	Indiana.....	1,500
	Choctaw and Chickasaw Agency.....	.....	".....	1,500
Isaac Coleman.....	Wichita Agency.....	.....	Kansas.....	1,500
Edwin H. Carruth.. "				
<b>DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>				
William Jayne.....	Gov. and ex officio Supt...	Yancton, D.T.....	Illinois.....	2,500
Samuel N. Latta...agent.	Upper Missouri Agency..	Fort Randall, D.T....	Nebraska.....	1,500
Walter A. Burleigh. "	Yancton Sioux Agency ..	Yancton, D.T.....	Pennsylvania....	1,500
John B. Hoffman....	Ponca Agency.....	Ponca, D.T.....	New York.....	1,500
H. W. Reed.....	Blackfeet Agency.....	Yancton, D.T.....	Iowa.....	1,500
<b>COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>				
John Evans.....	Gov. and ex officio Supt...	Denver, C.T.....	Colorado Ter'y...	2,500
Samuel G. Colley...agent.	Upper Arkansas Agency..	Fort Wise, C.T.....	".....	1,500
La Fayette Head.. "	Conejos Agency.....	.....	New Mexico.....	1,500
<b>NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>				
James L. Collins.....	Superintendent.....	Santa Fé.....	New Mexico.....	2,000
F. Maxwell.....agent.	Utah Agency.....	Utah Agency.....	".....	1,500
Levi J. Keithly.....	Apache Agency.....	Apache Agency.....	".....	1,500
José A. Mausinares. "	Abiquin Agency.....	Abiquin Agency.....	".....	1,500
John Ward.....	Puebla Agency.....	Puebla Agency.....	".....	1,500
Ramon Luna.....	Navajoe Agency.....	Navajoe Agency.....	".....	1,500
Lorenzo Labadie... "	Tucson Agency.....	Tucson Agency.....	".....	1,500
<b>UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>				
James D. Doty.....	Superintendent.....	Salt Lake City.....	Wisconsin.....	2,000
Fred W. Hatch.....agent.	Utah Superintendency...	.....	Michigan.....	1,500
Luther Mannzer....	.....	Fort Bridger, U.T....	.....	1,000
<b>NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>				
James W. Nye.....	Gov. and ex officio Supt...	Carson City.....	New York.....	2,000
Jacob T. Lockhart..agent.	Nevada Superintendent...	".....	Indiana.....	1,000
<b>CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>				
George M. Hanson.....	Supt'g agt. Northern dist.	San Francisco.....	California.....	3,000
J. P. H. Wentworth.....	Supt'g agt. Southern dist.	".....	".....	3,000
N. E. Hanson..supervisor.	Klamath Agency.....	Klamath Agency....	".....	1,500
J. S. Welton.....phys.	".....	Wakell Reserve.....	".....	1,500
J. G. Alexander...super'r.	California Agency.....	Nome Lackee Res....	".....	1,500
Theo. Boschutto...super'r.	Tejon Agency.....	Tejon Reserve.....	".....	1,500
R. T. Hayes.....phys.	".....	".....	".....	1,500
A. W. Baker.....super'r.	Colorado Desert Sub-Ag..	Agency.....	".....	1,500
William Pixley....	Fresno Agency.....	Fresno Agency.....	".....	1,500
D. W. Smith.....	Mendocino Reserve.....	Mendocino Reserve...	".....	1,500
James Short.....	Round Valley Reserve....	Reservation.....	Illinois.....	1,500
John B. Clark..lab. & supt.	".....	".....	.....	150 p. m.

## Superintendents and Agents of Indian Affairs.—Continued.

Name of Officer.	Office.	Where employed.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
<b>OREGON SUPERINTENDENT.</b>				
Wm. H. Rector.....	Superintendent.....	Salem, Oregon.....	Oregon.....	\$2,500
William Logan.....agent.	E. Oregon or Dalles Ag.....	Agency.....	".....	1,500
Thomas L. Fitch.....phys.	".....	Warm Springs Res.....	".....	1,000
James B. Condon.....agent.	Grand Ronde Agency.....	Grand Ronde Res.....	".....	1,500
Leas Brooks.....	Umpqua Sub-Agency.....	Umpqua.....	".....	1,000
Benj. R. Biddle.....	Ellets Agency.....	Agency.....	".....	1,500
Geo. H. Abbott.....sub-agt.	Umatilla Sub-Agency.....	Umatilla Agency.....	".....	1,000
John Teel.....phys.	".....	".....	".....	1,200
Amos C. Rodgers.....sub-agt.	".....	".....	".....	1,000
Richard Moore.....	".....	".....	".....	1,000
Wm. H. Barnhart.....agent.	Squaxin Agency.....	Squaxin Agency.....	".....	1,500
<b>WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENT.</b>				
C. H. Hale.....	Superintendent.....	Olympia, W.T.....	Washington Ter.....	2,500
Henry A. Webster.....	Vicinity of Port Towns'd.....	Port Townsend.....	Washington Ter.....	1,500
A. A. Bancroft.....	Yakima Agency.....	Yakima Agency.....	Ohio.....	1,500
J. H. Wilbur, Supt. farm.	".....	".....	Washington Ter.....	1,300
Charles Hutchins.....agent.	Nex Perce Agency.....	Nex Perce Res.....	Oregon.....	1,500
Dr. Thibodeau.....phys.	".....	".....	Washington Ter.....	1,000
Ezra Baker.....agent.	Flathead Agency.....	Flathead Agency.....	Pennsylvania.....	1,500
James A. Mullan.....phys.	".....	".....	Washington Ter.....	100 p. m.
Wesley B. Gennell.....agent.	Puget's Sound Agency.....	Puget's Sound Ag.....	".....	1,500
O. C. Pagett.....phys.	".....	Squaxin Reserve.....	".....	1,200

## Land Office.

## SURVEYORS-GENERAL OF THE PUBLIC LANDS AND THEIR CHIEF CLERKS, NOV. 1, 1902.

District.	Surveyor.	Where employed.	Compensation.		Compensation.
Illinois and Missouri...	William Cuddy.....	St. Louis.....	\$2,000	Thomas Cuddy....	\$1,400
Iowa and Wisconsin....	Thomas J. Townsend....	Dubuque.....	2,000	J. N. Higbee.....	1,500
Minnesota.....	Wm. D. Washburn....	St. Paul.....	2,000	John B. Brown....	4,500
California and Nevada..	E. F. Beale.....	.....	4,500	Edward Conway..	2,000
New Mexico.....	John Clark.....	Santa Fe.....	3,000	David J. Miller...	2,000
Dakota.....	George D. Hill.....	.....	2,000	N. Edmondson....	1,500
Colorado.....	Francis M. Case.....	.....	3,500	Ell M. Ashley....	1,500
Oregon.....	Byron J. Pengra.....	Eugene City.....	3,500	Geo. H. Holden...	1,500
Kansas and Nebraska..	Mark W. Delahay....	Leavenworth City..	2,000	G. C. Van Zandt..	1,000
Washington.....	Anson G. Henry.....	Olympia.....	3,000	E. Giddings.....	1,200
Utah.....	Samuel R. Fox.....	Salt Lake City.....	4,000	Vacant.....	

Recorder of Land Titles, St. Louis, Mo., J. E. Nelson. Salary, \$500.

## REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Salaries of registers and receivers (excepting in California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and Territory of New Mexico), \$500 per annum, and 1 per cent. commission on moneys entered and accounted for respectively at their offices. They are also each authorized to charge for their services in the location of military land-warrants the following fees, to be paid by the holder of the warrant,—viz.: for a 40-acre warrant, 50 cents;

a 60-acre warrant, 75 cents; an 80-acre warrant, \$1; a 120-acre warrant, \$1.50; and a warrant for 160 acres, \$2. Should the commission and fees exceed \$2500 per annum, the excess is paid into the treasury. An allowance of \$5 per diem is made them for superintending public sales, and in the case of receivers, mileage going to and returning from depositing the public moneys received.



Registers.	Where employed.	Receivers.	Whence appointed.
Robert D. McDougal.....	Chillicothe, Ohio.....	James Rowe .....	Ohio.
Edmund Browning.....	Indianapolis, Indiana.....	Wm. Boaz .....	Indiana.
William F. Elkin.....	Springfield, Illinois.....	George N. Black.....	Illinois.
George W. Boardman.....	Booneville, Missouri.....	John S. McFarland.....	Missouri.
James Lindsay.....	Ironton, Missouri.....	Carroll R. Peck.....	"
John R. Blaine.....	Calhoun.....	Willis Holland.....	"
H. F. Fellows.....	Springfield, Missouri.....	Wm. B. Farmer.....	"
J. G. Peterson.....	Detroit, Michigan .....	H. K. Sanger.....	Michigan.
John F. Driggs.....	East Saginaw, Michigan.....	Charles K. Robinson....	"
Stephen F. Page.....	Ionia, Michigan.....	John C. Dexter.....	"
Daniel H. Ball.....	Marquette, Michigan.....	Alexander Campbell....	"
Morgan Bates.....	Traverse City, Michigan.....	Reuben Goodrich.....	"
Stewart Goodrell.....	Fort Des Moines, Iowa.....	John G. Weeks.....	Iowa.
Frank Street.....	Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	D. C. Bloomer.....	"
Charles B. Richards.....	Fort Dodge, Iowa .....	Charles Pomeroy.....	"
Wm. H. Bigelow.....	Sioux City, Iowa.....	J. P. Edie.....	Iowa.
Andrew B. Jackson.....	Menasha, Wisconsin.....	Francis A. Ryan.....	Wisconsin.
Michael Field.....	Falls of St. Croix, Wisconsin...	Benj. W. Reynolds.....	"
Stephen H. Alban.....	Stevens's Point, Wisconsin.....	Almanson Eaton.....	"
George A. Metzger.....	La Crosse, Wisconsin.....	Milton Barlow.....	"
F. W. Bartlett.....	Bayfield, Wisconsin .....	Asaph Whittlesey.....	"
Gilbert E. Porter.....	Eau Claire, Wisconsin.....	H. Clay Williams.....	"
James M. Ross.....	San Francisco, California.....	R. H. Waller.....	California.
B. P. Ramirez.....	Los Angeles, California.....	Lewis Sperry.....	"
A. J. Snyder.....	Marysville, California.....	James Compton.....	"
C. A. Murdock.....	Humboldt, California.....	William H. Pratt.....	"
S. T. Nye.....	Stockton, California.....	George B. Havens.....	"
Henry W. Briggs.....	Visalia, California.....	George M. Gerrish.....	"
Granville M. Stickney.....	Taylor's Falls, Minnesota.....	Lucas K. Stannard.....	Minnesota.
T. C. McClure.....	St. Cloud, Minnesota.....	Charles A. Gilman.....	"
J. H. Welch.....	Winnebago City, Minnesota....	H. W. Holley.....	"
Dana E. King.....	Minneapolis, Minnesota.....	Charles B. Jordan.....	"
Abner Tibbetts.....	St. Peter, Minnesota.....	John Kern.....	"
F. A. Renz.....	Henderson, Minnesota.....	Roswell H. Pendergast.	"
Luke Marvin.....	Du Luth, Minnesota.....	Sidney Luce .....	"
Z. Harlow Morse.....	Otter Tail City, Minnesota.....	James B. Mills.....	"
W. A. Starkweather.....	Oregon City, Oregon.....	W. T. Matlock.....	Oregon.
John Kelly.....	Roseburg, Oregon.....	George E. Briggs.....	"
A. A. Denny.....	Olympia, Washington Ter.....	Joseph Cushman.....	Washington Ter.
Joseph M. Fletcher.....	Vancouver, Maryland.....	Samuel W. Brown.....	Illinois.
Franklin G. Adams.....	Topeka, Kansas.....	Charles B. Lines.....	Kansas.
Asahel Low.....	Atchison, Kansas.....	Ira H. Smith.....	"
Jonathan C. Burnett.....	Humboldt, Kansas .....	C. W. Adams.....	"
Robert McBratney .....	Junction City, Kansas.....	Samuel D. Houston.....	"
Edward B. Taylor.....	Omaha City, N.T., Ohio.....	B. M. Turnbull.....	Illinois.
Richard F. Barrett.....	Brownsville, Nebraska.....	S. R. Jamison.....	"
Royal Buck.....	Nebraska City, Nebraska.....	F. Stewart.....	"
Floris Van Reuth.....	Dakota City, Maryland.....	A. H. Jackson.....	Tennessee.
J. Houghton.....	Santa Fé, New Mexico.....	John Greiner.....	Ohio.
J. M. Allen.....	Vermilion, Dakota.....	M. Wilkinson.....	"
O. T. Rice.....	Nevada.....	C. Noteware .....	"

AGENTS TO PAY ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

The compensation of pension-agents is two per cent. on the amount disbursed for pensions, provided that no agent shall receive over \$1000 in commissions.

Name.	Place.	Name.	Place.
Vacant .....	Little Rock, Ark.	Diodatus Wright.....	Albany, N.Y.
Thomas Lanigan.....	Fort Gibson, Ark.	Alpheus Fobes .....	New York, N.Y.
Lloyd Bowers .....	Mobile, Ala.	Philemon Dickinson .....	Trenton, N.J.
Munroe Donoho .....	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	William G. Broadfoot .....	Fayetteville, N.C.
William H. Moore .....	Huntsville, Ala.	R. C. Pearson.....	Morgantown, N.C.
Guy R. Phelps.....	Hartford, Conn.	Henry C. Borden .....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Royal H. Waller.....	San Francisco, Cal.	August Thieme .....	Cleveland, Ohio.
George W. Riggs.....	Washington, D.C.	William T. Matlock.....	Oregon City, Oregon.



AGENTS TO PAY ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.—Continued.

Name.	Place.	Name.	Place.
Arthur M. Reed.....	Jacksonville, Fla.	Erastus Poulson.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Francis H. Flagg .....	Tallahassee, Fla.	Lafayette Markle.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Vacant .....	Savannah, Ga.	Henry C. Hudson.....	Providence, R.I.
William P. Fishback.....	Indianapolis, Ind.	Benjamin J. Hirst.....	Charleston, S.C.
Mark Tilton.....	Madison, Ind.	Dead .....	Nashville, Tenn.
Solomon D. Bayless.....	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Isaac Lewis .....	Knoxville, Tenn.
John W. Bunn .....	Springfield, Ill.	Vacant .....	Jonesboro', Tenn.
James W. Boyden .....	Chicago, Ill.	Vacant .....	Jackson, Tenn.
Peter Meyers.....	Des Moines, Iowa.	John B. Reynold .....	Rutland, Vt.
Edward F. Gallagher.....	Louisville, Ky.	Edward C. Reddington...	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Vacant .....	New Orleans, La.	Morris D. Newman .....	Richmond, Va.
Charles F. Potter.....	Augusta, Me.	Nathaniel C. Arthur.....	Wheeling, Va.
Henry Willia.....	Portland, Me.	Jeremiah B. Selby, Jr....	Milwaukie, Wis.
Isaac O. Barnes.....	Boston, Mass.	John D. Biles .....	Vancouver, W.T.
John Clark .....	Baltimore, Md.	De Witt C. Cooley .....	St. Paul, Min.
Vacant .....	Jackson, Miss.		
Horatio Wood .....	St. Louis, Mo.	<i>Agents that pay only</i>	
Alexander G. Noyes .....	Detroit, Mich.	<i>Navy Pensions.</i>	
Augustine C. Pierce.....	Concord, N.H.	A. E. Maxwell.....	Pensacola, Fla.
Albert H. Hoyt .....	Portsmouth, N.H.	Elisha Pendleton.....	Norfolk, Va.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands that have belonged, and now belong, to the General Government are situated,—

1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31° North latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802.

2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31°; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Oregon, and the territories of Colorado, Nebraska, Dakota, and Washington.

3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819.

4th. In New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

5th. The “Gadsden Purchase” of 23,161,000 acres south of the Gila River, from Mexico in 1854.

“Of the 3,250,000 square miles which constitute the territorial extent of the Union, the public lands embrace an area of 2,265,625 square miles, or 1,450,000,000 of acres, being more than two-thirds of our geographical extent, and nearly three times as large as the United States at the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace in 1783 with Great Britain. This domain extends from the northern line of Texas, the Gulf of Mexico, reaching to the Atlantic Ocean, north-westerly to the Canada line bordering upon the great lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior,

extending westward to the Pacific Ocean, with Puget's Sound on the north, the Mediterranean sea of our extreme northwestern possessions.

“It includes fifteen sovereignties, known as the ‘Land States,’ and an extent of territory sufficient for thirty-two additional, each equal to the great central land State of Ohio.

“It embraces soils capable of abundant yield of the rich productions of the tropics, of sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, corn, and the grape, the vintage, now a staple, particularly so of California; of the great cereals, wheat and corn, in the Western, Northwestern, and Pacific States, and in that vast interior region from the valley of the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains; and thence to the chain formed by the Sierra Nevada and Cascades, the eastern wall of the Pacific slope, every variety of soil is found revealing its wealth.

“Instead of a dreary waste, as this was once supposed to be, the millions of buffalo, elk, deer, mountain-sheep, the primitive inhabitants of the soil, fed by the hand of nature, attest its capacity for the abundant support of a dense population through the skillful toil of the agriculturist.

“Not only is the yield of food for man in this region abundant, but it holds in its bosom the precious metals of gold, silver, with cinnabar, the useful metals of iron, lead, copper, interspersed with immense belts or strata of that propulsive element coal, the source of riches and power, and now the indispensable agent not only for domestic purposes of life, but in the machine-shop, the steam-car, and steam-vessel, quickening the advance of civilization and the permanent settlement of the country, and being the agent of active and constant intercommunication with every part of the republic.

"Not a year had elapsed from the definitive treaty of peace in 1783, before the Congress of the Confederation took the initiative for establishing a system for the disposal of the then existing Western lands; and on the 20th May, 1785, the requisite ordinance for that purpose was passed, by which the Board of Treasury was authorized to dispose of the surveyed lands in the Western territory, commencing sales at New York or Philadelphia, with power to adjourn to any part of the United States.

"Nearly all beyond the present western limits of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, was a wilderness, traversed only by the Mobilian Indians, the Uchees, Cherokees, Cheraws, and the Algonquin family, extending from the thirty-fifth parallel to the north of the great lakes, into Canada.

"After the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Congress, on the 2d September, 1789, transferred to the Treasury Department the duty of the disposal of the public lands, the patents for the same to be prepared by the State Department.

"In 1812 the General Land Office was created, and by the law of 4th July, 1836, and other acts, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and President of the United States, is clothed with the power of 'supervision and control,' in regard to the 'executive duties' then 'prescribed' or which might thereafter 'be prescribed by law, appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands of the United States, or in any wise respecting such public lands, and, also, such as relate to private claims of lands, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the government of the United States.'

"Immediately after the inauguration of President Washington, he laid before Congress a report from the Secretary of War acknowledging the Indian right of occupancy, and recognizing the principle of acquiring their claims by purchase for specific consideration, according to the 'practice of the late English colonies and government in purchasing the Indian claims,' the rule in that respect laid down in the proclamation of 7th October, 1763, by the King of Great Britain, interdicting purchases of land by private individuals from the Indians, and declaring that, 'if at any time any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of said lands,' the same 'shall be purchased only' for the crown, the ultimate dominion and sovereignty being held to reside in the discoverer colonizing upon the continent.

"In accordance with this principle, beginning with the treaty of 1795, at Greenville, the Indian title has been extinguished by the United States from the great lakes to the Natchez settlement, in all the States east of the Mississippi, leaving, how-

ever, remnants of tribes, such as the Stockbridges, Brothertown, or Mohegans, individual Creeks and Choctaws, Pottawatomies, Miamis, and others, who have been invested, by act of Congress or treaty, with allodial titles. Besides this, the Indian usufruct has been extinguished in the tier of States west of the Mississippi, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the northern line of Iowa, nearly one third of Dakota Territory, half of Kansas, one-tenth of Nebraska, in Oregon and Washington east and west of the Cascades; provision having been made there for the concentration and settlement of the Indians in home reservations of limited extent. In California the Indians have not been recognized as holding any specific tracts of country, but have been collected and transferred to reservations set apart for their protection.

"In the larger part of New Mexico the great body of the Indians are purely nomadic, excepting those claiming *pueblos* with ascertained limits, and the tribes of the Icarillos, Mescaleros, Mimbres, Gila-Apaches, Pimos, and Maricopas, for which limited reservations are proposed. With the Utahs no treaties for the extinction of the Indian title have been made.

"Our surveying system began in the tract of country in Ohio known as the Old Seven Ranges. The surveys were run and established from the Ohio River, as a base-line, northward and westward, each township, six miles square, being then, as at the present, laid off into thirty-six sections or square miles. As the surveys progressed, various improvements were introduced to secure regularity and convenience of description, by the establishment of base-lines, meridians, and standard parallels, through certain permanent natural points, the mouths of rivers, such as the Great Miami, Ohio, Arkansas, St. Francis; and more recently the summits of mountains, as Mount Diablo, San Bernardino, Humboldt in California, the isolated peak 210 feet high on the bank of the Rio Grande, in New Mexico, each of these mountaintops overlooking an immense area, and all constituting monuments and witness-posts to endure for all time. On these base-lines are marked what are denominated the ranges of townships east or west of the principal meridian, corresponding to longitude, whilst the township-numbers, north and south, indicate distances from the base-line corresponding to latitude.

"This great surveying net-work has extended from State to State and Territory to Territory, half-way across the continent in the direction of the Pacific, whilst, starting from the shores of the western ocean, the surveys are rapidly advancing eastward over the surface of California, Oregon, and Washington, and westerly crossing the Snowy Mountains and the Cascades, eventually to be interlocked and united with those now stretching west from the valley of the Mississippi."

The whole amount of public lands sold or certi-

led under land grants to September 30, 1861, was 399,577,944 acres, and the amount still remaining unsold was estimated at 1,050,622,066 acres. The whole amount surveyed to September 30, 1861, was 449,960,040 acres, of which about 50 millions of acres had not yet been sold. The whole quantity sold for cash up to that date was 152,141,062 acres, and 247,245,192 acres had been disposed of on private claims, bounty-land warrants, railroad and swamp-land grants, &c.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

Under the acts of Congress of 1856 and 1857, grants were made to eight States to aid in the

construction of 45 railroads. Under these acts the following quantities of land had been certified to the railroads, to September 30, 1861 :—

	Acres.
Iowa .....	2,431,541
Wisconsin .....	211,063
Minnesota .....	890,776
Michigan .....	1,593,727
Florida .....	1,759,160
Alabama .....	1,868,275
Mississippi .....	171,550
Louisiana .....	1,072,406
Total .....	9,996,498

SWAMP LAND GRANTS.

By the acts of Congress of March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, March 2, 1855, March 3, 1857, and March 12, 1860, large quantities of swamp and overflowed lands have been granted to several of the States,—a measure which has been fruitful of trouble to the General Government. The first swamp-land grant was made to Louisiana to aid her in constructing the necessary levees and drains along the Mississippi and other rivers to prevent the overflow of her rich bottom-lands. In 1860 the grant was made general, by special designation to Arkansas, and the declaration that the provisions and benefits of the act upon each of the other States of the Union in which such swamp and overflowed lands were situated. Under this and subsequent acts, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Iowa,

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, California, and Oregon, have claimed lands to the amount of 57,895,577 acres, and their claims have been approved for 44,481,004 acres, of which 32,134,825 acres had been duly patented prior to September 30, 1861. In addition to these claims, it was found that lands had been sold or bounty-land warrants located on lands claimed by the States as swamp lands; and patents had been granted for other lands in lieu of these to the amount of 185,246 acres, and claims for 301,430 acres more were under examination, and the U.S. Government had paid in cash \$276,126 50 as indemnity for the loss of the States from the sale of these lands, and claims for \$142,438 more were undergoing examination.

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

Military bounty-land warrants have been issued to the soldiers of the War of the Revolution, and their heirs; to the soldiers of the War of 1812, specifying first the Canadian volunteers of that war, and subsequently all who served in it; and to the soldiers of the Mexican War. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his report of December, 1861, gives the following account of the grants made for military bounties by the Government, which explains the allusions sometimes made to the military districts of Ohio.

The United States assumed the military land obligations of Virginia, and, according to the terms of cession, what is known as the *Virginia military district in Ohio* was set apart and appropriated for the satisfaction of warrants issued by that State for services in the Continental line. This district comprises an area of 3,709,848 acres, situate northwest of the river Ohio, between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers. It embraces in whole or in part the counties of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, Highland, Madison, Union, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, Hamilton, Warren, Green, Clark, Champaign, Logan, and Hardin, and Virginia military land warrants to the extent of some 3,570,000 acres have been located therein; leaving

a residuum of some 40,000 acres, which is the property of the United States, having been granted to the General Government by the State of Virginia, December 9, 1852, as one of the considerations and conditions of and for the passage of the scrip act of August 31, 1852, by which all warrants fairly and justly issued and allowed by the authorities of the State of Virginia prior to March 1, 1852, can be commuted into scrip, and the latter satisfied by location upon any of the public lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry.

The act of 3d March, 1855, in regard to Virginia Continental line warrants, which had been entered in the Virginia military district, Ohio, allowed until 3d March, 1857, within which the claimants were permitted to “make and return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies of warrants, to the General Land Office,” such returns being the basis indispensably prerequisite to the issue of patents.

Under the scrip laws of 1852, embraced in the foregoing, scrip has been issued for the year ending 30th September, 1861, in virtue of said act, for 80,628 acres,—making, with the quantity heretofore issued, a total sum of 938,064 acres. There are now pending before the Land Office claims equal

to 153,356 acres incomplete as to proof, and yet to be perfected before scrip can issue.

From a careful examination, it is estimated that all outstanding Virginia warrants, liable to commutation into scrip, will not exceed 100,000 acres. This estimate comprises warrants in the Virginia register's office, uncalled for, undrawn; warrants located in Kentucky and Ohio, and lost by interference with senior claims; duplicate warrants, and the balance of 10 per cent. yet due upon warrants commuted into scrip under act of 3d March, 1835, which had been satisfied only to the extent of 90 per cent., by reason of the limitation in the land appropriation by that act.

In dealing liberally with the earlier obligations contracted by Virginia and assumed by the Federal Government, the United States were not unmindful of the claims of the officers and soldiers who entered her own service during the American Revolution.

We find, therefore, that, by the act of September 16, 1776, Congress promised certain gratuities in land to the officers and soldiers serving upon their establishment in the Revolutionary War, and by the act of June 1, 1796, appropriated a tract of land known as the "*United States Military District, Ohio*," of about 4,000 square miles, or 2,560,000 acres, embracing within its limits, in whole or in part, the counties of Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Muskingum, Monroe, Coshocton, Holmes, Knox, Licking, Franklin, and Delaware.

The land-warrants granted by the United States under the act above mentioned were located exclusively in this military district until after the passage of the scrip act of May 30, 1830, by which the Revolutionary warrants, issued either by the General Government or by the commonwealth of Virginia, could be exchanged for scrip, and the same located either in Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois.

The United States military warrants could also be located in the said district up to July 3, 1832, when it was provided by an act of Congress that all the vacant lands therein should be made subject to private sale, and the same were disposed of accordingly.

Since that time these United States warrants could either be converted into scrip, under the said act of May 30, 1830, or the same could be located

upon any of the public lands subject to sale at private entry, as the parties in interest might prefer. The right to locate, under act of 22d June, 1860, however, expires, by limitation of law, June 22, 1863, and no warrant of this class has been issued since June 25, 1858, the further issue thereof being then interdicted.

By the provisions of the act of May 6, 1812, a quantity of land, not exceeding 6,000,000 of acres, was directed to be surveyed, reserved, and set apart for the purpose of satisfying the land bounties promised by the acts of December 24, 1811, and January 11, 1812,—2,000,000 acres to be surveyed in the then Territory of Michigan, 2,000,000 in the Illinois Territory, and 2,000,000 in the Territory of Louisiana, between the river St. Francis and the river Arkansas.

By the subsequent act of Congress approved April 29, 1816, it was declared that so much of the act of May 6, 1812, as directed that 2,000,000 acres should be surveyed, &c., in the Territory of Michigan should be repealed, and that in lieu thereof 1,500,000 acres should be laid off in the Illinois Territory, and 500,000 acres in the Missouri Territory north of the river Missouri. The great mass of warrants issued for that service has been satisfied, under a lottery system, by locations in Illinois, Arkansas, and Missouri. The issue of such warrants, however, ceased 25th June, 1858; by limitation, in the act of 8th February, 1854, and even the right to locate them expires 22d June, 1863, that being the limitation fixed by the aforesaid act of 22d June, 1860.

The aggregate bounty-land liabilities already satisfied by the United States, from the commencement of operations to 30th September, 1861, are as follows:—

	Acrea.
For Revolutionary services, located tracts, and scrip.....	8,200,612
War with Great Britain.....	4,850,120
Canadian volunteers.....	72,750
Actually located prior and up to 30th Sept., 1861, under Mexican bounty-land act of 1847, and the other acts of 1850, 1852, 1855.....	51,138,970
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>64,262,452</b>

#### PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

In lands acquired by purchase or conquest from other nations, the grants of the Government to individuals constitute a class of private land claims which, owing to informality, uncertainty of boundaries, and in some cases attempted frauds, have been very fruitful in litigation.

The principle adopted by the Government has been that a well-authenticated and clearly-defined title from a former government was to be respected, and upon the presentation of such title a patent is always issued to the claimant; but

where the boundaries, as is often the case, are loosely defined and comprise a much larger territory than that granted, or where the metes and bounds are of uncertain position, and especially where there is ground for presumption of fraud, a severe scrutiny is instituted.

Since the Act of Congress of September 4, 1841, large quantities of land have been claimed on pre-emption, i.e. as having been settled and improved by persons before they were surveyed or came into market; and, these persons having thereby

established a claim to purchase them at the Government price before all others, this claim has been allowed, with some restriction, and the

lands, thus pre-empted, withdrawn from public sale and reserved for private entry.

#### HOMESTEAD LAW.

By act of Congress of May 20, 1862, any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, or has performed service in the army or navy, and is a citizen of the United States or shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, and has never borne arms against the Government of the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the 1st of January, 1863, be entitled to enter a quarter-section (100 acres) of unappropriated public land, upon which he or she may have already filed a pre-emption claim, or which is subject to pre-emption, at \$1 25 per acre; or 80 acres of unappropriated lands at \$2 50 per acre. In order to make his or her title good to such lands, however, such person must make affidavit that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not, either directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the affidavit, and

paying the sum of ten dollars to the register or receiver, such person shall be allowed to enter the land specified; but no certificate or patent is issued for the land until five years from the date of such entry, and the land must during that time be improved and not alienated (it cannot be taken for debt). At any time within two years after the expiration of said five years, the person making the entry, or, in case of his or her death, his widow or heirs, may, on proof by two witnesses that he or she has cultivated or improved said land, has not alienated any part of it, and has borne true allegiance to the United States, be entitled to a patent if at that time a citizen of the United States. In case of the abandonment of the lands by the person making the entry for a period of more than six months at one time, they revert to the United States.

The following table shows the quantity of public land sold for cash, and the amount received for it, in each year from 1833 to 1861 inclusive:—

Years.	Acres.	Dollars.	Years.	Acres.	Dollars.
1833.....	3 27 86	4 34 84	1848.....	1 53 04	2,021,615 26
1834.....	4 18 71	6 61 04	1849.....	1 02 77	1,756,890 42
1835.....	12 78 86	15 04 11	1850.....	1 04 48	998,841 26
1836.....	20 70 92	25 33 06	1851.....	1 47 40	2,390,947 48
1837.....	5 08 12	7 23 04	1852.....	1 71 00	1,976,658 64
1838.....	3 07 43	4 64 64	1853.....	1 06 21	1,804,653 24
1839.....	4 82 87	6 66 79	1854.....	1 26 07	9,000,211 81
1840.....	2 89 74	2 57 53	1855.....	16 04 88	11,348,301 86
1841.....	1 96 11	1 04 06	1856.....	6 78 98	8,750,440 84
1842.....	1 07 53	1 72 06	1857.....	4 44 47	3,445,199 61
1843.....	1 04 06	1 44 80	1858.....	2 00 00	2,716,168 00
1844.....	1 03 13	2 78 04	1859.....	2 81 20	1,628,187 12
1845.....	1 27 06	2 08 17	1860.....	2 03 06	1,843,630 24
1846.....	2 30 81	2 37 27	1861.....	2 03 57	884,887 08
1847.....	2 06 80	3 04 06	Total.....	126,906,097 74	\$182,129,819 64

#### VII. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Is the legal adviser of the President and heads of Departments. He examines titles, applications for pardons, and judicial and legal appointments, conducts and argues suits in which Government is concerned, &c.

	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
EDWARD BATES, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....	Missouri.....	\$3,000
THOMAS J. COFFEY, Assistant Attorney-General.....	Pennsylvania.....	2,000

JUDICIARY.

OFFICERS OF THE JUDICIARY.

Corrected at the Office of the Attorney-General of the United States Dec. 20, 1862.

Names and Officers.	Residence.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.				
Roger B. Taney .....Chief Justice	Baltimore.....	Maryland.....	Maryland.....	\$6,500
James M. Wayne, Assoc. Justice.	Savannah.....	Georgia.....	Georgia.....	6,000
John Catron, " "	Nashville.....	Virginia.....	Tennessee.....	6,000
Samuel Nelson, " "	Cooperstown..	New York.....	New York.....	6,000
Robert C. Grier, " "	Philadelphia..	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	6,000
Nathan Clifford, " "	Portland.....	New Hampshire..	Maine.....	6,000
Noah H. Swayne, " "	Columbus....	.....	Ohio.....	6,000
Samuel H. Miller, " "	Keokuk.....	.....	Iowa.....	6,000
David Davis, " "	Bloomington..	.....	Illinois.....	6,000
William T. Carroll.....Clerk	Washington..	Maryland.....	District of Columbia	Fees.
J. S. Black.....Reporter.	Washington..	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	1,300

The Supreme Court is held in the city of Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the first Monday of December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into the following nine Judicial Circuits, in each of which a circuit court is held twice every year, for each State within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or district in which the court sits.

Circuit.		Presiding Judge.
1st .....	Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island	Judge Clifford.
2d .....	Connecticut, New York, and Vermont.....	Judge Nelson.
3d .....	New Jersey and Pennsylvania.....	Judge Grier.
4th.....	Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.....	Chief-Justice Taney.
5th.....	South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida	Judge Wayne.
6th .....	Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee.....	Judge Catron.
7th .....	Ohio and Indiana.....	Judge Swayne.
8th .....	Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois .....	Judge Davis.
9th .....	Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota .....	.....

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

Place.	Times.	Place.	Times.
MAINE.		VERMONT.	
Portland.....	April 23, and September 23.	Windsor.....	4th Tuesday in July.
		Rutland.....	3d Tuesday in October.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Portsmouth.....	May 8.	Newport.....	June 15.
Exeter .....	October 8.	Providence.	November 15.
MASSACHUSETTS.		NEW YORK.	
Boston .....	May 15 and October 15.	Northern District	
CONNECTICUT.		Albany .....	3d Tues.in Oct.and 3d Tues.in May.
New Haven .....	4th Tuesday in April.	Canandaigua.....	Tuesday after 3d Mon. in June.
Hartford .....	3d Tuesday in September.		

Circuit Courts.—Continued.

Place.	Time.	Place.	Time.
<b>NEW YORK.</b> <i>Southern District.</i> New York .....	1st Mond. in Apr. and 3d Mond. in Oct., and a special term for criminal cases and suits in equity on last Mond. in Feb.	<b>TENNESSEE.</b> <i>Western District.</i> Jackson .....	1st Monday in April and Oct.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b> <i>Eastern District.</i> Philadelphia.....	1st Monday in April and Oct.	<b>KENTUCKY.</b> Covington .....	2d Monday in Jan. and Sept.
<i>Western District.</i> Pittsburg.....	2d Monday in May and Nov.	Louisville.....	4th Monday in April and Sept.
Williamsport.....	3d Monday in June and Sept.	Frankfort.....	3d Monday in May and Oct.
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b> Trenton .....	4th Tues. in March and Sept.	Paducah .....	Twice a year when judge appoints.
<b>DELAWARE.</b> Wilmington .....	3d Tues. in June and October.	<b>OHIO.</b> <i>Southern District.</i> Cincinnati .....	3d Tuesday in April and Oct.
<b>MARYLAND.</b> Baltimore.....	1st. Monday in Apr. and Nov.	<i>Northern District.</i> Cleveland.....	2d Tuesday in July and Nov.
<b>VIRGINIA.</b> <i>Western District.</i> Lewisburg.....	1st Monday in August.	<b>INDIANA.</b> Indianapolis .....	3d Monday in May and Nov.
<b>MISSOURI.</b> <i>Eastern District.</i> St. Louis.....	1st Mond. in Apr.; special in Oct.	<b>ILLINOIS.</b> <i>Southern District.</i> Springfield .....	1st Monday in Jan. and June.
<b>TENNESSEE.</b> <i>Eastern District.</i> Knoxville .....	3d Monday in May, and 4th Monday in November.	<i>Northern District.</i> Chicago.....	1st Monday in July, and 3d Monday in December.
<i>Middle District.</i> Nashville.....	3d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.	<b>MICHIGAN.</b> Detroit .....	3d Monday in June, and 2d Monday in October.
		<b>IOWA.</b> Des Moines.	2d Tuesday in May and Nov.
		<b>CALIFORNIA.</b> <i>Northern District.</i> San Francisco.	1st Monday in Jan. and July.
		<i>Southern District.</i> Los Angeles.	1st Monday in March and Sept.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Officers.	Residence.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.	Times and Places of holding District Courts.
<b>MAINE.</b> Ashur Ware, Judge..... George F. Talbot, Attorney Charles Clark, Marshal.....	Portland..... Machias..... Auburn .....	Maine..... " .. " ..	\$2,000 200 & fees. "	Bath, 1st Tues. in Sept.; Portland, 1st Tues. in Feb. and Dec.; Bangor, 4th Tues. in June.
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b> Matthew Harvey, Judge... Charles W. Rand, Attorney Jacob H. Eila, Marshal .....	Hopkinton .....	New Hampshire	2,000 200 & fees. "	Portsmouth, 3d Tues. in March and Sept.; Exe- ter, 3d Tues. in June and Dec.



## DISTRICT COURTS.—Continued.

Officers.	Residence.	Whence ap- pointed.	Compen- sation.	Times and Places of hold- ing District Courts.
MASSACHUSETTS.				
Peleg Sprague, Judge.....	Boston .....	Massachusetts..	\$2,000	Boston, 3d Tues. in Mar., 4th Tues. in June, 2d Tues. in Sept., and 1st Tues. in Dec.
Richard H. Dana, Jr., Att'y	" .....	" ..	200 & fees.	
John S. Keyes, Marshal....	Concord.....	" ..	"	
CONNECTICUT.				
Wm. D. Shipman, Judge....	Hartford.....	Connecticut.....	2,000	New Haven, 4th Tues. in Feb. and Aug.; Hart- ford, 4th Tues. in May and Nov.
Hiram Willey, Attorney....	New London....	" .....	200 & fees.	
David H. Carr, Marshal.....	New Haven.....	" .....	"	
VERMONT.				
David A. Smalley, Judge...	Burlington .....	Vermont .....	2,000	Rutland, 6th Oct.; Wind- sor, Mond. after 4th Tues. in July.
George Howe, Attorney....	Brattleboro'.....	" .....	200 & fees.	
C. C. P. Baldwin, Marshal..	Bradford .....	" .....	"	
RHODE ISLAND.				
John Pitman, Judge .....	Providence .....	Rhode Island ...	2,000	Newport, 2d Tues. in May and 3d Tues. in Oct.; Providence, 1st Tues. in Feb. and Aug.
Wingate Hayes, Attorney..	" .....	" ..	200 & fees.	
Albert Sanford, Marshal...	" .....	" ..	"	
NEW YORK.				
Northern District.				
N. K. Hall, Judge.....	Buffalo.....	.....	2,750	Albany, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Utica, 2d Tues. in July; Rochester, 3d Tues. in May; Auburn, 3d Tues. in August; Buffalo, 2d Tues. in Nov.—One term annually in the county of St. Lawrence, Clin- ton, or Franklin, as the judge may direct.
William A. Dart, Attorney	Potsdam .....	New York.....	200 & fees.	
A. B. Dickinson, Marshal...	.....	" .....	"	
Southern District.				
Samuel R. Betts, Judge.....	New York.....	New York.....	3,750	New York, 1st Tues. in each month.
E. Delafield Smith, Attorney	" .....	" .....	200 & fees.	
Robert Murray, Marshal...	" .....	" .....	"	
PENNSYLVANIA.				
Eastern District.				
John Cadwalader, Judge ...	Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania...	3,000	Philadelphia, 3d Mond. in Feb., May, August, and November.
George A. Coffey, Attorney	" .....	" ..	200 & fees.	
William Millward, Marshal	" .....	" ..	"	
Western District.				
Wilson McCandless, Judge.	Pittsburg.....	Pennsylvania...	2,500	Pittsburg, 1st Mon. in May and 3d Mon. in Oct.; Wil- liamsport, 3d Mond. in June and 1st Mon. in Oct.
Robert B. Carnahan, Att'y.	" .....	" ..	200 & fees.	
Alex. Murdock, Marshal....	Washington....	" ..	"	
NEW JERSEY.				
Richard S. Field, Judge.....	Princeton .....	New Jersey.....	2,000	Trenton, 3d Tues. in Jan., April, June, and Sept.
A. J. Keasby, Attorney.....	Newark .....	" .....	200 & fees.	
Benajah Deacon, Marshal...	" .....	" .....	"	
DELAWARE.				
Willard Hall, Judge .....	Wilmington.....	Delaware.....	2,000	Wilmington, 2d Tues. of Jan., April, June, and September.
Edward C. Bradford, Att'y.	" ..	" .....	200 & fees.	
James C. Aiken, Marshal...	" ..	" .....	"	
MARYLAND.				
William F. Giles, Judge ....	Baltimore .....	Maryland.....	3,000	Baltimore, 1st Tues. in March, June, Sept., and December.
William Price, Attorney....	" .....	" .....	200 & fees.	
Wash. Bonifant, Marshal...	" .....	" .....	"	

District Courts.—Continued.

Officers.	Residence.	Whence ap- pointed.	Compen- sation.	Times and Places of hold- ing District Courts.	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.					
James Dunlop, Chief Judge	Georgetown .....	Dist. Columbia..	\$2,700		
Jas. S. Morsell, Asso. Judge	" .....	" ..	2,500		
Wm. M. Merrick, Asso. Judge	Washington .....	" ..	2,500		
Edward C. Carrington, Att'y	" .....	" ..	200 & fees.		
Ward H. Lamon, Marshal..	" .....	Illinois.....	"		
VIRGINIA.					
Eastern District.					
—, Judge.....	.....	.....	2,750	Clarksburg, March 24, and August 24; Wheel- ing, April 6, and Sep- tember 8.	
—, Attorney .....	.....	.....	200 & fees.		
—, Marshal.....	.....	.....	"		
Western District.					
John J. Jackson, Judge.....	Parkersburg.....	Virginia.....	2,500		
B. H. Smith, Attorney.....	.....	.....	200 & fees.		
Edward M. Norton, Marshal	Wheeling.....	Virginia.....	"		
NORTH CAROLINA.					
—, Judge.....	.....	.....	2,500		
—, Attorney.....	.....	.....	200 & fees.		
—, Marshal.....	.....	.....	"		
FLORIDA.					
Northern District.					
Philip Fraser, Judge.....	.....	.....		Key West, 1st Monday in May and November.	
Southern District.					
William Marvin, Judge.....	Key West .....	Florida.....	3,000		
Thos. Jeff. Boynton, Att'y..	" .....	" ..	200 & fees.		
James C. Clapp, Marshal....	" .....	" ..	"		
ALABAMA.					
N. and S. Districts.					
G. W. Lane, Judge.....	Huntsville.....	.....	2,750		
—, Attorney.....	.....	.....	200 & fees.		
—, Marshal.....	.....	.....	"		
MISSOURI.					
Eastern District.					
Samuel Treat, Judge.....	St. Louis .....	Missouri .....	2,500	St. Louis, 3d Monday in February, May, and No- vember.	
Wm. W. Edwards, Att'y.....	" .....	" ..	200 & fees.		
David A. Rawlings, Marshal	" .....	" ..	"		
Western District.					
Robert W. Wells, Judge ....	Jefferson City ..	Missouri .....	2,500		Jefferson City, 1st Monday in March and Septem- ber.
Robert J. Lackey, Attorney	" ..	" ..	200 & fees.		
Thomas Wallace, Marshal..	" ..	" ..	"		
TENNESSEE.					
Eastern District.					
Conally F. Trigg, Judge.....	.....	Virginia.....	2,500		
J. M. Fleming, Attorney....	.....	.....	200 & fees.		
B. McDannel, Marshal .....	.....	.....	"		
Middle District.					
Conally F. Trigg, Judge.....	.....	.....	2,500		Nashville, 3d Monday in April and October.
John Trimble, Attorney.....	.....	.....	200 & fees.		
E. R. Glascock, Marshal....	.....	.....	"		
Western District.					
Conally F. Trigg, Judge.....	.....	.....	2,500	Jackson, 1st Monday in April and October.	
—, Attorney.....	.....	.....	200 & fees.		
—, Marshal.....	.....	.....	"		

## District Courts.—Continued.

Officers.	Residence.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.	Times and Places of holding District Courts.
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>				
Bland Ballard, Judge.....	Louisville.....	Kentucky.....	\$2,500	Covington, 2d Mon. in Jan. and Sept.; Louisville, 4th Mon. in April and Sept.; Frankfort, 4d Mon. in May and Oct.; Paducah, twice a year when judge appoints.
James Harlan, Attorney ...	Frankfort.....	".....	200 & fees.	
H. C. McDowell, Marshal...	Louisville.....	".....	"	
<b>OHIO.</b>				
<i>Southern District.</i>				
Humph'y H. Leavitt, Judge	Staubenville....	Ohio.....	2,500	Cincinnati, 3d Tuesday in April and October.
Flamen Ball, Attorney.....	Cincinnati.....	".....	200 & fees.	
Alex. C. Sands, Marshal....	".....	".....	"	
<i>Northern District.</i>				
Hiram V. Willson, Judge...	Cleveland.....	Ohio.....	2,500	Cleveland, 2d Tuesday in July and November.
Robert F. Paine, Attorney..	".....	".....	200 & fees.	
Earl Bill, Marshal.....	".....	".....	"	
<b>INDIANA.</b>				
Caleb B. Smith, Judge.....	Indianapolis....	Indiana.....	2,500	Indianapolis, 3d Monday in May and November.
John Hanna, Attorney.....	Green Castle....	".....	200 & fees.	
David G. Rose, Marshal.....	Laporte.....	".....	"	
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>				
<i>Southern District.</i>				
Samuel H. Treat, Jr., Judge	Springfield.....	Illinois.....	2,500	Springfield, 1st Monday in January and June.
Lawrence Weldon, Attorney	Clinton.....	".....	200 & fees.	
David L. Phillips, Marshal..	".....	".....	"	
<i>Northern District.</i>				
Thomas Drummond, Judge	Chicago.....	Illinois.....	2,500	Chicago, 1st Monday in July and 3d Monday in December.
Edwin C. Larned, Attorney	".....	".....	200 & fees.	
Jas. Russell Jones, Marshal	".....	".....	"	
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>				
Ross Wilkins, Judge.....	Detroit.....	Michigan.....	2,500	Detroit, 3d Monday in June and 2d Monday in October.
Alfred Russell, Attorney...	".....	".....	200 & fees.	
Charles Dickey, Marshal....	Madison.....	".....	"	
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>				
Andrew G. Miller, Judge...	Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	2,500	Milwaukee, 1st Monday in January; Madison, 1st Monday in July.
John B. D. Cogswell, Att'y	".....	".....	200 & fees.	
Darius E. Jackson, Marshal	Madison.....	".....	"	
<b>IOWA.</b>				
James M. Love, Judge.....	Keokuk.....	Iowa.....	2,500	Dubuque, 3d Tuesday in April and Oct.; Des Moines, 2d Tuesday in Nov.; Keokuk, 3d Tuesday in March and September.
Wm. H. F. Gurley, Attorney	Davenport.....	".....	200 & fees.	
Herbert M. Hoxie, Marshal	Des Moines.....	".....	"	
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>				
<i>Northern District.</i>				
Ogden Hoffman, Judge.....	San Francisco...	California.....	5,000	San Francisco, 1st Monday in June and December.
Wm. H. Sharp, Attorney...	".....	".....	200 & fees.	
C. W. Rand, Marshal.....	".....	".....	"	

District Courts.—Continued.

Officers.	Residence.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.	Times and Places of holding District Courts.
CALIFORNIA.				
Southern District.				
Fletcher M. Haight, Judge.	Los Angeles .....	California .....	\$3,000	Monterey, 1st Monday in June; Los Angeles, 1st Monday in December.
R. C. Whiting, Attorney....	" .....	" .....	200 & fees.	
Han. D. Barrows, Marshal.	" .....	" .....	"	
CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.				
Matthew Hall McAllister, Judge.....	San Francisco...	California .....	4,500	
MINNESOTA.				
Rensselaer R. Nelson, Judge	St. Paul .....	Minnesota .....	2,000	Preston, 1st Monday in June; St. Paul, 1st Monday in October.
George A. Nourse, Attorney	" .....	" .....	200 & fees.	
Charles Eaton, Marshal.....	.....	" .....	"	
OREGON.				
Matthew P. Deady, Judge..	Winchester .....	Oregon .....	2,500	Salem, 2d Monday in May and September.
Edward W. McGraw, Att'y	Portland.....	.....	200 & fees.	
Wm. H. Bennett, Marshal..	Salem .....	Oregon .....	"	
KANSAS.				
Archibald Williams, Judge.	Topeka .....	Illinois .....	2,000	200 & fees.
Robert Crozier, Attorney...	Leavenworth ...	Kansas.....	200 & fees.	
J. L. McDowell, Marshal....	Topeka.....	" .....	"	
NEW MEXICO.				
Kirby Benedict, Chief-Justice.....	Albuquerque ...	Illinois .....	1,800	
Sidney A. Hubbell, Asso. Justice.....	Santa Fé .....	New Mexico ....	1,800	
Joseph G. Knapp, Asso. Justice .....	Fort Union .....	Wisconsin .....	1,800	
T. D. Wheaton, Attorney...	Fernandez de Taos.....	" .....	250 & fees.	
Abraham Cutler, Marshal..	Santa Fé .....	New Mexico ....	"	
UTAH.				
J. F. Kinney, Chief-Justice	Gr't Salt Lake City	Nebraska Terr.	1,800	
C. B. Waite, Associate Justice .....	"	Pennsylvania ...	1,800	
Thos. J. Drake, Asso. Justice	"	.....	1,800	
Hosea Stout, Attorney.....	"	.....	250 & fees.	
Isaac L. Gibbs, Marshal....	"	Utah Territory..	"	
WASHINGTON.				
C. C. Hewitt, Chief-Justice	Olympia .....	Washington Ter.	2,000	
James E. Wyche, Associate Justice.....	Vancouver.....	Michigan .....	2,000	
Ethelbert P. Oliphant, Associate Justice.....	Whatcom .....	Pennsylvania ...	2,000	
John J. McGilvra, Attorney	Olympia .....	Illinois.....	250 & fees.	
Wm. Huntingdon, Marshal	Olympia .....	.....	"	
NEBRASKA.				
W. P. Kellogg, Chief-Justice	Omaha.....	Illinois.....	2,000	
Jos. E. Streeter, Associate Justice .....	" .....	Pennsylvania...	2,000	
Wm. F. Lockwood, Associate Justice .....	Dakota City.....	Nebraska Terr.	2,000	
David L. Collier, Attorney..	Omaha .....	"	250 & fees.	
Phineas W. Hitchcock, Marshal .....	" .....	"	"	

## DISTRICT COURTS.—Continued.

Officers.	Residence.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.	Times and Places of holding District Courts.
<b>COLORADO.</b>				
Benj. F. Hall, Chief-Justice	Denver City.....	New York.....	\$1,800	
Charles Lee Armour, Associate Justice.....	.....	Maryland.....	1,800	
Allen A. Bradford, Associate Justice.....	.....	Pennsylvania...	1,800	
Sam. E. Brown, Attorney..	Denver City.....	Colorado Terr..	250 & fees.	
A. Cameron Hunt, Marshal.....	" .....	" .....	" .....	
<b>DAKOTA.</b>				
Philemon Bliss, Chief-Justice	Yancton.....	Ohio.....	1,800	
Joseph L. Williams, Associate Justice.....	.....	Tennessee.....	1,800	
Lorenzo P. Williston, Associate Justice.....	.....	Pennsylvania...	1,800	
Wm. E. Gleason, Attorney.	Yancton .....	Maryland.....	250 & fees.	
George M. Pinney, Marshal	" .....	Colorado Terr..	" .....	
<b>NEVADA.</b>				
Geo. Turner, Chief-Justice..	Carson City.....	Ohio.....	1,800	
Gordon N. Mott, Asso. Justice	.....	California.....	1,800	
Horatio Jones, Asso. Justice	.....	Missouri .....	1,800	
Benj. B. Bunker, Attorney.	Carson City.....	New Hampshire	250 & fees.	
Warren Wasson, Marshal..	" .....	Missouri.....	" .....	
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>				
<i>Criminal Court.</i>				
Thomas H. Crawford, Judge	Washington .....	Pennsylvania...	2,500	
<i>Orphans' Court.</i>				
William F. Purcell, Judge..	Washington .....	Dist. Columbia..	.....	
Z. C. Robbins, Reg. of Wills	" .....	" .....	Fees.	

## CHIEF-JUSTICES OF TERRITORIES.

Territories.	Justices.	Residence.	Salary.
Nebraska .....	William P. Kellogg .....	Omaha City .....	\$2,000
Dakota .....	Philemon Bliss .....	Yancton .....	2,000
Colorado.....	Benjamin F. Hall .....	Denver City .....	2,500
New Mexico .....	Kirby Benedict.....	Albuquerque .....	2,500
Utah.....	J. F. Kinney .....	Great Salt Lake City .....	2,500
Nevada.....	George Turner.....	Carson Valley.....	2,500
Washington.....	C. C. Hewitt.....	Vancouver .....	2,500

## COURT OF CLAIMS.

Officers.	Residence.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
Edward J. Loring, Judge .....	Washington ....	Massachusetts..	Massachusetts..	\$4,000
James Hughes, Judge .....	" .....	.....	Indiana .....	4,000
Joseph Casey, Judge .....	" .....	Maryland .....	Pennsylvania...	4,000
Charles Gibson, Solicitor .....	" .....	Virginia.....	Missouri .....	3,500
J. D. McPherson, Solicitor .....	" .....	" .....	Dist. Columbia..	3,500
Richard Bates, Deputy Solicitor.....	" .....	.....	Missouri .....	2,500
Samuel H. Huntington, Clerk.....	" .....	Connecticut.....	Connecticut.....	3,000

## CONGRESS.

The legislative power granted by the Constitution of the United States is vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Congress must meet at least once in every year, which meeting must be on the first Monday in December, unless they by law appoint a different day.

The Senate of the United States is composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years. At their first meeting under the Constitution, the Senators were divided into three classes, so that the terms of one-third of the Senators might expire every second year. By this means one-third of the Senate is renewed biennially. No person can be a Senator who is under thirty years of age, nor unless he has been nine years a citizen of the United States, and when elected an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen. When vacancies happen in any State, temporary appointments may be made (if the Legislature be not in session) by the Executive of the State, until the next meeting of the Legislature. The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate, but has no vote unless they be equally divided. The Senate is required to choose also a president *pro tempore*, who presides in the absence of the Vice-President or when the latter shall exercise the office of President.

The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. No person can be a Representative who is under twenty-five years of age, nor unless he has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and, when elected, an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen. Representatives are apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, which numbers are ascertained by an actual enumeration, or census, of all the inhabitants, made within every term of ten years. When by this means the whole number of free persons is ascertained, excluding Indians not taxed, there is added to such number three-fifths of all other persons, and the aggregate thus found is the representative population. By the law of 23d of May, 1850, under which the existing apportionment of Representatives was made, it was enacted that the number of Representatives in Congress should be 233, that the representative population determined by the census of that year, viz. 21,767,673, should be divided by said number 233, and that the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained was 93,423; and upon this basis the 233 Representatives were apportioned among the several States, one Representative for every district containing that number of persons; but each State must have at least one Representative. Several new States having been admitted into

the Union since the enactment of the law of 1850, the number of Representatives is now 239,—Minnesota being allowed two, Oregon and Kansas each one, and California being allowed two additional by special enactments. The apportionment under the Census of 1860, made by act of Congress of March 4, 1862, increases the number of Representatives to 241, the distribution of which among the several States will be seen by reference to the table relating to that subject.

Besides Senators and Representatives, there is a class of members of Congress, called Delegates, who sit in the House and represent the organized Territories of the United States. These Delegates may present subjects for legislation and address the House, but, not representing States, they have no votes. In the present Congress there are seven,—one each from the Territories of Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, and Dakota.

Under the law of August 16, 1856, the compensation of a Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress is \$6000 for each Congress, at the rate of \$3000 per annum, and mileage at the rate of \$8 for every twenty miles of estimated distance by the most usual road from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and at the end of every session; but this mileage is allowed for two sessions only in each Congress. The compensation of the Speaker of the House is double that of a Representative, and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, when there is no Vice-President, is entitled to the compensation allowed by law to the Vice-President, \$8000 per annum.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives are prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations, or make new ones, except as to the places of choosing Senators. No Senator or Representative can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

The period usually termed "a Congress," in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from the 4th of March, 1861, until the 3d of March, 1863, at which latter time the term of the Representatives to the Thirty-Seventh Congress expires, and the term of the new House of Representatives begins. Congresses always commence and expire in years terminating with odd numbers; as 1789-91, which was the term of the First Congress, or 1861-63, the term of the Thirty-Seventh Congress, or 1863-65, the term of the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

## Thirty-Seventh Congress.—Third Session.

## THE SENATE.

[The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.]

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, President *ex officio*.  
JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, Secretary.

<i>Alabama.</i>			<i>Minnesota.</i>		
		1865	Henry M. Rice,	St. Paul,	1863
		1867	M. S. Wilkinson,	Mankato,	1865
<i>Arkansas.</i>			<i>Mississippi.</i>		
		1865			1863
		1867			1865
<i>California.</i>			<i>Missouri.</i>		
Milton S. Latham,	Sacramento,	1863	Robert Wilson,	St. Joseph,	1863
James A. McDougall,	San Francisco,	1867	J. B. Henderson,	Louisiana,	1867
<i>Connecticut.</i>			<i>New Hampshire.</i>		
James Dixon,	Hartford,	1863	John P. Hale,	Dover,	1865
Lafayette S. Foster,	Norwich,	1867	Daniel Clark,	Manchester,	1867
<i>Delaware.</i>			<i>New Jersey.</i>		
James A. Bayard,	Wilmington,	1869	James W. Wall,	Burlington,	1863
Willard Saulsbury,	Georgetown,	1865	John C. Ten Eyck,	Mount Holly,	1865
<i>Florida.</i>			<i>New York.</i>		
		1863	Preston King,	Ogdensburgh,	1863
		1867	Ira Harris,	Albany,	1867
<i>Georgia.</i>			<i>North Carolina.</i>		
		1865			1865
		1867			1867
<i>Illinois.</i>			<i>Ohio.</i>		
W. A. Richardson,	Quincy,	1865	Benjamin F. Wade,	Jefferson,	1863
Lyman Trumbull,	Alton,	1867	John Sherman,	Mansfield,	1867
<i>Indiana.</i>			<i>Oregon.</i>		
David Turple,		1863	Benjamin F. Harding,		1865
Henry S. Lane,	Crawfordsville,	1867	G. W. Nesmith,	Salem,	1867
<i>Iowa.</i>			<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		
James W. Grimes,	Burlington,	1865	David Wilmot,	Towanda,	1863
James Harlan,	Mt. Pleasant,	1867	Edgar Cowan,	Greensburg,	1867
<i>Kansas.</i>			<i>Rhode Island.</i>		
James H. Lane,	Lawrence,	1865	Samuel G. Arnold,	Providence,	1863
Samuel C. Pomeroy,	Atchison,	1867	Henry B. Anthony,	Providence,	1865
<i>Kentucky.</i>			<i>South Carolina.</i>		
Lazarus W. Powell,	Henderson,	1865			1865
Garrett Davis,	Paris,	1867			1867
<i>Louisiana.</i>			<i>Tennessee.</i>		
		1865	Andrew Johnson,	Greenville,	1863
		1867			1865
<i>Maine.</i>			<i>Texas.</i>		
Lot M. Morrill,	Augusta,	1869			1863
William P. Fessenden,	Portland,	1865			1865
<i>Maryland.</i>			<i>Vermont.</i>		
Anthony Kennedy,	Baltimore.	1863	Solomon Foot,	Rutland,	1863
Thomas H. Hicks,*	Cambridge.		Jacob Collamer,	Woodstock,	1867
<i>Massachusetts.</i>			<i>Virginia.</i>		
Charles Sumner,	Boston,	1869	Waitman T. Willey,		1863
Henry Wilson,	Natick,	1865	John S. Carlisle,	Clarksburg,	1865
<i>Michigan.</i>			<i>Wisconsin.</i>		
Zachary Chandler,	Detroit,	1869	James R. Doolittle,	Racine,	1863
Jacob M. Howard,	Detroit,	1865	Timothy O. Howe,	Green Bay,	1867

\* Appointed by Governor, until election by the Legislature.



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker.

*Maine.*

- |                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. John N. Goodwin,        | South Berwick. |
| 2. Thomas A. D. Fessenden, | Auburn.        |
| 3. S. C. Fessenden,        | Rockland.      |
| 4. Anson P. Morrill,       | Readfield.     |
| 5. John H. Rice,           | Foxcroft.      |
| 6. Frederick A. Pike,      | Calais.        |

*New Hampshire.*

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|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. Gilman Marston,    | Exeter.  |
| 2. Edward H. Rollins, | Concord. |
| 3. Thomas M. Edwards, | Keene.   |

*Vermont.*

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|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. E. P. Walton,      | Montpelier. |
| 2. Justin S. Morrill, | Stratford.  |
| 3. Portus Baxter,     | Derby Line. |

*Massachusetts.*

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|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Thomas D. Eliot,    | New Bedford.      |
| 2. James Buffinton,    | Fall River.       |
| 3. Benjamin F. Thomas, | West Roxbury.     |
| 4. Alexander H. Rice,  | Boston.           |
| 5. Samuel Hooper,      | "                 |
| 6. John B. Alley,      | Lynn.             |
| 7. Daniel W. Gooch,    | Melrose.          |
| 8. Charles R. Train,   | Framingham.       |
| 9. Amasa Walker,       | North Brookfield. |
| 10. Charles Delano,    | Northampton.      |
| 11. Henry L. Dawes.    | North Adams.      |

*Rhode Island.*

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|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. William P. Sheffield, | Newport.    |
| 2. G. H. Browne,         | Providence. |

*Connecticut.*

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|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Dwight Loomis,      | Rockville.  |
| 2. James E. English,   | New Haven.  |
| 3. Alfred A. Burnham,  | Windham.    |
| 4. George C. Woodruff, | Litchfield. |

*New York.*

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|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Edward H. Smith,       | Smithtown.         |
| 2. Moses F. Odell,        | Brooklyn.          |
| 3. Benjamin Wood,         | New York.          |
| 4. James E. Kerrigan,     | "                  |
| 5. William Wall,          | Brooklyn, E. D.    |
| 6. Frederick A. Conkling, | New York.          |
| 7. Elijah Ward,           | "                  |
| 8. Isaac C. Delaplaine,   | "                  |
| 9. Edward Haight,         | Westchester.       |
| 10. C. H. Van Wyck,       | Bloomington.       |
| 11. John B. Steele,       | Kingston.          |
| 12. Stephen Baker,        | Poughkeepsie.      |
| 13. Abraham B. Olin,      | Troy.              |
| 14. Erastus Corning,      | Albany.            |
| 15. James B. McKean,      | Saratoga Springs.  |
| 16. William A. Wheeler,   | Malone.            |
| 17. Socrates N. Sherman,  | Ogdensburg.        |
| 18. Chauncey Vibbard,     | Schenectady.       |
| 19. Richard Franchot,     | Morris, Otsego co. |
| 20. Roscoe Conkling,      | Utica.             |
| 21. R. Holland Duell,     | Cortland Village.  |
| 22. William E. Lansing,   | Chittenango.       |
| 23. Ambrose W. Clark,     | Watertown.         |
| 24. Charles B. Sedgwick,  | Syracuse.          |

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|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 25. Theodore M. Pomeroy,      | Auburn.       |
| 26. Jacob P. Chamberlain,     | Seneca Falls. |
| 27. Alexander S. Diven,       | Elmira.       |
| 28. Robt. B. Van Valkenburgh, | Bath.         |
| 29. Alfred Ely,               | Rochester.    |
| 30. Augustus Frank,           | Warsaw.       |
| 31. Burt Van Horn,            | Newfane.      |
| 32. Elbridge G. Spaulding,    | Buffalo.      |
| 33. Reuben E. Fenton,         | Frewsburg.    |

*New Jersey.*

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|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. John T. Nixon,       | Bridgeton.   |
| 2. John L. N. Stratton, | Mount Holly. |
| 3. William G. Steele,   | Somerville.  |
| 4. George T. Cobb,      | Morristown.  |
| 5. Nehemiah Perry,      | Newark.      |

*Pennsylvania.*

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. William E. Lehman,   | Philadelphia.         |
| 2. Charles J. Biddle,   | "                     |
| 3. John P. Verree,      | "                     |
| 4. William D. Kelley,   | "                     |
| 5. W. Morris Davis,     | Milletsburg, Philada. |
| 6. John Hickman,        | West Chester.         |
| 7. J. D. Stiles,        | Allentown.            |
| 8. Sydenham E. Ancona,  | Reading.              |
| 9. Thaddeus Stevens,    | Lancaster.            |
| 10. John W. Killinger,  | Lebanon.              |
| 11. James H. Campbell,  | Pottsville.           |
| 12. Hendrick B. Wright, | Wilkesbarre.          |
| 13. Philip Johnson,     | Easton.               |
| 14. Galusha A. Grow,    | Glenwood.             |
| 15. James T. Hale,      | Bellefonte.           |
| 16. Joseph Bailey,      | Newport.              |
| 17. Edward McPherson,   | Gettysburg.           |
| 18. Samuel S. Blair,    | Hollidaysburg.        |
| 19. John Covode,        | Lockport Station.     |
| 20. Jesse Lazear,       | Waynesburg.           |
| 21. James K. Moorhead,  | Pittsburg.            |
| 22. Robert McKnight,    | "                     |
| 23. John W. Wallace,    | Newcastle.            |
| 24. John Patton,        | Curwensville.         |
| 25. Elijah Babbitt,     | Erie.                 |

*Delaware.*

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|----------------------|--------|
| 1. George P. Fisher, | Dover. |
|----------------------|--------|

*Maryland.*

- |                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. John W. Crisfield,     | Princess Anne. |
| 2. Edwin H. Webster,      | Bel Air.       |
| 3. Cornelius L. L. Leary, | Baltimore.     |
| 4. Henry May,             | "              |
| 5. Francis Thomas,        | Frankville.    |
| 6. Charles B. Calvert,    | Hyattsville.   |

*Virginia.*

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|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Joseph Segar, | Fortress Monroe. |
| 2.               |                  |
| 3.               |                  |
| 4.               |                  |
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| 10. William G. Brown, | Kingwood.    |
| 11. Jacob B. Blair,   | Parkersburg. |
| 12. K. V. Whaley,     | Ceredo.      |

*North Carolina.*

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*South Carolina.*

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- 5.
- 6.

*Georgia.*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

*Alabama.*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

*Mississippi.*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

*Louisiana.*

1. Benjamin F. Flanders,\*
2. Michael Hahn,\*
- 3.
- 4.

*Ohio.*

- |                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. George H. Pendleton,  | Cincinnati.    |
| 2. John A. Gurley,       | "              |
| 3. C. L. Vallandigham,   | Dayton.        |
| 4. William Allen,        | Greenville.    |
| 5. James M. Ashley,      | Toledo.        |
| 6. Chilton A. White,     | Georgetown.    |
| 7. Richard A. Harrison,  | London.        |
| 8. Samuel Shellabarger,  | Springfield.   |
| 9. Warren P. Noble,      | Tiffin.        |
| 10. Carey A. Trimble,    | Chillicothe.   |
| 11. Valentine B. Horton, | Pomeroy.       |
| 12. Samuel S. Cox,       | Columbus.      |
| 13. Samuel T. Worcester, | Norwalk.       |
| 14. Harrison G. Blake,   | Medina.        |
| 15. Robert H. Nugon,     | Newcomerstown. |
| 16. William P. Cutler,   | Constitution.  |
| 17. James R. Morris,     | Woodsfield.    |
| 18. Sidney Edgerton,     | Tallmadge.     |
| 19. Albert G. Riddle,    | Cleveland.     |
| 20. John Hutchins,       | Warren.        |
| 21. John A. Bingham,     | Cadiz.         |

*Kentucky.*

1. Samuel L. Casey, Caseyville.

- |                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 2. George H. Yeaman,     | Owensboro'.    |
| 3. Henry Grider,         | Bowling Green. |
| 4. Aaron Harding,        | Greensburg.    |
| 5. Charles A. Wickliffe, | Bardstown.     |
| 6. George W. Dunlap,     | Lancaster.     |
| 7. Robert Mallory,       | La Grange.     |
| 8. John J. Crittenden,   | Frankfort.     |
| 9. William H. Wadsworth, | Maysville.     |
| 10. John W. Menzies,     | Covington.     |

*Tennessee.*

- 1.
2. Horace Maynard, Knoxville.
- 3.
4. Andrew J. Clements, Lafayette.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

*Indiana.*

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. John Law,           | Evansville.     |
| 2. James A. Cravens,   | Hardinsburg.    |
| 3. W. McKee Dunn,      | Madison.        |
| 4. William S. Holman,  | Aurora.         |
| 5. George W. Julian,   | Centreville.    |
| 6. Albert G. Porter,   | Indianapolis.   |
| 7. Daniel W. Voorhees, | Terre Haute.    |
| 8. Albert S. White,    | Stockwell.      |
| 9. Schuyler Colfax,    | South Bend.     |
| 10. William Mitchell,  | Kendallville.   |
| 11. John P. C. Shanks, | Jay Court-House |

*Illinois.*

- |                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Elihu B. Washburne,    | Galena.      |
| 2. Isaac N. Arnold,       | Chicago.     |
| 3. Owen Lovejoy,          | Princeton.   |
| 4. William Kellogg,       | Canton.      |
| 5. William A. Richardson, | Quincy.      |
| 6. Anthony L. Knapp,      | Jerseyville. |
| 7. James C. Robinson,     | Marshall.    |
| 8. Philip B. Foulke,      | Belleville.  |
| 9. William J. Allen,      | Marion.      |

*Missouri.*

- |                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Francis P. Blair, Jr., | St. Louis.      |
| 2. James S. Rollins,      | Columbia.       |
| 3. William A. Hall,       | Huntsville.     |
| 4. Elijah H. Norton,      | Platte City.    |
| 5. Thomas L. Price,       | Jefferson City. |
| 6. John S. Phelps,        | Springfield.    |
| 7. John W. Noell,         | Perryville.     |

*Michigan.*

- |                        |               |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Bradley F. Granger, | Ann Arbor.    |
| 2. Fernando C. Beaman, | Adrian.       |
| 3. Francis W. Kellogg, | Grand Rapids. |
| 4. R. E. Trowbridge,   | Birmingham.   |

*Arkansas.*

- 1.
- 2.

*Florida.*

- 1.

*Texas.*

- 1.
- 2.

*Iowa.*

- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1. James F. Wilson,  | Fairfield. |
| 2. William Vandever, | Dubuque.   |

\* Elected by authority of the Military Governor of Louisiana, December, 1862.

<i>Wisconsin.</i>		<i>Utah.</i>	
1. John F. Potter,	East Troy.	John M. Bernhisel,	Great Salt Lake City.
2. Walter D. McIndoe,			
3. A. Scott Sloan,	Beaver Dam.		
<i>California.</i>		<i>Washington.</i>	
1. Timothy G. Phelps,	Redwood City.	William H. Wallace,	Stellacoom.
2. Aaron A. Sargent,	Nevada.		
3. Frederick F. Low.	San Francisco.		
<i>Minnesota.</i>		<i>Nebraska.</i>	
1. Cyrus Aldrich,	Minneapolis.	Samuel G. Dailey,	Peru, Nebraska co.
2. William Windom,	Winona.		
<i>Oregon.</i>		<i>Dakota.</i>	
1. George K. Shiel,	Salem.	John B. S. Todd,	Fort Randall.
<i>Kansas.</i>		<i>Colorado.</i>	
1. Martin F. Conway,	Lawrence.	Hiram P. Bennett,	Denver.
<i>DELEGATES.</i>		<i>Nevada.</i>	
<i>New Mexico.</i>		John Cradlebaugh,	Carson City.
John S. Watta,	Santa Fé.		

NOTE.—The compensation of each Senator and Representative is \$3000 for each Congress (two years), deducting for absence, and \$8 for every twenty miles of estimated distance from the place of residence to the seat of Congress, allowed yearly. The Third Session of Thirty-Seventh Congress commences Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS ACCORDING TO THE NEW CENSUS OF 1860.

Alabama.....	6	Missouri.....	9
Arkansas .....	3	Michigan.....	6
California .....	3	Minnesota .....	2
Connecticut .....	4	New Hampshire.....	3
Delaware .....	1	New Jersey.....	5
Florida .....	1	New York .....	31
Georgia.....	7	North Carolina.....	7
Illinois .....	14	Ohio .....	19
Indiana.....	11	Oregon.....	1
Iowa .....	6	Pennsylvania.....	24
Kansas.....	1	Rhode Island.....	2
Kentucky.....	9	South Carolina.....	4
Louisiana.....	5	Tennessee.....	8
Maine .....	5	Texas.....	4
Maryland.....	5	Virginia .....	11
Massachusetts.....	10	Vermont .....	3
Mississippi.....	5	Wisconsin.....	6
Total Representatives.....		241	

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The House of Representatives of the United States is composed of members elected by districts, with a term of two years. The number apportioned to the States has varied at each decennial census, as shown by the table.

Census.	Date of apportionment.	Whole No. of Representatives.	Ratio.
.....	By Constitution.	65	1 to .....
1790.....	April 14, 1792	105	" 33,000
1800.....	January 14, 1802	141	" 83,000
1810.....	December 21, 1811	181	" 85,000
1820.....	March 7, 1822	212	" 40,000
1830.....	May 22, 1832	240	" 47,700
1840.....	June 25, 1842	223	" 70,680
1850.....	July 30, 1852	233	" 93,423
1860.....	March, 4, 1862	241	" 124,193

## Members-Elect to the Thirty-Eighth Congress, so far as Elections were held in 1862.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

<b>DELAWARE.</b>	
William H. Temple.	
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>	
Dist.	Dist.
1. Isaac N. Arnold.	8. John T. Stuart.
2. John F. Farnsworth.	9. Lewis W. Ross.
3. Elihu B. Washburne.	10. A. L. Knapp.
4. Chas. M. Harris.	11. J. C. Robinson.
5. Owen Lovejoy.	12. Wm. R. Morrison.
6. Jesse O. Norton.	13. Wm. J. Allen.
7. John R. Eden.	At large, Jas. C. Allen.
<b>INDIANA.</b>	
1. John Law.	7. Daniel W. Voorhees.
2. James A. Cravens.	8. Goodlove S. Orth.
3. H. W. Harrington.	9. Schuyler Colfax.
4. Wm. S. Holman.	10. J. K. Edgerton.
5. Geo. W. Julian.	11. James F. McDowell.
6. Ebenezer Dumont.	
<b>IOWA.</b>	
1. J. F. Wilson.	4. J. B. Grinnell.
2. Hiram Price.	5. John A. Kasson.
3. Wm. B. Allison.	6. A. W. Hubbard.
<b>KANSAS.</b>	
A. C. Wilder.	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>	
1. Thomas D. Eliot.	6. Daniel W. Gooch.
2. Oakes Ames.	7. George S. Boutwell.
3. Alexander H. Rice.	8. John D. Baldwin.
4. Samuel Hooper.	9. Wm. B. Washburn.
5. John B. Alley.	10. Henry L. Dawes.
<b>MAINE.</b>	
1. L. D. M. Sweet.	4. John H. Rice.
2. Sidney Perham.	5. Frederick A. Pike.
3. James G. Blaine.	
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>	
1. Fernando C. Beaman.	4. Francis W. Kellogg.
2. Charles Upton.	5. Aug. C. Baldwin.
3. J. W. Longyear.	6. John Moore.
<b>MISSOURI.</b>	
1. Francis P. Blair, Jr.	6. Austin A. King.
2. Henry T. Blow.	7. Benjamin Loan.
3. John W. Noell.	8. William A. Hall.
4. S. H. Boyd.	9. James S. Rollins.
5. J. W. McClurg.	
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>	
1. William Windom.	2. Ignatius L. Donnelly.*
<b>NEW YORK.</b>	
1. Henry G. Stebbins.	17. Calvin T. Hulburd.
2. Martin Kalbfleisch.	18. James M. Marvin.
3. Moses F. Odell.	19. Samuel F. Miller.
4. Ben. Wood.	20. Ambrose W. Clark.
5. Fernando Wood.	21. Francis Kernan.
6. Elijah Ward.	22. De Witt C. Littlejohn.
7. J. W. Chandler.	23. Thomas T. Davis.
8. James Brooks.	24. Theod. M. Pomeroy.
9. Anson Herrick.	25. Daniel Morris.
10. Wm. Radford.	26. Giles W. Hotchkiss.
11. Charles H. Winfield.	27. R. B. Van Valkenburg.
12. Homer A. Nelson.	28. Freeman Clarke.
13. John B. Steele.	29. Augustus Frank.
14. Erastus Corning.	30. John B. Ganson.
15. John A. Griswold.	31. Reuben E. Fenton.
16. Orlando Kellogg.	

<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>	
Dist.	Dist.
1. John F. Starr.	4. Andrew J. Rogers.
2. George Middleton.	5. Nehemiah Perry.
3. Wm. G. Steele.	
<b>OHIO.</b>	
1. G. H. Pendleton.	11. Wells A. Hutchins.
2. Alex. Long.	12. Wm. E. Finck.
3. Robert C. Schenck.	13. John O'Neill.
4. J. F. McKinney.	14. George Bliss.
5. Francis C. Le Blond.	15. Jas. R. Morris.
6. Chilton A. White.	16. J. W. White.
7. Samuel S. Cox.	17. Ephraim R. Eckley.
8. Wm. Johnston.	18. Rufus P. Spaulding.
9. Warren P. Noble.	19. J. A. Garfield.
10. Jas. M. Ashley.	
<b>OREGON.</b>	
John R. McBride.	
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>	
1. Samuel J. Randall.	13. H. M. Tracy.
2. Chas. O'Neil.	14. Wm. H. Miller.
3. Leonard Myers.†	15. Joseph Bailey.
4. Wm. D. Kelley.	16. A. H. Coffroth.
5. M. Russell Thayer.‡	17. Arch. McAllister.
6. John D. Stiles.	18. James T. Hale.
7. John M. Broomall.	19. Glenni W. Scofield.
8. Syden. E. Ancona.	20. Amos Myers.
9. Thaddeus Stevens.	21. John L. Dawson.
10. Myer Strouse.	22. J. K. Moorehead.
11. Philip Johnson.	23. Thos. Williams.
12. Chas. Denison.	24. Jesse Lascar.
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>	
1. James S. Brown.	4. Chas. A. Eldridge.
2. Ithamar C. Sloan.	5. Ezra Wheeler.
3. Amasa Cobb.	6. Luther Hanchett.‡
<b>TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.</b>	
Samuel G. Dailey, delegate.	

*Loyal States in which Members of Congress are to be elected, and the usual time of holding the election.*

Vermont, first Tuesday in September, 1863.  
 New Hampshire, second Tuesday in March, 1863.  
 Rhode Island, first Wednesday in April, "  
 Connecticut, first Monday in April, "  
 Maryland, first Wednesday in November, "  
 Kentucky, first Monday in August, "  
 California, first Thursday in September, "  
 Virginia, fourth Thursday in May, "

It is expected that elections for members of Congress will also be held in North Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, and in such of the other seceded States as may be recovered, either in whole or in part, to the Union.

\* Contested by Wm. Cullen.

‡ Contested by C. W. Carrigan.

† Contested by John Kline.

‡ Since deceased. Vacancy.

## TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PUBLIC LAWS

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 36TH CONGRESS, AND AT THE FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS OF THE 37TH CONGRESS.

[Compiled from the "Statutes at Large." The omitted chapters are private acts.]

## SECOND SESSION OF THE 36TH CONGRESS.

**No. 1. CHAP. I.—An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes and for other Purposes.** The President may cause to be issued treasury notes of not less than \$50, at 6 per cent. interest, payable one year after date, and receivable for public dues, to an amount not exceeding at any time \$10,000,000; interest to cease after maturity at the expiration of 60 days' notice of readiness to redeem. New notes may be issued in place of those redeemed, within the above limit, until Jan. 1, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury to publish a monthly statement of the amount issued, redeemed, and outstanding. \$15,000 are appropriated for expenses. (Dec. 17, 1860.)

**No. 2. CHAP. II.—An Act to amend the fourth Section of the Act for the Admission of Oregon into the Union, so as to extend the time for selecting Salt Springs and contiguous Lands in Oregon.** The time is extended to three years after the date of the act. (Dec. 17, 1860.)

**No. 3. CHAP. III.—An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Invalid and other Pensions for the Year ending June 30, 1862.** \$1,082,000 are appropriated. (Dec. 21, 1860.)

**No. 4. CHAP. V.—An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the Year ending June 30, 1862.** \$185,697 are appropriated. (Jan. 5, 1861.)

**No. 5. CHAP. XI.—An Act to continue in force an Act therein mentioned, relating to the Port of Baltimore.** The act passed March 17, 1800, entitled "An Act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia," so far as it relates to the State of Maryland, is revived and continued in force until March 3, 1871; but the duty shall not be levied on any vessel more than once in any month. (Jan. 19, 1861.)

**No. 6. CHAP. XIX.—An Act to authorize the Institution of a Suit against the United States to test the Title to Lots Nos. 5 and 6 in the Hospital Square in San Francisco.** (Jan. 26, 1861.)

**No. 7. CHAP. XX.—An Act for the Admission of Kansas into the Union.** The State of Kansas is declared to be one of the United States, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, under the Constitution adopted in convention at Wyandotte, July 9, 1859, and ratified by vote of the people, Oct. 4, 1859. Its boundaries are defined as follows: "Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the 37th parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the 25th meridian of longitude

west from Washington; thence north on said meridian to the 40th parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning." The treaty rights of the Indians within the State, and the authority of the General Government with regard to them, are to be preserved. In lieu of the propositions and claims contained in the ordinance of said Constitution of the people of Kansas, or in the resolutions attached thereto, the following are offered for their acceptance or rejection: 1st. That sections 16 and 36 of public lands in every township, or their equivalents, shall be granted to the State for the use of schools. 2d. That 72 sections of land shall be set apart exclusively for a State university. 3d. That 10 sections shall be granted for the erection or completion of public buildings at the seat of government. 4th. That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding 12 in number, the right whereof is not now or shall not hereafter be adjudged to be vested in any individuals, to be selected within one year, shall be granted to said State for its use, with 6 sections of land adjoining or as contiguous as may be to each. 5th. That 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of all sales of public lands in said State shall be paid to the State, for making public roads and internal improvements, or for other purposes, as the Legislature shall direct. The foregoing propositions are on the condition that the people of Kansas shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to bona fide purchasers. 6th. And that the said State shall never tax the lands or the property of the United States in said State. The State is constituted a judicial district of the United States, the district court to have the like powers and jurisdiction with that of Minnesota, and the district judge to hold two regular terms of the court annually at the seat of government, to commence on the second Mondays of April and October; (Jan. 29, 1861.)

**No. 8. CHAP. XXV.—An Act to authorize the Extension and Use of a Branch of the Alexandria, Loudon, and Hampshire Railroad within the City of Georgetown.** (Feb. 5, 1861.)

**No. 9. CHAP. XXIX.—An Act to authorize a Loan.** The President may borrow, before July 1,

1861, on certificates of not less than \$1000, with or without coupons, a sum not exceeding \$25,000,000, at not more than 6 per cent. interest, payable at any period from 10 to 20 years, for current demands upon the treasury, and for the redemption of treasury notes. The residue of the loan authorized by act of June 22, 1860, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be applied to the redemption of the treasury notes issued under the act of Dec. 17, 1860; and the Secretary of the Treasury may exchange at par bonds of the United States authorized by said act of June 22, 1860, for the said treasury notes and their accrued interest. \$20,000 are appropriated for expenses. (Feb. 8, 1861.)

No. 10. CHAP. XXX.—*An Act to provide for a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory and Additional Agents.* Washington Territory is made a separate superintendency, a superintendent to be appointed at a salary of \$2500, and three additional agents at \$1500 each. (Feb. 8, 1861.)

No. 11. CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act to change the Name of the Schooner "Augusta" to "Colonel Cook."* (Feb. 13, 1861.)

No. 12. CHAP. XXXVII.—*An Act to extend the Right of Appeal from Decisions of Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States.* In copyright and patent cases, a writ of error or appeal from all judgments and decrees of any circuit court shall lie, at the instance of either party, to the Supreme Court, without regard to the sum or value in controversy in the action. (Feb. 18, 1861.)

No. 13. CHAP. XXXVIII.—*An Act making further Provision in relation to Consolidated Land Offices.* The compensation of registers at such offices is increased by authorizing them to charge such fees for transcripts or other record information as are permitted in the local courts; the whole compensation not to exceed \$3000 per annum, and any excess to be paid into the United States treasury. The Secretary of the Interior may make a reasonable allowance for office-rent, and at his discretion sanction the employment of clerks. (Feb. 18, 1861.)

No. 14. CHAP. XLII.—*An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1861.* \$2,255,551.87 are appropriated. (Feb. 19, 1861.)

No. 15. CHAP. XLIV.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June 30, 1862.* \$4,729,871.72 are appropriated. (Feb. 20, 1861.)

No. 16. CHAP. XLV.—*An Act to carry into effect Conventions between the United States and the Republics of New Granada and Costa Rica.* A commissioner shall be appointed to determine, conjointly with a commissioner from New Granada, the amount of claims of citizens of the United States against New Granada, under the con-

vention of Sept. 10, 1857. The sums awarded to claimants shall be assumed and paid by the Government of the United States, the latter becoming thereby the creditor of the Government of New Granada. Similar provision is made for a commission to determine claims against Costa Rica, under the convention of July 2, 1860, except as to mode of payment, which is not declared. (Feb. 20, 1861.)

No. 17. CHAP. XLIX.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending June 30, 1862.* \$12,790,676.11 are appropriated. The third section of the general appropriation act of June 23, 1860, is repealed, except the prohibition of the purchase of patented firearms, which is continued in force. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to procure the construction of seven steam screw sloops-of-war of the second class, for which \$1,200,000 are appropriated in addition to the amount above given. (Feb. 21, 1861.)

No. 18. CHAP. LVI.—*An Act to refund to the Territory of Utah the Expenses incurred in suppressing Indian Hostilities in the Year 1853.* \$53,512.20 are appropriated. (Feb. 27, 1861.)

No. 19. CHAP. LVII.—*An Act establishing certain Post Routes.* Numerous new routes are established. The Postmaster-General may procure and furnish stamped letter sheets, combining in one both a sheet and envelope, and adopt such other improvements in relation to postage-stamps and stamped envelopes as may from time to time be deemed advisable. Maps, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, photographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding four pounds; cards, blank or printed; blanks, in packages weighing at least eight ounces; and seeds or cuttings, in packages not exceeding eight ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter, and charged with postage at the rate of one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce, for distances under 1500 miles, and double for longer distances. Provision is made for a daily overland mail between the Missouri River and California, which is superseded by a subsequent enactment. (See post, No. 29, p. 235.) After said daily overland mail has gone into operation, the postage between any State or Territory east of the Rocky Mountains, and any State or Territory on the Pacific, on each newspaper or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces, shall be one cent, and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional. The rate of letter postage shall be ten cents per half ounce.

No. 20. CHAP. LVIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June 30, 1862.* \$1,036,562 are appropriated. The office of consul-general at Simoda is abolished. (Feb. 28, 1861.)

No. 21. CHAP. LIX.—*An Act to provide a tempo-*



*very Government for the Territory of Colorado.* The Territory of Colorado is established within the following limits: "Commencing on the 37th parallel of north latitude, where the 25th meridian of longitude west from Washington crosses the same; thence north on said meridian to the 41st parallel of north latitude; thence along said parallel west to the 32d meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said meridian to the northern line of New Mexico; thence along the 37th parallel of north latitude to the place of beginning;" with the usual officers and powers of a territorial government. (Feb. 28, 1861.)

No. 22. CHAP. LX.—*An Act to amend an Act supplementary to an Act approved March 3, 1855, to organize an Institution for the Insane of the Army and Navy and of the District of Columbia in the said District, approved Feb. 7, 1857.* The regulations for the admission of insane persons, resident in the District, are modified. (Feb. 28, 1861.)

No. 23. CHAP. LXI.—*An Act in Relation to the Postal Service.* The Postmaster-General may discontinue the postal service on any route or part of a route on which, from any cause, it cannot, in his opinion, be safely continued, or the postal revenue collected, or the postal laws maintained. (Feb. 28, 1861.)

No. 24. CHAP. LXVIII.—*An Act to provide for the Payment of outstanding Treasury Notes, to authorize a Loan, to regulate and fix the Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes.* The President is authorized to borrow, at any time within twelve months, a sum not exceeding \$10,000,000, at not more than 6 per cent. interest, to be applied only to the payment of appropriations made by law and the balance of treasury notes now outstanding, but no part to the service of the present fiscal year. The stock for said loan shall be redeemable within 10 years, with three months' notice from the United States, or within 20 years without notice, and shall not be sold at less than par; and if the bids are not satisfactory, treasury notes of not less than \$50 may be issued for all or any part of the loan until June 30, 1862, redeemable at any time within two years, and to cease to bear interest after being called in. \$20,000 are appropriated for expenses.

Various changes are made in the duties on imports. (See New Tariff, p. 283.) The annual statistical accounts of the commerce of the United States shall hereafter include the quantity as well as the value of the several articles of foreign commerce, and a separate statement of the commerce of the British Provinces under the Reciprocity Treaty. A drawback shall be allowed on foreign hemp manufactured into cordage in the United States and exported therefrom, equal in amount to the duty paid on the same, less 10 per cent. of the amount of drawback. Duties to be levied upon goods according to their true market value shall

be estimated and collected upon such value in the principal markets of the country whence imported upon the day of actual shipment. When goods of the same kind but of different values are invoiced at an average price, and not otherwise provided for, the duty shall be assessed upon the whole invoice at the rate to which the highest valued goods are subject. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 25. CHAP. LXXIX.—*An Act to provide for bringing up the Arrearages of Work of the Land Office at Olympia, Washington Territory.* (March 2, 1861.)

No. 26. CHAP. LXX.—*An Act to provide for the Payment of Expenses incurred by the Territories of Washington and Oregon in the Suppression of Indian Hostilities therein, in the Years 1855 and 1856.* \$2,801,000 are appropriated, for which 6 per cent. bonds may be issued of a denomination not less than \$50, redeemable in 20 years, the payments to be received in full of all claims. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 27. CHAP. LXXI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Expenses incurred in the Suppression of Indian Hostilities in the State of California.* \$400,000 are appropriated for expenses incurred by the State in 1854, '55, '56, '58, and '59, the acceptance of which shall constitute a full discharge of all claims. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 28. CHAP. LXXII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending June 30, 1862.* \$15,802,948.41 are appropriated. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 29. CHAP. LXXIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post Office Department during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1862.* \$16,276,801.23 are appropriated. The Postmaster-General is directed to discontinue the route from St. Louis and Memphis to San Francisco, from July 1, 1861, and to require the contractors to transport the entire letter mail 6 times a week on the central route, from some point on the Missouri River connected with the East to Placerville, California, in 20 days' time 8 months in the year and in 23 days the remaining 4 months, and also to deliver the entire mails tri-weekly to Denver City and to Great Salt Lake City; also to carry the residue of all mail matter in a period not exceeding 35 days, with the privilege of sending the latter by sea semi-monthly from New York to San Francisco in 25 days, and the public documents in 35 days; also, until the completion of the overland telegraph, to run a pony express in 10 days for 8 months and 12 days for 4 months, carrying for the Government, free of charge, 5 pounds of mail matter, with the privilege of charging the public \$1 per half-ounce. The contractors shall receive \$1,000,000 per annum, and the contract expire July 1, 1864. Should the present contractors refuse to accept these terms, the Postmaster-General shall annul their contract and advertise for bids. (March 2, 1861.)



No. 30. CHAP. LXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of certain Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie Indians.* The Secretary of the Interior is directed to inquire and report to the next session of Congress what amount, if any, is due to such Indians in the State of Michigan, under various treaties. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 31. CHAP. LXXV.—*An Act declaring the Value of the new Silver Florin of Austria.* Its value is fixed at 46.19 cts. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 32. CHAP. LXXVI.—*An Act making Appropriations to supply a Deficiency in the Appropriations for the Completion of the Geological Survey of Oregon and Washington Territories.* \$10,559.20 are appropriated. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 33. CHAP. LXXVII.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a Register to the Schooner Perseverance, of Ogdensburgh, State of New York.* (March 2, 1861.)

No. 34. CHAP. LXXVIII.—*An Act to provide for the Completion of the Military Roads from Fort Union to Santa Fe, and from Tuos to Santa Fe, New Mexico.* \$35,000 are appropriated for the former, and \$15,000 for the latter. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 35. CHAP. LXXIX.—*An Act donating to the States of Minnesota and Oregon certain Lands reserved by Congress for the Territories of Minnesota and Oregon for University Purposes.* (March 2, 1861.)

No. 36. CHAP. LXXX.—*An Act to remove the United States Arsenal from the City of St. Louis, and to provide for the Sale of the Lands on which the same is located.* The Secretary of War is directed to remove the arsenal to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis county, Mo., and to cause the present site to be laid off into lots and sold. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 37. CHAP. LXXXI.—*An Act to amend the Provisions of the 56th Section of "An Act to regulate the Collection of Duties on Imports and Tonnage," approved March 2, 1799.* Collectors of ports are required to take possession of unreported foreign goods found on board vessels after the expiration of certain periods from the time they should have been reported. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 38. CHAP. LXXXII.—*An Act legalising certain Entries of Lands on Leavenworth Island, in the State of Missouri.* (March 2, 1861.)

No. 39. CHAP. LXXXIII.—*An Act to organize the Territory of Nevada.* The Territory of Nevada is established, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the point of intersection of the 42d degree of north latitude with the 89th degree of longitude west from Washington; thence running south on the line of said 39th degree of west longitude, until it intersects the northern boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico; thence due west to the dividing ridge separating the waters of Carson Valley from those that flow into the Pacific; thence on said dividing ridge northwardly to the 41st degree of north latitude; thence due north to the southern boundary line of the State

of Oregon; thence due east to the place of beginning;" and with the usual officers and powers of a territorial government: *Provided*, That so much of the Territory as is within the present limits of the State of California, shall not be included within this Territory until the State of California shall assent to the same by an act irrevocable without the consent of the United States. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 40. CHAP. LXXXIV.—*An Act making Appropriations for sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June 30, 1862.* \$3,716,143.68 are appropriated. All purchases and contracts for supplies or services, except for personal services, shall be made after advertising for proposals, when the public exigencies will permit; otherwise they may be made in open market. No contract or purchase shall hereafter be made unless authorized by law or under an adequate appropriation, except in the War and Navy Departments, in which such contract or purchase, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 41. CHAP. LXXXV.—*An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June 30, 1862.* \$2,718,744.01 are appropriated. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 42. CHAP. LXXXVI.—*An Act to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Dakota, and to create the Office of Surveyor-General therein.* The Territory of Dakota is established, with the usual officers, powers, and privileges of a territorial government, and with the following boundaries: "Commencing at a point in the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the 49th degree of north latitude crosses the same; thence up the main channel of the same, and along the boundary of the State of Minnesota, to Big Stone Lake; thence along the boundary line of the said State of Minnesota to the Iowa line; thence along the boundary line of the State of Iowa to the point of intersection of the Big Sioux and Missouri Rivers; thence up the Missouri River, and along the boundary line of the Territory of Nebraska, to the mouth of the Niobrara or Running Water River; thence following up the same, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the mouth of the Keba Paba or Turtle Hill River; thence up the said river to the 43d parallel of north latitude; thence due west to the present boundary of the Territory of Washington; thence along the boundary line of Washington Territory to the 49th degree of north latitude; thence east, along said 49th degree of north latitude, to the place of beginning." The river in said Territory heretofore known as the "River aux Jacques," or "James River," shall hereafter be called the Dakota River. A portion of the Territories of Utah and Washington is attached to Nebraska. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 43. CHAP. LXXXVII.—*An Act to amend an Act, approved Feb. 5, 1859, entitled "An Act providing for keeping and distributing all Public Documents, and for other Purposes."* Various new regulations are made. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 44. CHAP. LXXXVIII.—*An Act in Addition to "An Act to promote the Progress of the Useful Arts."* Affidavits and depositions required in cases pending in the Patent Office may be taken before any justice of the peace or other officer authorized by law to take depositions to be used in the State or United States Courts; and the clerk of any district or territorial court of the United States may issue subpoenas for any witnesses required in such cases residing within the district or Territory; but no witness shall be required to go more than 40 miles to give his deposition, or to disclose any secret invention made or owned by him, or be deemed guilty of contempt for non-attendance unless his fees for travel and attendance are tendered to him at the time of the service of the subpoena. To secure greater uniformity in the grant and refusal of letters-patent, three competent examiners-in-chief shall be appointed, at a salary of \$3000 each, who, on the written petition of the applicant, shall revise and determine upon the validity of decisions by examiners adverse to the grant of letters-patent, and of their decisions in interference cases, and, when required by the Commissioner, in applications for the extension of patents, &c.; from their decisions appeals may be taken to the Commissioner of Patents in person, upon payment of the prescribed fee. No appeal shall be allowed to the examiners-in-chief from the decisions of the primary examiners, except in interference cases, until after the application shall have been twice rejected.

The Commissioner of Patents may restore models belonging to rejected applications, and all models accompanying applications for designs; the latter may be dispensed with when the design can be sufficiently represented by a drawing. He may require all papers filed in the Patent Office, when not properly written, to be printed at the cost of the parties filing them; and for gross misconduct he may refuse to recognize any party as a patent-agent, either generally or in any particular case; but his reasons therefor shall be duly recorded and subject to the approval of the President. No money paid as a fee shall hereafter be withdrawn or refunded, nor shall the fee paid on filing a caveat be considered a part of the sum required to be paid on filing a subsequent application for a patent for the same invention. In all cases where the description and specification of additional improvements might heretofore be annexed to letters-patent, independent patents must hereafter be applied for.

All laws discriminating between the inhabitants of the United States and those of other countries, which shall not discriminate against the inhabitants of the United States, are repealed;

and, instead of the existing rates, the following are established: On filing each caveat, \$10; on filing each original application for a patent, except for a design, \$15; on issuing each original patent, \$20; on every appeal from the examiners-in-chief to the Commissioner, \$20; on every application for the re-issue of a patent, \$30; on every application for the extension of a patent, \$50, and \$50 in addition on the granting of every extension; on filing each disclaimer, \$10; for certified copies of patents and other papers, 10 cents per hundred words; for recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, and other papers of 300 words or under, \$1; over 300 and under 1000 words, \$2; over 1000 words, \$3; for copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making the same.

A patent for a design may be issued to any citizen or citizens, or alien or aliens having resided one year in the United States and taken the oath of intention to become a citizen or citizens, for the term of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , 7, or 14 years, as the applicant may elect in his application: the fee for the term of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years shall be \$10, for 7 years \$15, and for 14 years \$30; and patentees of designs shall be entitled to an extension of 7 years, in the same manner as now provided for letters-patent.

All applications for patents shall be completed and prepared for examination within two years from the time of filing the petition, unless a longer delay shall be shown to have been unavoidable. All patents hereafter granted shall remain in force for the term of 17 years from the date of issue; and all extension of such patents is hereby prohibited. (March 2, 1861.)

#### PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

[The numbers omitted are private resolutions.]

No. 1.—*A Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the Owners of the Steamboat "John C. Fremont" to change the Name of the same to that of "Horison."* (Jan. 19, 1861.)

No. 2.—*Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the Name of the Schooner "Spring Hill" to that of the "United States."* (Jan. 19, 1861.)

No. 5.—*A Resolution authorizing Lieut. T. A. M. Craven, United States Navy, to receive certain Marks of Distinction tendered him by the Spanish Government for services rendered by him to Seamen of Spanish vessel "Bella," wrecked in June, 1860.* (Feb. 13, 1861.)

No. 9.—*Joint Resolution giving the Assent of Congress to certain Acts passed, or to be passed, by the Legislatures of the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, or any two of them, in Relation to the "Raft" of Red River, and for other Purposes.* Assent is given to any such acts having for their object the improvement of the navigation of Red River by the removal of the "Raft" therefrom; upon the completion whereof by any company incorporated for the purpose, such company

may charge specified rates of toll for a period of 30 years from March 9, 1860; but the United States may take possession of the work at any time after the expiration of 10 years, by paying to the company the amount of expenditure, with 7 per cent. interest. (Feb. 21, 1861.)

No. 11.—*Joint Resolution to quit Title to Lands in the State of Iowa.* The title to certain tracts along the Des Moines River, above the mouth of the Raccoon Fork, improperly certified by the Department of the Interior as part of a grant to the State of Iowa in 1846, and now held by *bona fide* purchasers, is relinquished to the State of Iowa. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 12.—*A Resolution for the Appointment of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.* William L. Dayton is appointed in place of Richard Rush, deceased; William B. Astor in place of Gideon Hawley, whose term has expired; and Cornelius C. Felton is reappointed. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 13.—*Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States.* The following is proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.:

“Article Thirteen.

“No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the

power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.” (March 2, 1861.)

No. 14.—*A Resolution authorizing the Issue of the Same Quota of Arms to the State of California for the Years 1850 and 1851 as was issued to that State for the Year 1852.* (March 2, 1861.)

No. 15.—*A Resolution to correct certain Errors in an Act entitled “An Act to provide for the Payment of Outstanding Treasury Notes, to authorize a Loan, to regulate and fix the Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes,” approved March 2, 1861.* Certain errors in the tariff regulations in regard to unmanufactured wool, woollen shawls, and goods in warehouse, are corrected. (March 2, 1861.)

No. 16.—*Joint Resolution authorizing Commodore H. Paulding to receive a Sword awarded to him by the Republic of Nicaragua.* (March 2, 1861.)

No. 17.—*A Resolution authorizing Captain William L. Hudson, of the United States Navy, to accept a Diamond Brooch for his Wife, presented to her by the Emperor of Russia.* (March 2, 1861.)

No. 18.—*A Resolution authorizing W. H. Smiley, United States Commercial Agent at the Falkland Islands, to receive a Telescope tendered him by the Belgian Government for services rendered to a Belgian Seaman wrecked in 1858.* (March 2, 1861.)

#### FIRST (EXTRA) SESSION OF THE 37TH CONGRESS.

No. 1. CHAP. I.—*An Act to refund and remit the Duties on Arms imported by States.* Duties are remitted on all arms imported between May 1, 1861, and January 1, 1862, in good faith, for the use of the troops of any State aiding to suppress the existing insurrection. (July 10, 1861.)

No. 2. CHAP. II.—*An Act to provide for the Payment of the Militia and Volunteers called into the Service of the United States, from the time they were called into Service to the 30th day of June, 1861.* \$5,760,000 are appropriated. (July 13, 1861.)

No. 3. CHAP. III.—*An Act further to provide for the Collection of Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes.* Whenever it shall become impracticable, by reason of insurrection, to execute the revenue laws and collect the duties on imports at any port of entry in any collection district, such duties may be collected at any port of delivery in such district, surveyors to have all the powers and obligations of collectors; or, if that is impracticable, the custom-house for the district may be established in any secure place on land or at sea, such naval or military force being employed as may be necessary. When the duties cannot be effectually collected in any district by either of these modes, the President may close the port or ports of entry in such district, giving notice thereof by proclamation; and any vessel having

on board any articles subject to duties, attempting to enter any such port, shall be forfeited, with every thing on board, to the United States. The President may, by proclamation, under specified circumstances, declare the inhabitants of any State or part of a State to be in a state of insurrection; and thereupon all commercial intercourse between the same and the rest of the United States shall cease, and all goods, &c., coming from or proceeding to such State or section shall be forfeited to the United States; but the President may license and permit commercial intercourse so far as he may think most conducive to the public good, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. From and after fifteen days after the issuing of the said proclamation, any vessel belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of said State or part of a State in insurrection, found at sea or in any port of the rest of the United States, shall be forfeited to the United States; but forfeitures and penalties may be mitigated or remitted in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Proceedings on seizures for forfeitures may be pursued in any court of the United States in any district into which the property so seized may be taken and proceedings instituted. (July 13, 1861.)

No. 4. CHAP. IV.—*An Act to provide for the Appointment of Assistant Paymasters in the Navy.* The grade of assistant paymaster in the Navy is established, not to exceed 36 in number, candidates to be between 21 and 26 years of age, and the pay for the first five years to be \$1800 on sea duty, \$1000 on other duty, and \$800 while waiting orders. No commanding officer shall hereafter be required to perform the duties of paymaster or assistant paymaster. Within six months after the expiration of the present insurrection, the corps of paymasters and assistant paymasters shall be reduced to the number of 75 in the whole. (July 17, 1861.)

No. 5. CHAP. V.—*An Act to authorize a National Loan, and for other Purposes.* The Secretary of the Treasury may borrow within twelve months a sum not exceeding \$250,000,000, issuing therefor, at his discretion, coupon or registered bonds at not more than 7 per cent. interest, redeemable after 20 years; or treasury notes of not less than \$50, payable three years after date, at 7½ per cent.; or, in exchange for coin, or for salaries or other dues, treasury notes of not less than \$10, either without interest and payable on demand (the whole amount of such notes not to exceed \$50,000,000), or bearing interest at 3.65 per cent., payable in one year, and exchangeable for treasury notes for \$50 and upwards. Any portion of said loan, not exceeding \$100,000,000, may be negotiated in any foreign country, payable in the United States or at any designated place in Europe. Treasury notes under \$50 may be re-issued until December 31, 1861. Treasury notes of any of the denominations authorized may be issued in exchange for coin or for public dues, at not more than six per cent. interest, payable at any time not exceeding twelve months, and to an amount not exceeding at any time \$20,000,000: \$200,000 are appropriated for expenses under this act. (July 17, 1861.)

No. 6. CHAP. VI.—*An Act making additional Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1862, and Appropriations of Arrearages for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1861.* \$172,234,813.87 are appropriated for 1862, and \$7,301,584.43 for 1861. (July 17, 1861.)

No. 7. CHAP. VII.—*An Act to alter and regulate the Navy Ration.* (July 18, 1861.)

No. 8. CHAP. VIII.—*An Act making additional Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending June 30, 1862, and Appropriations of Arrearages for the Year ending June 30, 1861.* \$25,910,886.29 are appropriated for 1862, and \$4,305,200 for 1861. "No patented article connected with marine engines shall be hereafter purchased or attached to, or used in connection with, any steam vessel of war, until the same shall have been submitted to and officially recommended in writing for purchase and use by a competent board of naval engineers." (July 18, 1861.)

No. 9. CHAP. IX.—*An Act to authorize the Em-*

*ployment of Volunteers to aid in enforcing the Laws and protecting Public Property.* Certain of the forts, arsenals, custom-houses, navy-yards, and other property of the United States having been seized, &c., by organized bodies of men in several of the States, and a conspiracy having been entered into to overthrow the Government of the United States, the President is authorized to accept the services of volunteers, not exceeding 500,000 in number, for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, enforcing the laws, and preserving and protecting the public property, for a term of not more than three years nor less than six months, but to be disbanded at the end of the war. Before accepting the services of additional volunteers, the President shall, from time to time, issue his proclamation, stating the number desired, either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, and apportioning them equally, as far as practicable, among the States designated. The volunteers shall be organized as in the regular service, the cavalry and artillery not to exceed one company of each to every regiment of infantry. (For details of army organization, as now established, see United States Army, p. 88.) The President may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than six major-generals and eighteen brigadier-generals, who may be selected from the line or staff of the regular army, and may retain their rank therein. (See No. 17, 2d Session, chap. cxxxiii.) The President may also commission field, staff, and company officers of volunteers offering their services, in case the authorities of the States to which they belong refuse or omit to do so. The pay and allowances of officers and privates of volunteers shall, in all respects, be the same as in the regular service, with certain special provisions adapted to the present exigency. Volunteers honorably discharged after two years' service, or at the end of the war, shall receive \$100 each in addition to all other pay and allowances; those wounded or otherwise disabled in the service shall be entitled to the benefits conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow or heirs of such as die or are killed in service shall receive, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, \$100. A chaplain shall be allowed to each regiment, appointed by the colonel on the vote of the field and company officers, who must be a regular ordained minister of a Christian denomination, and who shall report to the colonel at the end of each quarter the moral and religious condition of the regiment, and such suggestions as may conduce to the social happiness and moral improvement of the troops. The general commanding a separate department or a detached army may appoint a board or commission of not less than three nor more than five officers, to examine into the capacity or conduct of any commissioned officer of volunteers who may be reported to them; and if their report is adverse, and approved by the

President, the commission of such officer shall be vacated; but no officer can sit on such board whose rank or promotion would in any way be affected by its proceedings, and two members at least, if practicable, shall be of equal rank with the officer examined. Vacancies in company offices, up to captain, shall be filled by vote of the men of the company, and vacancies above captain shall be filled by the votes of the commissioned officers of the regiment. (See No. 54.) All letters written by soldiers in actual service may be transmitted through the mails without pre-payment of postage. The Secretary of War may introduce among the volunteer forces the system of allotment tickets, or some equivalent system, by which the family of the volunteer may draw such portion of his pay as he may request. (July 22, 1861.)

No. 10. CHAP. X.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit Fines and Penalties incurred in certain Cases.* The fines and penalties referred to are such as have been unavoidably incurred by owners or masters of vessels in consequence of the interruption of custom-house business at any port since December 1, 1860. (July 24, 1861.)

No. 11. CHAP. XI.—*An Act making additional Appropriations for certain Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June 30, 1862, and Appropriations of Arrearages for the Year ending June 30, 1861.* \$516,600 are appropriated for 1862, and \$8400 for 1861. (July 24, 1861.)

No. 12. CHAP. XII.—*An Act in Relation to forwarding Soldiers' Letters.* Prepaid letters to soldiers may be forwarded, without further charge, to any point to which such soldiers may have been ordered, from that to which the letters were directed. (July 24, 1861.)

No. 13. CHAP. XIII.—*An Act to provide for the temporary Increase of the Navy.* For and during the present insurrection, the Secretary of the Navy may hire, purchase, or contract for, and furnish and arm in the most efficient manner, such vessels as may be necessary for the temporary increase of the navy; appointments of acting lieutenants and other acting naval officers made or which may be made by him for the same purpose, are ratified, and the rate of compensation allowed is legalized and approved; and \$3,000,000 are appropriated to carry into effect this act, to suppress piracy, and to render more effective the closing of the ports of the insurgents. (July 24, 1861.)

No. 14. CHAP. XIV.—*An Act for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the United States Sloop-of-war Levant, and for other Purposes.* The 30th of June, 1861, shall be deemed and taken to be the day on which the *Levant* foundered at sea, and from which shall commence the pensions due to the widows and orphans of those on board, under existing laws. The nearest relatives of those so lost shall receive a sum equal to twelve months'

pay of such deceased persons, in addition to the pay due at the date of their loss. (July 24, 1861.)

No. 15. CHAP. XV.—*An Act for the Relief of certain Musicians and Soldiers stationed at Fort Sumter, in South Carolina.* \$1150 are appropriated as remuneration for losses of private property incurred in the removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter on the evening of December 26, 1860. (July 24, 1861.)

No. 16. CHAP. XVI.—*An Act for the Relief of the Ohio and other Volunteers.* The proper disbursing officers are authorized to pay to the 90 days' volunteers from Ohio, and those of any other State similarly situated, compensation for the time between their organization and acceptance as companies by the Governors of their States and their being sworn into the service of the United States. (July 24, 1861.)

No. 17. CHAP. XVII.—*An Act in addition to the "Act to authorize the Employment of Volunteers to aid in enforcing the Laws and protecting Public Property," approved July 22, 1861.* The President may accept the services of volunteers, either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, in such numbers, not exceeding 500,000, as the exigencies of the service may in his opinion demand, to be mustered into the service "during the war;" and he may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such number of major-generals and brigadier-generals for the command of the volunteer forces as may in his judgment be required for their organization. (See 2d Session, chap. cxxxiii.) (July 25, 1861.)

No. 18. CHAP. XVIII.—*An Act to refund Duties on Arms imported by States.* The Secretary of the Treasury may refund duties paid on arms imported by States, under the conditions and subject to the limitation of the act of July 10, 1861. (July 25, 1861.)

No. 19. CHAP. XIX.—*An Act for the better Organization of the Marine Corps.* The corps shall consist of 93 specified commissioned officers (see List of Officers of Marines, p. 120), 574 non-commissioned officers and musicians, and 2500 privates. The commissioned officers appointed under this act shall be between 20 and 25 years of age. (July 25, 1861.)

No. 20. CHAP. XX.—*An Act relative to the Revenue Marine, to fix the Compensation of the Officers thereof, and for other Purposes.* The compensation of the officers of the revenue cutters shall be at the following rates: Captains, \$1800 per annum; 1st lieutenants, \$1400; 2d lieutenants, \$1200; 3d lieutenants, \$900. Leave of absence or waiting orders pay: Captains, \$1200; 1st lieutenants, \$1000; 2d lieutenants, \$800; 3d lieutenants, \$700. (July 25, 1861.)

No. 21. CHAP. XXI.—*An Act to indemnify the States for Expenditures incurred by them in Defence of the United States.* The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his authorized agents, the ex-



penses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, &c. (July 27, 1861.)

No. 22. CHAP. XXII.—*An Act making additional Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June 30, 1862, and Appropriations of Arrearages for the Year ending June 30, 1861.* \$280,072 10 are appropriated for 1862, and \$7,981 80 for 1861. (July 27, 1861.)

No. 23. CHAP. XXIII.—*An Act to provide for the Payment of the Police organized by the United States for the City of Baltimore, and to enable the Mint to furnish small Gold Coins, and to provide for the Manufacture or Purchase of Field Signals.* \$100,000 are appropriated for the maintenance of the said police, until dismissed from service by the United States; \$40,000 for furnishing small gold coins for the public service; and \$5000 for field signals. (July 27, 1861.)

No. 24. CHAP. XXIV.—*An Act to increase the present Military Establishment of the United States.* The act provides for the addition to the regular army of nine regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery (see United States Army, p. 88.) for service during the existing insurrection and rebellion; and, within one year after the constitutional authority of the Government of the United States shall be re-established, the military establishment may be reduced to a number not exceeding 25,000 men, unless otherwise ordered by Congress. (July 29, 1861.)

No. 25. CHAP. XXV.—*An Act to provide for the Suppression of Rebellion against and Resistance to the Laws of the United States, and to amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union," &c., passed Feb. 28, 1795.* Whenever, by reason of unlawful combinations, &c., it shall, in the judgment of the President of the United States, become impracticable to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, he may call forth the militia of any or all the States, and employ such parts of the land and naval forces as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws, or to suppress such rebellion. Whenever, in his judgment, it may be necessary to use such military force, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command the insurgents to disperse within a limited time. The service of the militia so called forth shall not extend beyond sixty days after the commencement of the next regular session of Congress, unless Congress shall expressly provide by law therefor. Courts-martial for the trial of militia shall be composed of militia officers only.

United States marshals and their deputies shall have the same powers in executing the laws of

the United States as sheriffs and their deputies have in executing the laws of the respective States. (July 29, 1861.)

No. 26. CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act authorizing the Appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and fixing the Salary of the same, and for other Purposes.* Such an officer shall be appointed, at a salary of \$4000. Eight additional clerks shall be appointed in the Navy Department, at a salary of \$1200 each. (July 31, 1861.)

No. 27. CHAP. XXVIII.—*An Act making an Appropriation to pay the Expenses of transporting and delivering Arms and Munitions of War to the Loyal Citizens of the States of which the Inhabitants now are or hereafter may be in Rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to provide for the Expense of organizing them into Companies, Battalions, Regiments, or otherwise, for their own Protection against domestic Violence, Insurrection, Invasion, or Rebellion.* \$2,000,000 are appropriated. (July 31, 1861.)

No. 28. CHAP. XXIX.—*An Act making an Appropriation for the Purchase of Arms for the Volunteers and Regular Troops of the United States.* \$10,000,000 are appropriated. (July 31, 1861.)

No. 29. CHAP. XXX.—*An Act providing a Commission to examine and report as to the Compensation of all Officers of the Government, and for other Purposes.* A Board of Commissioners is organized, to be composed of two members of the Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, one officer of the navy, and one officer of the army, to examine and report, by bill or otherwise, at the next session of Congress: "First, a fair and just compensation for each officer of the Government; second, such provision of law as will regulate the expenditure of all indefinite and contingent appropriations, including those for the courts of the United States; third, regulations for the more economical collection of the revenue; fourth, what officers or employments, if any, may be dispensed with without detriment to the public service." (July 31, 1861.)

No. 30. CHAP. XXXI.—*An Act to increase the Medical Corps of the Navy.* The corps shall consist of 80 surgeons, and 120 passed and other assistant surgeons. (July 31, 1861.)

No. 31. CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act further to provide for the Collection of Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes," approved July 13, 1861.* The power of the President to declare the inhabitants of any State, or any part thereof, in a state of insurrection, shall extend to and include the inhabitants of any State, or part thereof, where such insurrection against the United States shall be found by him at any time to exist. (July 31, 1861.)

No. 32. CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act to define and punish certain Conspiracies.* If two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow or to put down or to destroy by force the

Government of the United States; or to levy war against or to oppose by force the authority of the Government; or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States, against the will or contrary to the authority of the United States; or by force, or intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence under the United States; each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction in any United States court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$5000; or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court shall determine, for a period not less than six months nor greater than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (July 31, 1861.)

No. 33. CHAP. XXXIV.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to reimburse Volunteers for Expenses incurred in employing Regimental and other Bands, and for other Purposes.* The Secretary of War is directed to refund to volunteers under the proclamation of April 15, 1861, the sums expended by them for bands, at a rate not exceeding that allowed to those under the proclamation of May 3, 1861.

The President may accept the service of volunteers, under the act of July 22, 1861, without previous proclamation, and in such numbers from any State or States as, in his discretion, the public service may require. (July 31, 1861.)

No. 34. CHAP. XXXV.—*An Act to increase the Consular Representation of the United States during the present Insurrection.* The President may appoint consuls at any foreign ports where he may deem it advisable, for the purpose of preventing piracy, at a compensation not exceeding \$1500 per annum; and he may increase the compensation of any consuls in foreign ports, if he shall deem it necessary, with the same limitation; both the new offices and increased compensation to cease with the re-establishment of internal peace. (Aug. 2, 1861.)

No. 35. CHAP. XXXVI.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act supplementary to the Act entitled 'An Act providing for a Naval Peace Establishment, and for other Purposes,' passed March 27, 1804."* The amendment authorizes the President to select the superintendents of navy yards or heads of bureaus either from the captains or commanders of the navy. (Aug. 2, 1861.)

No. 36. CHAP. XXXVII.—*An Act concerning the Attorney-General and the Attorneys and Marshals of the several Districts.* The Attorney-General is charged with the general superintendence and direction of the attorneys and marshals of all the districts in the United States and Territories, who are to report to him as he shall direct. He may employ such attorneys and counsellors to assist the district attorneys as he may deem

necessary, stipulating the amount of their compensation. (Aug. 2, 1861.)

No. 37. CHAP. XXXVIII.—*An Act to provide for the Construction of one or more armored Ships and Floating Batteries, and for other Purposes.* A board of three naval officers shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate plans and specifications for such structures, and upon a favorable report shall cause one or more to be built, for which \$1,500,000 are appropriated. (Aug. 3, 1861.)

No. 38. CHAP. XXXIX.—*An Act to amend "An Act to prohibit the Sale of Spirituous Liquors and Intoxicating Drinks in the District of Columbia, in certain Cases."* Violations of said act (see No. 42) shall be punished by a fine of \$20 or imprisonment for 30 days. (Aug. 3, 1861.)

No. 39. CHAP. XL.—*An Act to provide for the Purchase of Arms, Ordnance, and Ordnance Stores.* \$10,000,000 are appropriated for their purchase and manufacture. (Aug. 3, 1861.)

No. 40. CHAP. XLI.—*An Act to suspend in part the Operation of an Act entitled "An Act relating to Revenue Cutters and Steamers."* The act is suspended so far as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to apply a part of the appropriation for the collection of the revenue to the charter or purchase of vessels for the revenue service, provided such appropriation shall not thereby be exceeded. (Aug. 3, 1861.)

No. 41. CHAP. XLII.—*An Act providing for the better Organization of the Military Establishment.* An Assistant Secretary of War shall be appointed, at a salary of \$3000. The act provides for additional officers in several departments of the regular army; for three new companies of engineer soldiers; for a corps of not more than 50 medical cadets, between the ages of 18 and 23, who have read medicine two years and attended at least one course of lectures, to enlist for one year, to act as dressers in the general hospitals and as ambulance-attendants in the field, and to have the same rank and pay as military cadets at West Point; for the employment of female nurses in the military hospitals, &c. The extra pay, bounty, and premium allowed in certain cases by act of July 5, 1838, are abolished.

Commissioned officers of the army, navy, or marine corps, who have served for 40 years, may, at their own request, be placed by the President upon the retired list; and commissioned officers who have become incapable of performing their duties shall be retired; but "should the brevet Lieutenant-General be retired under this act, it shall be without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowances." There shall not be upon the retired list at any one time more than seven per cent. of the whole number of officers of the army, as fixed by law. A board of commissioned officers shall from time to time be assembled by the Secretary of War or of the Navy, as the case may be, to examine the nature and occasion of



the disability of officers, upon the result of which investigation shall depend to a defined extent the subsequent standing and emolument allowed to those retired. (Aug. 3, 1861.)

No. 42. CHAP. XLIV.—*An Act to prohibit the Sale of Spirituous and Intoxicating Drinks in the District of Columbia, in certain Cases.* Such sale to soldiers or volunteers in the service of the United States is prohibited. (See No. 38.) (Aug. 5, 1861.)

No. 43. CHAP. XLV.—*An Act to provide increased Revenue from Imports, to pay Interest on the Public Debt, and for other Purposes.* The duties on certain articles are modified or increased. (See New Tariff, p. 283.) On all articles manufactured wholly of materials imported, a drawback shall be allowed when exported equal to the duty paid on such materials, 10 per cent. on the amount of all drawbacks being retained for the United States. All goods designed for consumption in the United States must hereafter be withdrawn from the public store or bonded warehouse, or the duties thereon paid, in three months after the same are deposited, or they may be withdrawn at any time within two years on the payment of the legal duties with 25 per cent. added; and goods designed for exportation may be withdrawn at any time before the expiration of three years; drawback, less one per cent., to be allowed on all merchandise exported within three years after payment of duty.

A direct tax of \$20,000,000 is annually laid upon the United States, apportioned as follows:—Maine, \$420,826; New Hampshire, \$218,406 66; Vermont, \$211,068; Massachusetts, \$824,581 33; Rhode Island, \$116,963 66; Connecticut, \$308,214; New York, \$2,603,918 66; New Jersey, \$450,134; Pennsylvania, \$1,946,719 33; Delaware, \$74,683 33; Maryland, \$436,823 33; Virginia, \$937,550 66; North Carolina, \$576,194 66; South Carolina, \$363,570 66; Georgia, \$584,367 33; Alabama, \$529,313 33; Mississippi, \$413,084 66; Louisiana, \$385,886 66; Ohio, 1,567,089 33; Kentucky, \$718,695 33; Tennessee, \$669,498; Indiana, \$904,875 33; Illinois, \$1,146,551 33; Missouri, \$761,127 33; Kansas, \$71,743 33; Arkansas, \$261,886; Michigan, \$501,763 33; Florida, \$77,522 66; Texas, \$355,106 66; Iowa, \$452,088; Wisconsin, \$519,688 66; California, \$254,538 66; Minnesota, \$108,524; Oregon, \$35,140 66; Territory of New Mexico, \$62,648; Utah, \$26,982; Washington, \$7,755 33; Nebraska, \$19,312; Nevada, \$4,592 66; Colorado, \$22,905 33; Dakota, \$3,241 33; District of Columbia, \$49,437 33. The President may, for the purposes of this act, divide the States and Territories into convenient collection districts, and, on or after the second Tuesday in February, 1862, appoint an assessor and a collector for each, and each assessor shall divide his district into a convenient number of assessment districts and appoint for each an assistant assessor. The tax shall be laid on the value on April 1, 1862, of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling-houses,

except those belonging to the United States or any State, and such as are by the existing laws of the State in which they are situated permanently or specially exempted from taxation, and homesteads to the value of \$500. Owners or superintendents shall be required to furnish written lists of property, or disclose the same to enable the officers to make lists. The punishment on conviction for making a false or fraudulent list or disclosure shall be a fine of not more than \$500; and the assessor may thereupon make a valuation of such property, from which there shall be no appeal. Twenty-five days shall be allowed, with due notice, for appeals in writing to the assessor after the completion of the lists in any collection district. The assessors of each State shall constitute a board, to revise and adjust lists and valuations, and apportion the tax to each county and district, at such time as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The assessments and apportionments so made shall remain in full force for the yearly collection of this tax, until altered, modified, or abolished by law; and the annual amount of tax, if unpaid, shall remain a lien, for two years after it shall become due, on the property assessed, which may be sold for such tax if sufficient personal effects are not found, subject to redemption within two years from the date of sale.

From and after the first day of January next, there shall be collected a tax of 3 per cent. on the excess of the income of every person residing in the United States above \$800, from whatever source derived, and of 5 per cent. on incomes derived by citizens residing abroad from property in the United States, except that, in all cases, upon such portion as is derived from interest on securities of the United States the tax shall be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; such tax to be levied upon incomes for the year next preceding the time for assessing it; and all national, State, or local taxes upon the property from which such income is derived to be deducted in estimating said income. The President is authorized for the purposes of this tax to appoint one principal assessor and one principal collector in each of the States and Territories and in the District of Columbia, who may appoint assistants, &c. The tax shall be due and payable on the 30th day of June, 1862, and provisions are made for its enforcement.

Should any of the people of any State, &c. be in rebellion at the time this act goes into operation, the President shall proceed to execute its provisions so soon as the authority of the United States is re-established therein, collecting the sums due with 6 per cent. interest. Any State, &c. may assume and collect, in its own way and manner, and pay into the Treasury of the United States, its quota of the direct tax hereby levied; in which case no United States officers shall be appointed in such State under this act, in lieu of the compensation to whom 15 per cent. shall be de-

ducted from the proportion of the tax actually paid on or before the last day of June in each year, and 10 per cent. from that paid on or before the last day of September; and the quota of any State may be satisfied in whole or in part by the release of any claim of such State against the United States; but on default of any State so undertaking in any year, the Secretary of the Treasury may procure the collection of the tax by his own officers.

For the purposes of this act, the office of Commissioner of Taxes is created in the Treasury Department. (See 2d Session, Chap. cxix.) (Aug. 5, 1861.)

No. 43. CHAP. XLVI.—*An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to authorize a National Loan, and for other Purposes."* The Secretary of the Treasury may issue bonds at 6 per cent., in sums of not less than \$500, payable after 20 years, and exchangeable for treasury notes at  $7\frac{3}{10}$  per cent., issued under the act of July 17, 1861, at the option of the holder of such notes, the whole amount of the bonds not to exceed the whole amount of such notes. Treasury notes shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or by such other officer of the Treasury Department for each as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate; and no such notes shall require the seal of the Department. The lowest denomination of treasury notes shall be \$5 instead of \$10. \$100,000 additional are appropriated for expenses. Treasury notes of a less denomination than \$50 shall be receivable in payment of public dues. The act of Aug. 6, 1846, is so far suspended as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit money obtained from loans in such solvent specie-paying banks as he may select. For any portion of the 7 per cent. bonds authorized by the act to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue bonds at 6 per cent. payable not more than 20 years from date. (Aug. 5, 1861.)

No. 44. CHAP. XLVII.—*An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to increase the present Military Establishment of the United States," approved July 29, 1861.* The appointment of additional aides-de-camp is authorized, as may be recommended by the lieutenant-general or any major-general of the regular army commanding forces in the field. (Aug. 5, 1861.)

No. 45. CHAP. XLVIII.—*An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to protect the Commerce of the United States and punish the Crime of Piracy."* Any vessel or boat which shall be built, purchased, fitted out in whole or in part, or held for the purpose of being employed in the commission of any piratical aggression, &c. shall be liable to be captured upon the high seas, or in any port or place in the United States, whether the same shall have actually sailed upon any piratical expedition or committed or attempted any act of piracy,

or not, and adjudged and condemned to the use of the United States and of the capture, or of the United States alone if seized by a collector, surveyor, or marshal, in the manner now provided by law. The President may instruct the commanders of public armed vessels, and authorize the commanders of any other armed vessels sailing under the authority of letters of marque and reprisal granted by Congress, or of any other suitable vessels, to subdue and seize any such vessel or boat, and if found upon the high seas to bring it into any port of the United States; and the collectors and surveyors of ports and United States marshals are required to seize any and all such vessels or boats, and cause the same to be duly proceeded against. (Aug. 5, 1861.)

No. 46. CHAP. XLIX.—*An Act to reduce Consular Fees for Vessels running to or between Foreign Ports.* American vessels so running regularly by weekly or monthly trips, or otherwise, shall not be required to pay fees to consuls for more than four trips in a year. (Aug. 5, 1861.)

No. 47. CHAP. L.—*An Act authorizing additional Enlistments in the Navy of the United States.* The Secretary of the Navy may cause to be enlisted in the navy, for the term of three years or during the war, such number of able seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys, as he may judge necessary and proper. (Aug. 5, 1861.)

No. 48. CHAP. LI.—*An Act making further Appropriation for the Support of the Naval Service for the Year ending June 30, 1862, and for other Purposes.* \$462,000 are appropriated for naval purposes; \$20,000,000 for collecting, drilling, and organizing five hundred thousand volunteers; and \$7000 for repairs to Fort Abercrombie. (Aug. 5, 1861.)

No. 49. CHAP. LII.—*An Act making Appropriation to pay the Expenses of the Investigating Committees of the House of Representatives and Senate appointed the First Session of the 37th Congress, and of the Commission authorized to examine and report as to the Compensation of all Officers of the Government.* \$10,000 are appropriated as part of the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives. (Aug. 5, 1861.)

No. 50. CHAP. LIII.—*An Act authorizing the Construction of Twelve small Side-Wheel Steamers.* \$1,200,000 are appropriated for the purpose. (Aug. 5, 1861.)

No. 51. CHAP. LIV.—*An Act making Appropriation for Fortifications and other Purposes.* \$100,000 are appropriated for contingencies of fortifications, and \$5000 for improving the grounds around the Washington Infirmary, used as an army hospital.

Any commissioned officer of the army, navy, or marine corps, who, having tendered his resignation, shall, prior to due notice of the acceptance of the same by the proper authority, and without leave, quit his post or proper duties with the intent to remain permanently absent therefrom, shall be registered as a deserter, and punished as such.

Flagging as a punishment in the army is abolished. (Aug. 5, 1861.)

No. 52. CHAP. LV.—*An Act in relation to the Office of Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York.* The said attorney shall be paid a salary of \$6000 per annum, dating from April 4, 1861, and office-expenses as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. (Aug. 6, 1861.)

No. 53. CHAP. LVI.—*An Act to punish certain Crimes against the United States.* Any person convicted of recruiting soldiers or sailors in any State or Territory to engage in armed hostility against the United States, or opening a recruiting station for such purpose, shall be fined from \$200 to \$1000, and be imprisoned from one to five years. Any person so enlisting shall be fined \$100, and imprisoned from one to three years. (Aug. 6, 1861.)

No. 54. CHAP. LVII.—*An Act to promote the Efficiency of the Engineer and Topographical Engineer Corps, and for other Purposes.* An increase of the corps named, and the appointment of two additional inspectors-general, are provided for. (See United States Army, p. 88.) Vacancies hereafter occurring among the commissioned officers of the volunteer regiments shall be filled by the Governors of the States respectively, in the same manner as original appointments. (See No. 9.) The superintendents of national armories shall hereafter be appointed from officers of the Ordnance Department. (Aug. 6, 1861.)

No. 55. CHAP. LVIII.—*An Act to authorize an Increase in the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers.* This is, as far as it goes, a repetition of the preceding act. (Aug. 6, 1861.)

No. 56. CHAP. LIX.—*An Act to provide for holding the District and Circuit Courts in Judicial Districts during a temporary Vacancy of the Judgeship.* The duties of the vacant judgeship, in any State where there are two judicial districts, may be performed by the judge of the other district, either in the district or circuit court, during the continuance of such vacancy. (Aug. 6, 1861.)

No. 57. CHAP. LX.—*An Act to confiscate Property used for Insurrectionary Purposes.* During the present or any future insurrection, after the requisite proclamation by the President, any property used, or intended or suffered by the owner to be used, in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, is declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated, and condemned. Such prizes and capture may be condemned in any district or circuit court having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

Any person claimed to be held to service or labor under the law of any State, who shall be

required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or by his lawful agent, to take up arms against the United States, or to work or be employed . . . in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, in every such case the claim to such labor shall be forfeited; and the fact of such employment is made a bar to the subsequent enforcement of such claim. (Aug. 6, 1861.)

No. 58. CHAP. LXI.—*An Act relative to Appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States.* In all cases of appeal to the Supreme Court by both parties, a transcript of the record filed in the Supreme Court by either party may be used on both appeals. The United States District Attorney in any district in California may transcribe and certify to the Supreme Court the records of the court in his own district, in all appealed land cases in which the United States is a party; and records so certified shall be as valid as if certified by the clerk of the proper district court. (Aug. 6, 1861.)

No. 59. CHAP. LXII.—*An Act to create a Metropolitan Police District of the District of Columbia, and to establish a Police therefor.* Such district and police are established, and \$60,000 additional to an existing balance appropriated. (Aug. 6, 1861.)

No. 60. CHAP. LXIII.—*An Act to increase the Pay of the Privates in the Regular Army and in the Volunteers in the Service of the United States, and for other Purposes.* The pay of privates shall be \$13 per month for three years, and until otherwise fixed by law. The provisions of the act "for the relief of the Ohio and other volunteers" (see No. 16) are extended to all volunteers, for whatever term.

"All the acts, proclamations, and orders of the President of the United States after the 4th of March, 1861, respecting the army and navy of the United States, and calling out or relating to the militia or volunteers from the States, are hereby approved and in all respects legalized and made valid, to the same intent and with the same effect as if they had been issued and done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States." (Aug. 6, 1861.)

No. 61. CHAP. LXIV.—*An Act requiring an Oath of Allegiance, and to support the Constitution of the United States, to be administered to certain Persons in the Civil Service of the United States.* The heads of the several departments shall cause such an oath to be administered to every person employed in their several departments; and all who refuse to take such oath shall be immediately dismissed, and those violating it shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury. (Aug. 6, 1861.)

No. 62. CHAP. LXV.—*An Act explanatory of an Act entitled "An Act concerning the Attorney-General and the Attorneys and Marshals of the several Districts."* (See No. 37.) Said act shall

not in any way affect the Solicitor of the Treasury. (Aug. 6, 1861.)

No. 63. CHAP. LXVI.—*An Act to provide for the Repairs of the Long Bridge across the Potomac River.* \$20,000 are appropriated. (Aug. 6, 1861.)

No. 64. CHAP. LXVII.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to pay the Volunteers who, under the Command of Charles W. White, and by Order of Brigadier-General T. A. Morris, enlisted to protect the Railroad Bridges and other Property, in the Vicinity of Oakland, Alleghany County, Maryland.* (Aug. 6, 1861.)

#### PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

No. 1.—*Joint Resolution authorizing the Appointment of Examiners to examine a Steam Floating Battery at Hoboken, New Jersey.* The Secretary may appoint a board to examine the

battery, ascertain the cost of completing the same, how soon it can be completed, and the expediency thereof, and report thereon for the next meeting of Congress. (July 24, 1861.)

No. 2.—*A Resolution relative to the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations to be holden in London in the Year 1862.* \$2000 are appropriated to enable the President to take such measures as shall seem to him best to facilitate a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the said exhibition. (July 27, 1861.)

No. 3.—*A Resolution requesting the President of the United States to recommend a Day of Public Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer.* (Aug. 5, 1861.)

No. 5.—*A Resolution authorizing an Examination of James's Projectiles for Rifled Cannon.* (Aug. 6, 1861.)

#### SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION OF THE 37TH CONGRESS.

No. 1. CHAP. I.—*An Act to further promote the Efficiency of the Navy.* Any officer whose name shall have been borne on the Naval Register 45 years, or who shall be 62 years old, shall be retired from active service, but may be assigned to shore duty. The President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, detail officers from the retired list for the command of squadrons and single ships, as he may believe that the good of the service requires; and such officers may be restored to the active list if upon the recommendation of the President they shall receive a vote of thanks from Congress for their services and gallantry in action against an enemy, and not otherwise. The President may select any officer from the grades of captain or commander, and assign him to the command of a squadron with the rank and title of "flag officer." (Dec. 21, 1861.)

No. 2. CHAP. II.—*An Act to increase the Duties on Tea, Coffee, and Sugar.* (See New Tariff, p. 283.) (Dec. 24, 1861.)

No. 3. CHAP. III.—*An Act relative to Courts-Martial in the Army.* In time of war the commander of a division or separate brigade may appoint general courts-martial, and act upon their sentences as allowed and restrained in the 65th and 89th Articles of War to commanders of armies and departments; but sentences extending to loss of life or dismissal of a commissioned officer shall require the confirmation of the general commanding the army to which the division or brigade belongs. (Dec. 24, 1861.)

No. 4. CHAP. IV.—*An Act to provide for Allotment Certificates among the Volunteer Forces.* The President shall appoint, for each State having volunteers in the United States service, not exceeding three persons to visit the volunteers from their respective States and procure their allotments of their pay to their families or friends, duly certified in writing and attested, upon which

the several paymasters shall, at each regular payment to troops, give drafts payable in the city of New York, to the order of the persons to whom such allotments may be made. Such commissioners shall receive no pay or emoluments from the United States. The lien upon soldiers' pay allowed to sutlers by act of June 12, 1858, is repealed; and all regulations giving sutlers rights and privileges beyond the rules and articles of war are abrogated. (See No. 43.) (Dec. 24, 1861.)

No. 5. CHAP. V.—*An Act making an Appropriation for Gunboats on the Western Rivers.* \$1,000,000 are appropriated. (Dec. 24, 1861.)

No. 6. CHAP. VI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the Year ending June 30, 1863.* \$1,450,600 are appropriated. (Jan. 8, 1862.)

No. 7. CHAP. VIII.—*An Act to promote the Efficiency of the Dead-Letter Office.* The Postmaster-General may return all dead letters, except those containing circulars and other worthless matter, to their writers, whenever their names can be ascertained; all valuable letters to be charged treble, and all others double, the ordinary rate of postage. He may employ additional clerks for the purpose, provided he is satisfied that the receipts for dead-letter postage will amount to sufficient for their compensation, and shall report the results to the next session of Congress. (Jan. 21, 1862.)

No. 8. CHAP. IX.—*An Act in relation to the Letters of Sailors and Marines in the Service of the United States.* The act authorizing soldiers to send letters through the mail without prepayment of postage is extended to sailors and marines in the actual service of the United States. (Jan. 21, 1862.)

No. 9. CHAP. X.—*An Act to authorize the President to appoint two additional Assistant Secretaries of War.* Their offices shall continue

for one year, at a salary of \$3000 each. (Jan. 22, 1862.)

No. 10. CHAP. XI.—*An Act amending the Provisions of the second Section of the Act of Jan. 24, 1857, enforcing the Attendance of Witnesses before Committees of either House of Congress.* The testimony of any such witness shall not be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding against him in any court of justice, but no official paper or record produced by him shall be included within this privilege; and no such witness shall hereafter be allowed to refuse to testify to any fact or to produce any paper on the ground that he might thereby be disgraced or otherwise rendered infamous. (Jan. 24, 1862.)

No. 11. CHAP. XII.—*An Act authorizing an Increase of the Clerical Force in the War and Navy Departments.* (Jan. 27, 1862.)

No. 12. CHAP. XIII.—*An Act to provide for the Protection of Overland Emigrants to California, Oregon, and Washington Territories.* \$25,000 are appropriated, to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of War. (Jan. 27, 1862.)

No. 13. CHAP. XIV.—*An Act to pay the Expenses of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed July 8, 1861, to ascertain and report in regard to Contracts with any Department of the Government for Provisions, Supplies, Transportation, &c.* \$10,000 are appropriated. (Jan. 31, 1862.)

No. 14. CHAP. XV.—*An Act to authorize the President of the United States in certain Cases to take Possession of Railroad and Telegraph Lines, and for other Purposes.* The President may, when in his judgment the public safety may require it, take possession of any or all the telegraph and railroad lines in the United States, and every thing belonging to them; prescribe rules and regulations for holding, using, and maintaining them; extend, repair, and complete them, in the manner most conducive to the safety and interest of the Government; and place their officers, agents, and employees under military control, so that they shall be considered as a post road and a part of the military establishment of the United States. Three commissioners shall be appointed to assess damages or determine the compensation to which any railroad or telegraph company may become entitled in consequence of such seizure, and their award shall be submitted to Congress for their action. The transportation of troops, munitions of war, &c. throughout the United States shall be under the immediate supervision and control of the Secretary of War and his authorized agents. The provisions of this act, so far as relates to the operating and using said railroads and telegraphs, shall not be in force any longer than is necessary for the suppression of this rebellion. (Jan. 31, 1862.)

No. 15. CHAP. XVII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June*

30, 1863, and additional Appropriations for the Year ending June 30, 1862. \$1,166,270.10 are appropriated for 1863, and \$60,119.89 for 1862.

No. 16. CHAP. XVIII.—*An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the Pension Rolls the Names of such Persons as have taken up Arms against the Government, or who may have in any manner encouraged the Rebels.* (Feb. 4, 1862.)

No. 17. CHAP. XIX.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the Year ending June 30, 1863.* \$156,211 are appropriated. (Feb. 10, 1862.)

No. 18. CHAP. XX.—*An Act to authorize an additional Issue of United States Notes.* The Secretary of the Treasury may issue \$10,000,000 in demand notes of not less than \$5, in addition to the \$50,000,000, and as part of the \$250,000,000 loan authorized by the acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861. (Feb. 12, 1862.)

No. 19. CHAP. XXI.—*An Act authorizing the Detail of Naval Officers for the Service of the War Department.* Three competent naval officers may be detailed for the inspection of transport-vessels, &c. (Feb. 12, 1862.)

No. 20. CHAP. XXII.—*An Act making an Appropriation for the Purchase of Cotton and Tobacco Seed for general Distribution.* \$3000 are appropriated for cotton-seed and \$1000 for tobacco-seed, the former to be procured from places where cotton is grown as far north as practicable. (Feb. 13, 1862.)

No. 21. CHAP. XXIII.—*An Act to authorize the Construction of Twenty Iron-Clad Steam Gunboats.* \$10,000,000 are appropriated. (Feb. 13, 1862.)

No. 22. CHAP. XXIV.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve Peace on the Frontiers," approved June 30, 1834.* The provisions against the sale of spirituous liquors to Indians are made more stringent. (Feb. 13, 1862.)

No. 23. CHAP. XXV.—*An Act making an Appropriation for completing the Defences of Washington, and for other Purposes.* \$150,000 are appropriated for completing the defences of Washington. The law providing for the discharge of minors enlisted without the consent of their parents or guardians is repealed. Hereafter no person under the age of 18 shall be mustered into the service of the United States, and the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit shall be conclusive as to his age. No volunteers or militia shall be mustered into the service on conditions limiting their service to any State or Territory, beyond the number of 10,000 in Missouri and 4500 in Maryland heretofore authorized by the President or Secretary of War. (Feb. 13, 1862.)

No. 24. CHAP. XXVII.—*An Act to prohibit the "Obolie Trade" by American Citizens in American Vessels.* Every vessel engaged in such trade shall be liable to be seized at sea or in port and for-



fitted; and persons concerned therein shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$2000, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year. The laws of Feb. 22, 1847, and March 3, 1849, relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant-vessels, are extended to all American vessels and their masters carrying passengers between foreign ports. (Feb. 19, 1862.)

No. 25. CHAP. XXVIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Construction, Preservation, and Repairs of certain Fortifications and other Works of Defence for the Year ending June 30, 1863, and additional Appropriations for the Year ending June 30, 1862.* \$4,280,000 are appropriated for 1863, \$2,025,000 for 1862, and \$750,000 for 1862-63. (Feb. 20, 1862.)

No. 26. CHAP. XXIX.—*An Act making an Appropriation to illuminate the Public Buildings.* \$1000 are appropriated for illuminating the public buildings on Washington's birthday. (Feb. 20, 1862.)

No. 27. CHAP. XXX.—*An Act to authorize a change of Appropriations for the Payment of necessary Expenditures in the Service of the United States for Indian Affairs.* The act provides for the settlement of the accounts of Benjamin Davis, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, and payment to him of a balance of \$9,730.10. (Feb. 22, 1862.)

No. 28. CHAP. XXXI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Signal Service of the United States Army.* \$55,950 are appropriated. (Feb. 22, 1862.)

No. 29. CHAP. XXXII.—*An Act making additional Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending June 30, 1862.* \$208,392,488.77 are appropriated. (Feb. 25, 1862.)

No. 30. CHAP. XXXIII.—*An Act to authorize the Issue of United States Notes, and for the Redemption or Funding thereof, and for Funding the Floating Debt of the United States.* The Secretary of the Treasury may issue \$150,000,000 of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer, in denominations of not less than \$5. \$50,000,000 shall be in lieu of the demand treasury notes authorized by act of July 17, 1861, for which demand notes the notes herein provided for shall be substituted as rapidly as practicable, and the amount of both kinds together shall at no time exceed \$150,000,000. The notes herein authorized shall be receivable for all dues to the United States except duties on imports, and for all demands against the United States except interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin. With these exceptions, they shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States; and they may be re-issued. Holders may receive in exchange for them, in sums of \$50 or some multiple of \$50, 6 per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after five years, and payable 20 years from date; and, for the purpose of funding the treasury notes and floating debt

of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue such bonds to an amount not exceeding \$500,000,000. He may dispose of them at any time, at their market value, for coin and for treasury and United States notes; "and all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States, held by individuals, corporations, or associations within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority." \$300,000 are appropriated for expenses. The Secretary of the Treasury, or any Assistant Treasurer or authorized depository, may receive United States notes on deposit from any person or persons, or any corporation, for not less than 30 days, in sums of not less than \$100, in exchange for certificates of deposit at 5 per cent. interest, such interest to cease at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury: such deposits may be withdrawn at any time after ten days' notice, and their aggregate shall at no time exceed \$25,000,000 (increased to \$50,000,000 by act of March 17).

All duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in notes heretofore authorized and receivable for public dues; and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and applied as follows:—1st. To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States. 2d. To the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States in each fiscal year after July 1, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct. 3d. The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States. (Feb. 25, 1862.)

No. 31. CHAP. XXXIV.—*An Act making Appropriations for sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June 30, 1863, and additional Appropriations for the Year ending June 30, 1862.* \$1,756,983.90 are appropriated for 1863, and \$143,737.05 for 1862. (March 1, 1862.)

No. 32. CHAP. XXXV.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Certificates of Indebtedness to Public Creditors.* He may cause to be issued to any public creditor who may be desirous to receive the same, in satisfaction of audited and settled demands against the United States, certificates for the whole amount due, or parts thereof, not less than \$1000, payable in one year from date, or earlier, at 6 per cent. interest. (March 1, 1862.)

No. 33. CHAP. XXXVI.—*An Act fixing the Number of the House of Representatives from and after March 3, 1863.* After that date the number shall be 241; and the eight additional members shall be assigned one each to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont, and Rhode Island. (March 4, 1862.)

No. 34. CHAP. XXXVII.—*An Act to provide for the Appointment of additional Clerks in the*

*Office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and for other Purposes.* (March 6, 1862.)

No. 35. CHAP. XXXVIII.—*An Act requiring an Oath of Allegiance and to support the Constitution of the United States to be administered to Masters of American Vessels clearing for Foreign or other Ports during the present Rebellion.* (March 6, 1862.)

No. 36. CHAP. XXXIX.—*An Act to fulfil Treaty Stipulations with Hanover.* \$44,947.06 are appropriated to enable the President to fulfil the stipulations in the 3d and 4th articles of the treaty of Nov. 6, 1861. (March 13, 1862.)

No. 37. CHAP. XL.—*An Act to make an additional Article of War.* "All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service." (March 13, 1862.)

No. 38. CHAP. XLI.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June 30, 1863, and additional Appropriations for the Year ending June 30, 1862.* \$6,731,021.74 are appropriated for 1863, and \$283,626.20 for 1862. The President shall appoint an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, at a salary of \$3000. (March 14, 1862.)

No. 39. CHAP. XLII.—*An Act for a Joint Commission for the Preservation of the Atlantic Fisheries.* The President may appoint a commissioner, to meet such commissioner as may be appointed by Great Britain, and one by France, and \$3000 are appropriated. (March 15, 1862.)

No. 40. CHAP. XLIV.—*An Act to amend "An Act to incorporate the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," and to make Appropriations for the Benefit thereof.* \$13,400 are appropriated. (March 15, 1862.)

No. 41. CHAP. XLV.—*An Act to authorize the Purchase of Coin, and for other Purposes.* The Secretary of the Treasury may purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States authorized by law, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest; and may issue certificates of indebtedness, such as are authorized by act of March 1, 1862, to such creditors as may desire to receive the same, in discharge of checks drawn by disbursing officers upon sums placed to their credit on the books of the Treasurer, as well as in discharge of audited and settled accounts. The demand notes authorized by the acts of July 17, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862, shall be lawful money and a legal tender, in like manner as the notes authorized by act of Feb. 25, 1862. (March 17, 1862.)

No. 42. CHAP. XLVI.—*An Act authorizing*

*Floats to issue in Satisfaction of Claims against the United States for Lands sold by them within the Las Ormigas and La Nana Grants, in the State of Louisiana.* (March 17, 1862.)

No. 43. CHAP. XLVII.—*An Act to provide for the Appointment of Sutlers in the Volunteer Service, and to define their Duties.* Provision is made as to the list of articles to be sold by sutlers, from which all intoxicating liquors are to be excluded, and as to the regulation of prices by the officers of brigades or regiments. A sutler shall be selected by the commissioned officers of each regiment, and no person shall be sutler for more than one regiment. No sutler shall sell to an enlisted man on credit in any month to a sum exceeding one-fourth of his monthly pay, nor be allowed a lien on more than one-sixth of the monthly pay of officers or privates, which may be deducted by the paymaster. No sutler shall farm out or underlet the business of sutling or the privileges granted by his appointment; nor shall any officer receive money or other presents from a sutler, or be in any way interested in his business. (March 19, 1862.)

No. 44. CHAP. XLVIII.—*An Act to provide for the Appointment of Clerks in the Office of the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, to fix their Salaries, and provide for the Absence of the Assistant Treasurer, and for other Purposes.* (March 19, 1862.)

No. 45. CHAP. XLIX.—*An Act to secure to the Officers and Men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of Missouri, their Pay, Bounties, and Pension.* Such pay, bounties, and pension are secured to those whose services have been heretofore accepted, and who were actually employed in the military service by the generals commanding the departments, whether mustered in or not, as they would have been entitled to had they been mustered in. (March 25, 1862.)

No. 46. CHAP. L.—*An Act to facilitate Judicial Proceedings in Adjudications upon captured Property, and for the better Administration of the Law of Prize.* Prize commissioners shall take the custody of captured property brought into their district; and if any is found to be perishing or perishable, or deteriorating in value, the court may order an interlocutory sale thereof by the United States Marshal, the disposition of the proceeds to await the result of the adjudication. The commissioners shall receive from the prize master all the papers and documents, and at once proceed to take testimony; and the court shall then promptly and without unnecessary delay proceed to hearing and adjudication. All reasonable and proper charges, costs of counsel, &c., shall be paid out of the proceeds of sale, or by the claimant in whole or in part, as the court may direct, where the property is restored and there is no sale. (March 25, 1862.)

No. 47. CHAP. LI.—*An Act in addition to an Act to refund and remit the Duties on Arms imported by States, approved July 10, 1861.* The



time for which such remission may be made is extended to January 1, 1862. (April 2, 1862.)

No. 48. CHAP. LII.—*An Act to provide for the equitable Settlement of the Accounts of the Officers and Crews of the Frigate Congress and other Vessels.* (April 2, 1862.)

No. 49. CHAP. LIII.—*An Act to prohibit the Allowance or Payment of Pensions to the Children of Officers and Soldiers of the War of the Revolution.* No claim for a pension, or for an increase of pension, shall hereafter be allowed in favor of the children or descendants of any such officer or soldier, or of his widow, when he or she died without having established a claim to a pension. (April 2, 1862.)

No. 50. CHAP. LIV.—*An Act for the Release of certain Persons held to Service or Labor in the District of Columbia.* "All persons held to service or labor within the District of Columbia by reason of African descent are hereby discharged and freed of and from all claim to such service or labor; and from and after the passage of this act neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in said District." All loyal persons holding claims against persons discharged by this act may, within 90 days from its passage, but not thereafter, present such claims in writing to the commissioners hereinafter mentioned. Three commissioners shall be appointed, residents of the District of Columbia, any two of whom shall have power to act, to investigate the validity and appraise and apportion the value in money of such claims; but the entire sum so appraised and apportioned shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to \$300 for each person shown to have been so held by lawful claim; and no claim shall be allowed for any slave or slaves brought into said District after the passage of this act, nor for any claimed by persons who have in any manner aided or sustained the rebellion against the Government of the United States. The commissioners shall within nine months deposit a full and final report of their proceedings and awards with the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause the amounts apportioned to be paid from the Treasury of the United States, except in the case of conflicting claims, in which 60 days are allowed for filing a bill in equity. \$1,000,000 are appropriated for the purposes of this act, and \$100,000 for the colonization of such free persons of African descent now residing in said District, or liberated by this act, as may desire to emigrate to the Republics of Hayti or Liberia, or such other country beyond the limits of the United States as the President may determine, at a rate not exceeding \$100 for each emigrant. (April 16, 1862.)

No. 51. CHAP. LV.—*An Act to reorganize and increase the Efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army.* (See United States Army.) April 16, 1862.)

No. 52. CHAP. LVI.—*An Act to authorize the Postmaster-General to establish Branch Post Offices in Cities.* He may establish one or more branch offices in any city or place which may require such additional accommodations; and one cent extra postage may be charged for every letter deposited in any branch office to be forwarded by mail from the principal office, to be prepaid by stamp, and one cent for every letter delivered at any branch office, to be paid on delivery; but no letter shall be sent from the principal office to a branch office for delivery contrary to the request of the party to whom the same may be addressed. The expense of such branch service shall not exceed the receipts on account thereof. (April 16, 1862.)

No. 53. CHAP. LVII.—*An Act making additional Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending June 30, 1862.* \$19,886,204 are appropriated, including \$13,000,000 for iron-clad steam vessels of war, and \$783,204 for the completion of the Stevens Battery at Hoboken, N.J., its payment to be contingent upon the success of said vessel as an iron-clad, sea-going war-steamer, and the money not to be expended unless the Secretary of the Navy is of opinion that the same will secure to the public service an efficient steam battery. (April 17, 1862.)

No. 54. CHAP. LVIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1863.* \$12,374,800 are appropriated. The preference required for American over foreign steamships in forwarding ocean mails in certain cases is abolished. (April 17, 1862.)

No. 55. CHAP. LIX.—*An Act to establish a Branch Mint of the United States at Denver, in the Territory of Colorado.* \$75,000 are appropriated for the purpose, and for costs of maintenance till June 30, 1863. (April 21, 1862.)

No. 56. CHAP. LXIII.—*An Act relating to Highways in the County of Washington and District of Columbia.* (May 8, 1862.)

No. 57. CHAP. LXVI.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide increased Revenue from Imports, to pay Interest on the Public Debt, and for other Purposes," approved Aug. 5, 1861.* The time for the presentation and settlement of the claims of States for expenses incurred in raising, fitting out, and forwarding troops, as an offset for taxes, at an abatement of 15 per cent., is extended from June 30 to July 30, 1862. (May 12, 1862.)

No. 58. CHAP. LXVII.—*An Act to establish a Port of Entry in the Collection District of Beaufort, South Carolina.* A port of entry and delivery is established at or near Hilton Head, to be called the port of Port Royal. (May 13, 1862.)

No. 59. CHAP. LXIX.—*An Act to provide for the Deficiency in the Appropriation for the Pay of the Two and Three Years' Volunteers, and the Officers and Men actually employed in the Western*

*Department.* \$30,100,000 are appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1862. (May 14, 1862.)

No. 60. CHAP. LXX.—*An Act to facilitate the Discharge of Enlisted Men for Physical Disability.* The medical inspector-general or any medical inspector may discharge from service, by certificate of personal inspection, any soldier or enlisted man, with his consent, in the permanent hospitals, laboring under any physical disability which makes it disadvantageous to the service that he be retained therein; such discharge to be without prejudice to claims for pay due at the date thereof. (May 14, 1862.)

No. 61. CHAP. LXXI.—*An Act to regulate the Time of holding the Courts of the United States for the District of Kentucky, and for other Purposes.* (May 15, 1862.)

No. 62. CHAP. LXXII.—*An Act to establish a Department of Agriculture.* "There is hereby established at the seat of government of the United States a Department of Agriculture, the general designs and duties of which shall be to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants." The head of the Department shall be a "Commissioner of Agriculture," with a salary of \$3000 per annum, whose duty it shall be "to acquire and preserve in his Department all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence, and by practical and scientific experiments (accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office), by the collection of statistics, and by any other appropriate means within his power; to collect, as he may be able, new and valuable seeds and plants; to test, by cultivation, the value of such of them as may require such tests; to propagate such of them as may be worthy of propagation, and to distribute them among agriculturists." He shall make annual reports, and special reports as required, have charge of all the property of the agricultural division of the Patent Office, and appoint a chief clerk at a salary of \$2000, and such other employees as Congress may direct. (May 15, 1862.)

No. 63. CHAP. LXXIII.—*An Act to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.* (May 17, 1862.)

No. 64. CHAP. LXXV.—*An Act to secure Homesteads to actual Settlers on the Public Domain.* Any loyal person who is the head of a family, or is 21 years old, and is a citizen of the United States, or has legally declared his intention to become such, or any minor who has served not less than fourteen days in the army or navy during the war, shall, from and after January 1, 1863, be entitled to enter one quarter-section or a less quantity of surveyed and unappropriated public

lands, upon which he or she may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may at the time be subject to pre-emption at \$1.25 or less per acre; or 80 acres or less of such lands, at \$2.50 per acre, to be located in a body; and any person owning and residing on land may enter other land lying contiguous, sufficient to make the whole land held by him or her 160 acres. Affidavit must be made by the applicant before the register or receiver of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, "that he or she is the head of a family, or is 21 years or more of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not, either directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever;" and upon filing the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and on payment of \$10, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified. But no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry, when, or at any time within two years thereafter, upon proof by the person making such entry, or by his widow, or his or her heirs or devisee, that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated such land for five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, that no part of such land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States, then he, she, or they shall be entitled to a patent, if at that time a citizen of the United States. The rights of minor children of deceased settlers under this act are secured. "No lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor." The land shall revert to the Government at any time before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, upon proof that the person filing the affidavit has actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the land for more than six months at any time. No individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter-section under the provisions of this act. Registers and receivers of land offices shall receive the same compensation for lands entered under this act as under previous laws, one-half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issuing of the certificate by the person receiving it. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere with existing pre-emption rights, persons holding which shall be entitled to all its privileges. Persons making entries under this act may obtain a patent for their land at any time before the expiration of five years by paying the minimum

price therefor, or the price to which it may have graduated. (May 20, 1862.)

No. 65. CHAP. LXXVI.—*An Act making Appropriations to reimburse the Contingent Fund of the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including Compensation of additional Clerks who may be employed according to the Exigencies of the Public Service, and for temporary Clerks, for the current Fiscal Year and for the Year ending June 30, 1863, and to provide for the Employment of additional Clerks in the Office of the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis.* \$163,650 are appropriated. (May 20, 1862.)

No. 66. CHAP. LXXVII.—*An Act to provide for the Public Instruction of Youth in Primary Schools throughout the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia, without the Limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown.* (May 20, 1862.)

No. 67. CHAP. LXXVIII.—*An Act prescribing the Qualification of Electors in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.* An oath of allegiance and of previous loyalty is prescribed for any person offering to vote and challenged for disloyalty. (May 20, 1862.)

No. 68. CHAP. LXXIX.—*An Act to provide for the Codification and Revision of the Laws of the District of Columbia.* Three persons shall be appointed by the President and Senate for the purpose, who shall render a final report to Congress on or before the first Monday of December next. (May 20, 1862.)

No. 69. CHAP. LXXX.—*An Act to authorize the Appointment of Medical Store-keepers and Chaplains of Hospitals.* (May 20, 1862.)

No. 70. CHAP. LXXXI.—*An Act supplementary to an Act approved July 13, 1861, entitled "An Act to provide for the Collection of Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes."* The Secretary is further authorized to refuse a clearance to any vessel or other vehicle laden with goods, &c., destined for a foreign or domestic port, if there is satisfactory reason to believe that such goods, &c., or any part thereof, are actually intended for ports or places in possession or under control of insurgents against the United States; and any such vessel or vehicle departing or attempting to depart without being duly cleared or permitted shall be forfeited with all on board. In granting a permit or clearance, any collector may, in his discretion, require a bond, in a penalty equal to the full value of the cargo, that the said cargo shall be delivered at its professed destination, and that no part thereof shall be used for the benefit of any person or parties in insurrection against the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury may prohibit and prevent the transportation in any vessel, or upon any railroad, turnpike, or other means of transportation within the United States, of any goods, &c., of whatever character and ostensible destination, in all cases where there is satisfactory reason to believe that they are intended for any place in the

possession or under the control of insurgents against the United States, or that there is imminent danger of their falling into the possession or under the control of such insurgents; and he may require security against such disposition of goods, &c. He may establish all such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act. (May 20, 1862.)

No. 71. CHAP. LXXXII.—*An Act to authorize the Corporation of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to lay and collect a Water Tax, and for other Purposes.* (May 21, 1862.)

No. 72. CHAP. LXXXIII.—*An Act providing for the Education of Colored Children in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, District of Columbia, and for other Purposes.* The municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown shall set apart 10 per cent. of the taxes received from persons of color in said cities, for the purpose of initiating a system of primary schools for the education of colored children. The trustees of public schools shall have custody of the money derived from this and other sources for said object, as a separate fund, and shall provide the requisite rooms and teachers. (See Chap. cli.)

All persons of color in the District of Columbia, or in the corporate limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, shall be amenable to the same laws and ordinances, be tried for offences in the same manner, and if convicted shall be liable to the same penalty or punishment, and no other, as in the case of free white persons; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are repealed. (May 21, 1862.)

No. 73. CHAP. LXXXIV.—*An Act to provide for the Settlement of the Accounts of John A. Smith, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.* (May 20, 1862.)

No. 74. CHAP. LXXXV.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the Service of the Post-Office Department during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1863," approved April 17, 1862.* The appropriation of \$8800 in said act for additional clerks in the dead-letter office is made chargeable to the Post-Office deficiency appropriation for 1862. (May 26, 1862.)

No. 75. CHAP. LXXXVI.—*An Act to reduce the Expenses of the Survey and Sale of the Public Lands in the United States.* The fees and salaries of surveyors, registers, and receivers are regulated with reference to the object stated. The Territories of Utah and Colorado shall constitute one surveying district, under charge of the Surveyor-General of Colorado; and the surveying district of Nevada shall be united to that of California. The privilege of settlement upon unsurveyed lands is extended to California, and the pre-emption claimant is in all cases required to file his declaratory statement within three months from the date of the receipt at the district land office of the approved plat of the township embracing such pre-emption settlement; but the provisions

of this act shall not be held to authorize the pre-emption and settlement of mineral lands. Any township of land not mineral or reserved may be surveyed when the settlers thereon shall file an application therefor, and deposit in a proper United States depository a sum sufficient to pay for the survey; provided such township is within the range of the regular progress of the public surveys, &c. (May 30, 1862.)

No. 76. CHAP. XC.—*An Act for the Survey of Grants or Claims of Land.* All claims or grants of land in any of the States or Territories of the United States, derived from any foreign country or Government, shall be surveyed upon the application and at the expense of the parties claiming or owning the same; but the validity of the title to such lands shall not in any way be affected thereby, the survey serving only as *prima facie* evidence of the true location of the land claimed or granted; nor shall any such grant be deemed incomplete for the want of a survey or patent when the land granted may be ascertained without a survey or patent. (June 2, 1862.)

No. 77. CHAP. XCI.—*An Act to allow the State of California an additional Representative in the 35th Congress.* Such additional representative is allowed inasmuch as the State appears to be entitled thereto by the census of 1860, which was the first census of the State ever reliably taken, and as three representatives have been duly elected under such supposition, and as direct taxes have been apportioned to and paid by said State under the census of 1860. (June 2, 1862.)

No. 78. CHAP. XCII.—*An Act abolishing certain Collection Districts and reducing Compensation of Officers of Customs in California.* The collection districts of Monterey, San Diego, Sacramento, Sonoma, San Joaquin, and San Pedro are abolished, and the same attached to the collection district of San Francisco; and there shall be an inspector appointed at each of the following places: Monterey, San Diego, Sacramento, Benicia, Stockton, and San Pedro. The salaries of the officers at San Francisco are reduced. (June 2, 1862.)

No. 79. CHAP. XCIII.—*An Act to prevent and punish Fraud on the Part of Officers intrusted with the making of Contracts for the Government.* The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause and require every contract made by them or by their officers to be reduced to writing and signed by the contracting parties, a copy of which shall be filed by the officer making and signing it in the "Returns Office" to be established in the Department of the Interior, as soon as possible after the contract is made, and within 30 days, together with all bids, offers, and proposals to him made by persons to obtain the same, and also a copy of any advertisement he may have published inviting bids, offers, or proposals for the same; all to be attached together by a ribbon and seal, and numbered, and the copy of contract having affixed an

affidavit by the person making the return that it is an exact copy, that the contract was made without benefit or advantage to himself or allowing such benefit or advantage corruptly to the other party, and that the papers accompanying include all those relating to the said contract. Falsely swearing to such affidavit shall subject him, on conviction, to all the pains and penalties of perjury; and every failure to make return as required, if not unavoidable, shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500, and imprisonment for not more than six months. The Secretary of the Interior shall immediately provide a suitable apartment in his Department, to be called the "Returns Office," within which to file the returns required by this act, and appoint a clerk for the same at a salary of \$1200, who shall file all returns made to said office so that the same shall be of easy access, filing all returns made by the same officer in the same place, numbering them as they are made in numerical order. He shall keep an index-book of said returns, to be submitted to any person desiring to inspect it; and he shall also furnish certified copies of said returns to any person paying for such copies at the rate of five cents for every hundred words, which shall be evidence in all prosecutions under this act. The Secretaries aforesaid shall furnish every officer authorized by them to make contracts on behalf of the Government with a printed letter of instructions conformable to this act, with blank forms of contracts, &c. (June 2, 1862.)

No. 80. CHAP. XCIV.—*An Act to establish a Land Office in Colorado Territory, and for other Purposes.* All lands belonging to the United States to which the Indian title has been or shall be extinguished, shall be subject to the operations of the pre-emption act of Sept. 4, 1841; but when unsurveyed lands are claimed by pre-emption, notice of the specific tracts claimed shall be filed within six months after the survey has been made in the field; and all right to such tracts shall be forfeited on failure to file such notice, or to pay for the same within twelve months after filing it. A new land district is established for all the lands in the Territory of Colorado to which the Indian title is or shall be established. The graduation act of 1854 is repealed. (June 2, 1862.)

No. 81. CHAP. XCV.—*An Act to establish certain Post Routes, and for other Purposes.* (June 2, 1862.)

No. 82. CHAP. XCVI.—*An Act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint Diplomatic Representatives to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, respectively.* Each of such representatives shall be accredited as Commissioner and Consul-General, with compensation according to the act of August 18, 1856; but the annual compensation of the representative at Liberia shall not exceed \$4000. (June 5, 1862.)

No. 83. CHAP. XCVII.—*An Act supplemental to*

*"An Act granting the Right of Way to the State of Missouri, and a Portion of the Public Lands to aid in the Construction of certain Railroads in said State," approved June 10, 1852.* The time for the completion of the road "from the city of St. Louis to such point on the western boundary of said State as may be designated by the authority of said State," is extended for ten years from June 10, 1862; at the end of which time, if the road shall not be completed, the said lands shall revert to the United States. (June 5, 1862.)

No. 84. CHAP. XCVIII.—*An Act for the Collection of direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other Purposes.* When the act of Aug. 5, 1861, "to provide increased revenue from imports," &c. levying direct taxes, cannot be peaceably executed in any State or Territory or any part thereof by reason of insurrection therein, the said tax, and, in addition, a penalty of 50 per cent. of such tax, shall be charged proportionally upon all parcels and lots of ground in the same, except such as are legally exempt, according to the last assessment and valuation in such State or Territory previous to Jan. 1, 1861, or, if that cannot be procured, a valuation made for the purposes of this act; and after proclamation by the President, on or before the first day of July next, declaring in what States and parts of States said insurrection exists, the said direct tax and penalty shall become a lien on the said lots or parcels of ground, without any other proceeding whatever. The title to every such piece or parcel of land on which the tax shall not be paid within 60 days after the tax commissioners hereinafter named have fixed the amount, shall vest in the United States or in the purchasers after sale, in fee simple, discharged from all prior claims whatsoever.

Three tax commissioners may be appointed for each State in insurrection, at a salary of \$3000 each per annum, who shall enter upon their duties whenever the military authority of the United States shall be established throughout any parish or district or county of the same, and open one or more offices for the transaction of business. They shall advertise for sale, in a local newspaper, or, if that cannot be done, in a newspaper in the city of Washington, for at least four weeks, all lands in such district on which the taxes shall remain unpaid; and at the time appointed they shall cause the same to be sold to the highest bidder for a sum not less than the taxes, penalty, and costs, and 10 per cent. per annum interest on said tax, payable in coin, treasury notes, or certificates of indebtedness against the United States; striking them off to the United States at that sum if no person shall bid the same or a higher sum. But the owner of any such lot of ground, or any loyal person having a valid lien upon or interest in the same, may, within 60 days after said sale, redeem it upon appearing in person before the commissioners, taking an oath of allegiance, and

paying said tax and penalty, with 15 per cent. interest from the date of the above-mentioned proclamation, and the expenses of sale and subsequent proceedings. Such lands belonging to a minor, a person of unsound mind, &c., may be redeemed within two years. If the original owner shall at any time within one year prove to the satisfaction of the commissioners, or, if they have ceased to act, of the district court, that he has not taken part in the insurrection since the passage of this act, and has been unable by reason of such insurrection to pay the tax or redeem the land within the time above prescribed, he shall be allowed further time, not exceeding two years, to redeem; but the United States or the purchaser may contest the claim. The commissioners may lease lands struck off to the United States as above provided, under specified conditions; or they may sell them, under the direction of the President, like other public lands of the United States, and any purchaser serving in the army, navy, or marine, on paying one-fourth part of the purchase-money, may have the term of three years in which to pay the remainder. The right of pre-emption in portions of such lands set apart for the purpose is secured to heads of families residing in the State or district where situated, and not the owners of any other lands.

One-fourth of the proceeds of such sales or leases shall be paid to the Governor of the State where the lands are situated, when the insurrection shall be put down, and the people shall elect a loyal legislature and State officers, for the purpose of reimbursing the loyal citizens of said State, or such other purpose as said State may direct; and another fourth as a fund to aid in the colonization from said State of any free person of African descent who may desire to remove to Hayti, Liberia, or any other tropical state or colony. (June 7, 1862.)

No. 85. CHAP. XCIX.—*An Act to incorporate the Mount Olivet Cemetery Company, in the District of Columbia.* (June 10, 1862.)

No. 85. CHAP. CI.—*An Act to protect the Property of Indians who have adopted the Habits of civilized Life.* Any Indian, belonging to any band or tribe under treaty with the United States, who, desirous to adopt the habits of civilized life, shall have had a portion of the lands of his tribe allotted to him in severalty, shall be protected therein by the agent and superintendent of such tribe, by deducting any damage done by other members of the tribe from the payment next thereafter to be made, and paying it over to the injured party; and in case the trespasser is a chief or head-man, he shall, in addition, be suspended from his functions and emoluments for three months, or less, in the discretion of the superintendent. (June 14, 1862.)

No. 87. CHAP. CII.—*An Act providing for the Selection of Jurors to serve in the several Courts in the District of Columbia.* (June 16, 1862.)



No 88. CHAP. CIII.—*An Act defining additional Causes of Challenge and prescribing an additional Oath for Grand and Petit Jurors in United States Courts.* The causes of challenge defined, and oath prescribed, relate to participation in or aiding and abetting in any manner any insurrection and rebellion against the United States. (June 17, 1862.)

No. 89. CHAP. CIV.—*An Act making Provision for raising Property of the United States sunk in the Waters thereof.* The Secretary of the Navy may contract for the raising of any vessels, their armaments, stores, and equipments, belonging to the United States, and sunk in the waters thereof. \$100,000 are appropriated. (June 17, 1862.)

No. 90. CHAP. CV.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the Names of certain Vessels.* (June 17, 1862.)

No. 91. CHAP. CVIII.—*An Act to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue American Registers to certain Vessels.* (June 18, 1862.)

No. 92. CHAP. CIX.—*An Act providing that the Officers of Volunteers shall be paid on the Pay Rolls of the Regiments or Companies to which they belong.* Company officers shall be so paid except when on detached service without troops, or on leave of absence. (June 18, 1862.)

No. 93. CHAP. CX.—*An Act making Appropriations for Postal Service on Post Routes established at the present Session of Congress.* \$150,000 are appropriated. (June 18, 1862.)

No. 94. CHAP. CXI.—*An Act to secure Freedom to all Persons within the Territories of the United States.* "From and after the passage of this act there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the Territories of the United States now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be formed or acquired by the United States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." (June 18, 1862.)

No. 95. CHAP. CXII.—*An Act to change the Location of the Port of Entry for the Puget Sound Collection District.* It is changed from Port Townsend to Port Angeles. (June 19, 1862.)

No. 96. CHAP. CXVI.—*An Act to change the Port of Entry for the District of Brunswick, Georgia.* It is changed from Darien to Brunswick, but a deputy collector shall be appointed to reside at Darien, to exercise such powers as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. (June 20, 1862.)

No. 97. CHAP. CXIX.—*An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt.* (See Excise Tax, p. 000.) (July 1, 1862.)

No. 98. CHAP. CXX.—*An Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the Use of the same for Postal, Military, and other Purposes.* Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodget, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles Fodick Fletcher, of Rhode Island; Au-

gustus Brewster, Henry P. Haven, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Henry Hammond, of Connecticut; Isaac Sherman, Dean Richmond, Royal Phelps, William H. Ferry, Henry A. Paddock, Lewis J. Stancliff, Charles A. Secor, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred E. Tilton, John Anderson, Azariah Boody, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benjamin F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, Alexander J. Bergen, Ben. Holliday, D. N. Barney, S. De Witt Bloodgood, William H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, James B. Wilson, of New York; Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Harker, of New Jersey; John Edgar Thompson, Benjamin Haywood, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph Harrison, George W. Cass, John H. Bryant, Daniel J. Morell, Thomas M. Howe, William F. Johnston, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. R. Myre, Charles F. Wells, junior, of Pennsylvania; Noah L. Wilson, Amasa Stone, William H. Clement, S. S. L'Hommiedieu, John Brough, William Dennison, Jacob Blickinsderfer, of Ohio; William M. McPherson, R. W. Wells, Willard P. Hall, Armstrong Beatty, John Corby, of Missouri; S. J. Hensley, Peter Donahue, C. P. Huntington, T. D. Judah, James Bailey, James T. Ryan, Charles Hosmer, Charles Marsh, D. O. Mills, Samuel Bell, Louis McLane, George W. Mowe, Charles McLaughlin, Timothy Dame, John R. Robinson, of California; John Atchison and John D. Winters, of the Territory of Nevada; John D. Campbell, R. N. Rice, Charles A. Trowbridge, and Ransom Gardner, Charles W. Penny, Charles T. Gorham, William McConnell, of Michigan; William F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hugh T. Reid, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith, of Iowa; William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry Farnum, Amos C. Babcock, W. Seldon Gale, Nehemiah Bushnell, and Lorenzo Bull, of Illinois; William H. Swift, Samuel T. Dana, John Bertram, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Tinker, of Massachusetts; Franklin Gorin, Laban J. Bradford, and John T. Levis, of Kentucky; James Dunning, John M. Wood, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Eaton, of Maine; Henry H. Baxter, George W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; William S. Ladd, A. M. Berry, Benjamin F. Harding, of Oregon; William Bunn, junior, John Catlin, Levi Sterling, John Thompson, Elihu L. Phillips, Walter D. McIndoe, T. B. Stoddard, E. H. Brodhead, A. H. Virgin, of Wisconsin; Charles Paine, Thomas A. Morris, David C. Branham, Samuel Hanna, Jonas Votaw, Jesse L. Williams, Isaac C. Elston, of Indiana; Thomas Swan, Chauncey Brooks, Edward Wilkins, of Maryland; Francis R. E. Cornell, David Blakely, A. D. Seward, Henry A. Swift, Dwight Woodbury, John McKusick, John R. Jones, of Minnesota; Joseph A. Gilmore, Charles W. Woodman, of New Hampshire; W. H. Grimes, J. C. Stone, Chester Thomas, John Kerr, Werter R. Davis, Luther C. Challiss, Josiah Miller, of Kansas; Gilbert C. Monell, and Augustus Kountz, T. M. Marquette, William H. Taylor, Alvir

Saunders, of Nebraska; John Evans, of Colorado; together with five commissioners to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and all persons who shall or may be associated with them, and their successors, are created a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Union Pacific Railroad Company," with power to locate, construct, and maintain a continuous railroad and telegraph from a point on the 100th meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, between the south margin of the valley of the Republican River and the north margin of the valley of the Platte River, in the Territory of Nebraska, to the western boundary of Nevada Territory. The capital stock shall consist of 100,000 shares of \$1000 each, to be subscribed for and held in not more than 200 shares by any one person. The corporators shall be called the Board of Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, and 25 shall constitute a quorum. Their first meeting shall be held at Chicago. So soon as two thousand shares shall be subscribed, and \$10 per share actually paid, a meeting of the subscribers shall be convened, who shall elect not less than thirteen directors, each of whom shall be a *bona fide* owner of at least five shares; and two directors shall be appointed by the President of the United States, who shall not be stockholders.

The right of way through the public lands is granted to the company, to the extent of 200 feet on each side, including all necessary grounds for stations, &c., together with the right to take from the public lands adjacent any materials needed for construction; and the United States shall extinguish as rapidly as may be the Indian title to the lands required. Every alternate section of land is also granted to the company, to the number of five per mile, and within the limit of ten miles, on each side of the road, not otherwise disposed of at the time the line of the road is definitely fixed,—all mineral lands being reserved, excepting the timber they may contain. Whenever commissioners appointed for the purpose shall, after inspection, report to the President that 40 consecutive miles of such road are completed in all respects equal to a first-class railroad, the rails and all the other iron used to be American manufacture of the best quality, patents shall issue for the said lands to that extent; and so for each 40 miles completed. The Secretary of the Treasury shall also issue to the company \$16,000 per mile in 6 per cent. bonds, payable in 30 years, on the completion of each 40 miles, to secure the repayment of the principal and interest of which, they shall constitute a first mortgage upon the whole line of the railroad and telegraph and all their appurtenances; and, in default of payment of any part when required, the Secretary of the Treasury may take possession of the whole of the road and remaining lands of the company for the benefit of the United States. These grants

are made on condition that the company shall pay said bonds at maturity, and shall keep said railroad and telegraph in repair and use, and that the government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same, at rates of compensation not exceeding those paid by private parties; and all such compensation shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is paid.

Said company shall file their assent to this act, under their seal, in the Department of the Interior, within one year from its passage, and shall complete said railroad and telegraph before July 1, 1874; and within two years they shall designate the general route of said road, as near as may be, and file a map of the same in the Department of the Interior. The point of commencement shall be fixed by the President of the United States after actual surveys, and the line shall run thence westerly upon the most direct, central, and practicable route, to connect with the line of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California.

The same terms and conditions are granted to the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, for constructing a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Kansas, to the point of commencement of the Pacific Railroad; to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, for a line of 100 miles to connect with the former; and to the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, from a point at or near San Francisco, or the navigable waters of the Sacramento River, to the eastern boundary of California. The first-named company shall complete 100 miles of its road from the Kansas River within two years after filing their assent to this act, and 100 miles per year thereafter till the whole is done; and the last-named shall complete 50 miles within two years, and 50 miles per year thereafter. After the completion of their roads, they or either of them may unite with the Union Pacific Railroad Company in finishing the line to California; and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or either of them, may unite with the Kansas Company in constructing its line, all upon the above-mentioned terms. Either the Union Company or the California Company (in the former case with the consent of the State of California) may continue its line on the route of the other, in case its own shall be first finished, until the roads connect.

For the most difficult and mountainous parts of the road the bonds issued shall be treble, and for the intermediate section between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains double, the amount above specified, and on the completion of each 20 miles; but the whole amount issued shall not exceed \$50,000,000. The track upon the entire line of railroad and branches shall be of uniform width, and they shall all be operated as one connected, continuous line. The Union Pacific Rail-



road Company shall also construct, at the rate of 100 miles in the first two years and 100 miles per year thereafter, a single railroad and telegraph line from some point on the western boundary of Iowa, to be fixed by the President, connecting with the main line on the 100th meridian; and they shall extend the same to Sioux City whenever there shall be a railroad completed through Minnesota or Iowa to that point. All or any of the railroad companies named and assenting to this act may form themselves into one consolidated company. Provision is made for forfeiture to the United States of the roads, or so much as may be completed, in case of failure to comply with the terms of the act, or to complete the whole by July 1, 1876; and 25 per cent. of the bonds for the eastern and western ends of the roads, and 15 per cent. of the remainder, shall be reserved as a guarantee. Whenever the net earnings of the entire road and telegraph shall exceed 10 per cent. of the cost, exclusive of the 5 per cent. to be paid to the United States, Congress may reduce the rates of fare, if unreasonable in amount, and fix the same by law. The companies shall make annual reports to the Secretary of the Treasury. (July 1, 1862.)

No. 99. CHAP. CXXI.—*An Act changing the Name of the American-built Schooner "Curtis Menz" to that of "Supply."* (July 1, 1862.)

No. 100. CHAP. CXXII.—*An Act changing the Name of the American-built Schooner "Tom Dyer" to that of "Dolphin."* (July 1, 1862.)

No. 101. CHAP. CXXIII.—*An Act to provide for the Appointment of an Indian Agent in Colorado Territory.* (July 1, 1862.)

No. 102. CHAP. CXXIV.—*An Act for the Relief of William B. Dodd and others.* (July 1, 1862.)

No. 103. CHAP. CXXV.—*An Act to incorporate the Guardian Society and reform Juvenile Offenders in the District of Columbia.* (July 1, 1862.)

No. 104. CHAP. CXXVI.—*An Act to punish and prevent the Practice of Polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other Places, and disapproving and annulling certain Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah.* The crime of bigamy, as defined, in a Territory or other place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years. Certain specified ordinances, and all other acts of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, are disapproved and annulled so far as they establish, protect, or countenance "the practice of polygamy, evasively called spiritual marriage, however disguised by legal or ecclesiastical solemnities, sacraments, ceremonies, consecrations, or other contrivances." No corporation or association for religious or charitable purposes shall acquire or hold real estate in any Territory of a greater value than \$50,000, and any excess shall be forfeited to the United States; but existing vested rights shall not be impaired. (July 1, 1862.)

No. 105. CHAP. CXXVII.—*An Act to provide for additional Medical Officers of the Volunteer Service.* (July 2, 1862.)

No. 106. CHAP. CXXVIII.—*An Act to prescribe an Oath of Office, and for other Purposes.* Hereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military, or naval departments of the public service, except the President, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:—"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God." Said oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the court, house of Congress, or Department to which the said office may appertain; and any person falsely taking it shall be guilty of perjury, and, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office and rendered incapable forever after of holding any office or place under the United States. (July 2, 1862.)

No. 107. CHAP. CXXIX.—*An Act to establish a Land District in the Territory of Nevada, and for other Purposes.* (July 2, 1862.)

No. 108. CHAP. CXXX.—*An Act donating Public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the Benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.* An amount of public land is granted to each State, for the purposes of this act, equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which such State is entitled under the apportionment of 1862, to be selected from the public land within the State subject to sale at \$1.25 per acre, if there be sufficient, and if not, then the State to receive land scrip for the requisite amount; said scrip to be sold by the State, and the proceeds applied to the uses prescribed in this act, and no other. In no case shall any State locate its land scrip under this act in any other State or Territory, but its assignees may locate it upon any unappropriated land of the United States subject

to entry at \$1.25 or less per acre, provided that not more than one million acres shall be located in any one of the States; and no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act. All expenses incurred under this act shall be paid by the respective States, and all moneys derived from the sale of said lands or land scrip shall be invested in suitable stocks yielding not less than 5 per cent. upon their par value, to remain a perpetual fund, "the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated . . . to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." The grant shall be made on the following conditions: 1st. If any portion of the fund shall in any way be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, except that a sum not exceeding 10 per cent. of it may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied to the purposes prescribed. 2d. "No portion of said fund, or of the interest, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings." 3d. Any State accepting the provisions of this act shall provide, within five years at least, not less than one college as aforesaid, or the grant to such State shall cease, and it shall pay over to the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold; and the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid. 4th. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, &c., one copy of which shall be sent to all the other colleges, and one copy to the Secretary of the Interior. . . . 6th. "No State while in a condition of insurrection against the Government of the United States shall be entitled to the benefits of this act. 7th. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President." The Governors of the States to which scrip shall be issued shall report annually to Congress all sales made thereof, the amount received, and the appropriation made of the proceeds. (July 2, 1862.)

No. 109. CHAP. CXXXIII.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Year ending June 30, 1863, and additional Appropriations for the Year ending June 30, 1862, and for other Purposes.* \$587,418,346.55 are appropriated for 1863, and \$938,000 for 1862. The

President shall not appoint more than 40 major-generals, nor more than 200 brigadier-generals; and all acts authorizing a greater number are repealed.

No. 110. CHAP. CXXIV.—*An Act to reorganise the Navy Department of the United States.* The following bureaus are established, and provision made for their organization and maintenance: 1, of Yards and Docks; 2, of Equipment and Recruiting; 3, of Navigation; 4, of Ordnance; 5, of Construction and Repair; 6, of Steam Engineering; 7, of Provisions and Clothing; 8, of Medicine and Surgery. The chiefs of the bureaus shall receive a salary of \$3500, unless otherwise heretofore provided for by law, hold their offices for four years, and have the franking-privilege. (July 5, 1862.)

No. 111. CHAP. CXXXV.—*An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June 30, 1863.* \$2,083,105.46 are appropriated. (July 5, 1862.)

No. 112. CHAP. CXXXVIII.—*An Act to grant the Right of Pre-emption to Settlers on certain Lots in Wisconsin.* (July 11, 1862.)

No. 113. CHAP. CXXXIX.—*An Act in Relation to the Post-Office Department.* The time fixed for the limitation of suits against the sureties of postmasters shall not be considered as running, in any State declared to be in insurrection, during the time such insurrection shall continue. Any oath required of those employed in the postal service in such States may be taken before any officer, civil or military, holding a commission under the United States. (July 11, 1862.)

No. 114. CHAP. CXL.—*An Act to carry into Effect the Treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the Suppression of the African Slave-Trade.* The President and Senate are authorized to appoint a judge, and also an arbitrator, to reside at New York, also at Sierra Leone and at the Cape of Good Hope, for the purposes of said treaty; the judges to be paid at the rate of \$2500 per annum, and the arbitrator at New York of \$1000, and those at Sierra Leone and the Cape of Good Hope of \$2000. (July 11, 1862.)

No. 115. CHAP. CXLI.—*An Act for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the United States Ships "Cumberland" and "Congress."* The widows and children, or, when there are none, the parents or the brothers and sisters, of those lost in the "Cumberland" and "Congress" shall receive a sum equal to twelve months' pay of their said deceased relations, in addition to the pay due at the date of the loss of said vessels. (July 11, 1862.)

No. 116. CHAP. CXLII.—*An Act to authorize an additional Issue of United States Notes, and for other Purposes.* The Secretary of the Treasury may issue, in addition to the amounts heretofore

authorized, \$150,000,000 of United States notes, without interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient; but no note shall be issued for the fractional part of a dollar, and not more than \$35,000,000 shall be of lower denominations than \$5. Such notes shall be a legal tender, and receivable for all dues to and demands against the United States except duties on imports, and interest; and they may be exchanged, in sums of \$50 or some multiple thereof, for 5 per cent. bonds. The amount of temporary deposits of United States notes which may be received for periods of not less than 30 days, at not more than 5 per cent. interest, is increased to \$100,000,000; and \$50,000,000 of the notes authorized by this act shall be reserved and only used for the payment of such deposits. Certificates of deposit and of indebtedness may be received on the same terms as United States notes in exchange for bonds. \$300,000 are appropriated for expenses. (July 11, 1862.)

No. 117. CHAP. CXLIII.—*An Act making further Appropriations for sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June 30, 1863, and additional Appropriations for the Year ending June 30, 1862.* \$695,566 are appropriated for 1863, and \$109,544.68 for 1862. (July 11, 1862.)

No. 118. CHAP. CXLIV.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of the Bounty authorized by the sixth Section of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Employment of Volunteers to aid in enforcing the Laws and protecting Public Property," approved July 22, 1861, and for other Purposes.* \$5,028,000 are appropriated, including \$2900 for expenses of the committee on disloyal employees of the Government. (July 11, 1862.)

No. 119. CHAP. CXLV.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to divide the State of Illinois into two Judicial Districts," approved Feb. 13, 1855.* The counties of Hancock and McDonough are transferred from the northern to the southern district. (July 11, 1862.)

No. 120. CHAP. CXLVI.—*An Act concerning certain Lands heretofore granted to the State of Iowa.* (July 11, 1862.)

No. 121. CHAP. CXLVII.—*An Act to abolish certain Ports of Delivery in the Mississippi Valley.* The ports of delivery abolished are Hannibal, Mo., Hickman and Columbus, Ky., Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn., Tusculum, Ala., and Shreveport, La. (July 11, 1862.)

No. 122. CHAP. CXLVIII.—*An Act for the Establishment of certain National Arsenals.* \$300,000 are appropriated to establish arsenals for the deposit and repair of arms and other munitions of war at Columbus, O., at Indianapolis, Ind., and on Rock Island, Ill. (July 11, 1862.)

No. 123. CHAP. CXLIX.—*An Act to change the Place of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of West Tennessee.* They shall be held in the town of Huntingdon,

Carroll county, instead of the town of Jackson. (July 11, 1862.)

No. 124. CHAP. CL.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a Deputy Collector of the Customs at Chincoteague Island, in the State of Virginia.* (July 11, 1862.)

No. 125. CHAP. CLI.—*An Act relating to Schools for the Education of Colored Children in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.* A special board of trustees for such schools is created. (July 11, 1862.)

No. 126. CHAP. CLIV.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the Use of the same for Postal, Military, and other Purposes," approved July 2, 1862.* The first meeting shall be held at Bryan Hall, Chicago, on the first Tuesday in September next. (July 12, 1862.)

No. 127. CHAP. CLV.—*An Act supplementary to the "Act for the Release of certain Persons held to Service or Labor in the District of Columbia," approved April 16, 1862.* Certain regulations are made as to modes of procedure. Persons held to service under the laws of any State, who have been or shall be employed in the District of Columbia, with the consent of the person to whom such labor is claimed to be due, at any time after April 16, 1862, are declared free. In all judicial proceedings in the District of Columbia there shall be no exclusion of any witness on account of color. (July 12, 1862.)

No. 128. CHAP. CLVI.—*An Act relating to Trust Funds of several Indian Tribes invested by the Government in certain State Bonds abstracted from the Custody of the late Secretary of the Interior.* There shall be entered on the books of the Treasury Department, in lieu of said bonds, \$423,990.20 to the credit of the Delawares, \$66,735 to the Iowas, and \$169,686.75 to the confederate bands of the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, and Weas, on which interest shall be paid semi-annually at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and \$50,066.64 are appropriated for interest due to July 1, 1862. (July 12, 1862.)

No. 129. CHAP. CLVII.—*An Act to provide for the quitting of certain Land Titles in the late disputed Territory in the State of Maine, and for other Purposes.* \$57,340 are appropriated as compensation to certain parties for land and timber lost, in the Eaton Grant and Plymouth township, under the provisions of the treaty of 1842 and the diplomatic arrangement of 1832. (July 12, 1862.)

No. 130. CHAP. CLVIII.—*An Act to provide for the Payment of Fines and Penalties collected by or paid the Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia under the Acts of Congress approved Aug. 3 and 5, 1861, and for other Purposes.* (July 12, 1862.)

No. 131. CHAP. CLIX.—*An Act for the Relief of the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes,*

*Indiana, and for other Purposes.* (July 12, 1862.)

No. 132. CHAP. CLX.—*An Act for Relief in the Land Claim in California, known as the Claim of Francisco Soderanes to a Tract of Land known as "Sanjon de Santa Rita."* The decrees of the district court in favor of the claimant are confirmed. (July 12, 1862.)

No. 133. CHAP. CLXI.—*An Act confirming a Land Claim in the State of Iowa, and for other Purposes.* The grant of lands made in 1846 for the improvement of the Des Moines River is extended so as to include the alternate sections lying within five miles of said river, between the Racoon Fork and the northern boundary of the State, or their equivalent when heretofore disposed of; and a portion of them may be applied to the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad. (July 12, 1862.)

No. 134. CHAP. CLXIII.—*An Act increasing temporarily the Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes.* (See "New Tariff," p. 283.) The time for payment of duties on goods in public store or bonded warehouse is extended to one year; and they may remain in warehouse after payment of duties, at the expense and risk of the owners. Vessels of war of any nation which may reciprocate the privilege may purchase supplies from the public warehouses in the ports of the United States duty free. (July 14, 1862.)

No. 135. CHAP. CLXIV.—*An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending June 30, 1863, and for other Purposes.* \$42,741,336.42 are appropriated. Hereafter, when feasible, none but officers of the navy shall be employed in making contracts for the charter of vessels and the purchase of additional steam-vessels, and they shall receive no extra compensation for such service; and when any other person or persons are so employed, the compensation shall not exceed \$5000 for all contracts for purchases or charters in any one year made under the provisions of this act. From and after Sept. 1, 1862, the spirit ration in the navy of the United States shall forever cease, five cents per day being allowed in lieu thereof; and thereafter no distilled liquors shall be admitted on board of vessels of war, except as medical stores, upon the order and under the control of the medical officers of such vessels, and to be used only for medical purposes. Chaplains in the navy shall be not less than 21 nor more than 35 years of age at the time of their appointment. The President may annually appoint ten acting midshipmen for education at the Naval Academy, who shall be selected from the sons of officers or soldiers, or of officers or men in the naval or marine service, who have distinguished themselves in the service of the United States. (July 14, 1862.)

No. 136. CHAP. CLXV.—*An Act for the Relief of Pre-emptors on the Home Reservation of the Winnebagoes, in the Blue Earth Region, in the State of Minnesota.* (July 14, 1862.)

No. 137. CHAP. CLXVI.—*An Act to grant Pensions.* Pensions are granted to persons disabled by wounds received or by disease contracted in the military or naval service of the United States after March 4, 1861, as follows for the highest disability, and a proportionate amount for an inferior disability. In the army, whether regular or volunteer, lieutenant-colonel, and all officers of a higher rank, \$30 per month; major, \$25; captain, \$20; first lieutenant, \$17; second lieutenant, \$15; non-commissioned, musicians, and privates, \$8. In the navy: captain, commander, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, ranking with commander by law, lieutenant commanding, and master commanding, \$30 per month; lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon, \$25; professor of mathematics, master, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster, and chaplain, \$20; first assistant engineer and pilots, \$15; passed midshipman, midshipman, captain's and paymaster's clerk, second and third assistant engineer, master's mate, and all warrant officers, \$10; all others, \$8. In case of the death of any of the persons designated from wounds received or disease contracted in service, his wife or children, or other near relations dependent upon him for support, shall receive the pension to which he would have been entitled, under prescribed regulations and restrictions. An agent or attorney may charge \$5 for making out and forwarding a claim to the Pension Office and the requisite correspondence, and \$1.50 for each affidavit where additional testimony is required; and for any higher charge or attempt at extortion he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. Civil surgeons may be appointed to make the biennial examinations required by law, the fees for which and the requisite certificate shall be \$1.50. The commissioner shall furnish applicants, when desired, all necessary printed instructions and forms. The provisions of the act are extended to the pilots, engineers, sailors, and crews upon gunboats and war-vessels who have not been regularly mustered into service; but no person receiving pension or bounty under the provisions of this act shall receive either pension or bounty for any other service in the present war. The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a special agent to assist in the detection of frauds against the pension laws. (July 14, 1862.)

No. 138. CHAP. CLXVII.—*An Act establishing certain Post Roads.* The bridge constructing across the Ohio River at Steubenville, Ohio, is declared to be a lawful structure, and, with the Holliday's Cove Railroad, a public highway and post road, under certain prescribed regulations designed to prevent obstruction to navigation; and, under the same regulations, any other railroad company or companies may build a bridge across said river, above the mouth of the Big Sandy, with the same privileges. (July 14, 1862.)

No. 139. CHAP. CLXVII.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to prohibit the Sale of spirituous Liquors and intoxicating Drinks in the District of Columbia in certain Cases," approved Aug. 5, 1861.* The provisions against the sale of such liquors to soldiers or volunteers are made more stringent. (July 14, 1862.)

No. 140. CHAP. CLXIX.—*An Act to further provide for the Collection of the Revenue upon the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern Frontier, and for other Purposes.* (July 14, 1862.)

No. 141. CHAP. CLXX.—*An Act in relation to the Election of Representatives to Congress by single Districts.* All Representatives shall be elected by single districts composed of contiguous territory, except in the elections for the 38th Congress in California and Illinois, in the latter of which the additional Representative may be elected by the State at large. (July 14, 1862.)

No. 142. CHAP. CLXXI.—*An Act to establish additional Post Routes.* (July 14, 1862.)

No. 143. CHAP. CLXXII.—*An Act concerning the Courts of the United States in and for the District of Michigan.* In addition to the courts now provided by law in said district, a general term of the Circuit Court shall be held annually at Detroit on the second Monday of February. (July 14, 1862.)

No. 144. CHAP. CLXXIII.—*An Act to extend the territorial Limits of the Territory of Nevada.* The addition is comprised within the following limits: "Beginning at the point of intersection of the 42d degree of north latitude with the 88th degree of longitude west from Washington; thence running south on the said 88th degree of west longitude until it intersects the northern boundary line of New Mexico; thence due west to the 39th degree of longitude west from Washington; thence with said 39th degree north to the intersection of the said 42d degree of north latitude; thence east with the said 42d degree of north latitude to the place of beginning." (July 14, 1862.)

No. 145. CHAP. CLXXIV.—*An Act for changing the Place for holding the September Term of the District Court of the United States in the District of Maine.* It shall hereafter be held at Bath, instead of Wiscasset. (July 14, 1862.)

No. 146. CHAP. CLXXV.—*An Act repealing the Law requiring Bonds of Paymasters and Assistant Paymasters to be approved by the Judge or Attorney of the District in which such Paymaster or Assistant Paymaster shall reside.* The Secretary of the Navy may accept any bond from such officer which he may deem satisfactory and sufficient. (July 14, 1862.)

No. 147. CHAP. CLXXVII.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept the Title to League Island, in the Delaware River, for Naval Purposes.* He may accept such title from the city of Philadelphia, if deemed desirable for the public interests by a board of officers to be appointed by him for the purpose; but, before reporting, said

board shall examine the harbor of New London, Conn., and the waters of Narragansett Bay, with reference to their capacity and fitness for the establishment of a naval depot and navy-yard in preference to said League Island. (July 15, 1862.)

No. 148. CHAP. CLXXVIII.—*An Act to amend the Act of March 3, 1837, entitled "An Act supplementary to the Act entitled 'An Act to amend the Judicial System of the United States.'" The territorial limits of several circuit courts are modified.* (See JUDICIARY, p. 220.) (July 15, 1862.)

No. 149. CHAP. CLXXIX.—*An Act to extend the Provisions of the Act of Aug. 4, 1852, entitled "An Act to grant the Right of Way to all Rail and Plank Roads, &c.," for the Term of five Years, and to amend the same.* The right of way through the public lands, for all rail and plank roads and turnpikes, is extended for five years from Aug. 4, 1862. (July 15, 1862.)

No. 150. CHAP. CLXXX.—*An Act to prevent Members of Congress and Officers of the Government of the United States from taking Consideration for procuring Contracts, Office, or Place, from the United States, and for other Purposes.* Any member of Congress or officer of the Government who shall, directly or indirectly, receive or agree to receive any valuable consideration whatsoever for procuring, aiding to procure, or giving any contract, office, or place from any department or officer of the Government, for or to any person or persons whatsoever, and the person or persons who shall, directly or indirectly, offer or agree to give such consideration, and any member of Congress who shall receive or agree to receive any such consideration for his action on any matter brought before him in his official capacity, shall be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine not exceeding \$10,000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years; and any such contract or agreement may, at the option of the President, be absolutely null and void; and any member of Congress or officer of the United States convicted of such an offence shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States. (July 16, 1862.)

No. 151. CHAP. CLXXXI.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to create a Metropolitan Police District of the District of Columbia, and to establish a Police therefor," approved April 6, 1861.* (July 16, 1862.)

No. 152. CHAP. CLXXXII.—*An Act making supplemental Appropriations for sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June 30, 1863, and for the Year ending June 30, 1862, and for other Purposes.* \$539,438 are appropriated for 1863, and \$79,055.49 for 1862. (July 16, 1862.)

No. 153. CHAP. CLXXXIII.—*An Act to establish and equalize the Grade of Line Officers of the United States Navy.* (See NAVY DEPARTMENT, p. 115.) (July 16, 1862.)



No. 154. CHAP. CLXXXIV.—*An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to further promote the Efficiency of the Navy," approved Dec. 21, 1861. "The hours of labor and the rate of wages of the employees in the navy-yards shall conform, as nearly as is consistent with the public interest, with those of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards."* (July 16, 1862.)

No. 155. CHAP. CLXXXV.—*An Act transferring the Western Gunboat Fleet from the War to the Navy Department.* (July 16, 1862.)

No. 156. CHAP. CLXXXVI.—*An Act to enlarge the Lake Superior Land District, in the State of Michigan.* (July 16, 1862.)

No. 157. CHAP. CLXXXVII.—*An Act to impose an additional Duty on Sugars produced in the United States.* A duty of one cent per pound shall be levied on all sugars produced directly from the sugar-cane, in addition to the duties imposed by the act to provide internal revenue, approved July 1, 1862; and within States or parts of States in insurrection the duties may be collected in such manner and by such officers as the President may direct. The provisions of this act shall not apply to sugar manufactured from sorghum. (July 16, 1862.)

No. 158. CHAP. CLXXXVIII.—*An Act to punish the fraudulent Sale or Use of Postage Stamps.* The removal of the cancelling or defacing marks from postage stamps or stamped envelopes, with intent to use them a second time, or the wilful using, buying, selling, or offering for sale of such washed or restored stamps, is declared to be a felony punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by fine not exceeding \$1000, or by both; one-half of such fine to be paid to the informer. (July 16, 1862.)

No. 159. CHAP. CLXXXIX.—*An Act in relation to the Competency of Witnesses, and for other Purposes.* The laws of the State in which the court is held shall be the rules of decision as to the competency of witnesses in the courts of the United States, in trials at common law, in equity and admiralty. The provision of the act of Sept. 24, 1789, requiring, in cases punishable with death, twelve petit jurors to be summoned from the county where the offence was committed, is repealed. (July 16, 1862.)

No. 160. CHAP. CXC.—*An Act prohibiting the Confinement of Persons in the Military Service of the United States in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, except as a Punishment for certain Crimes, and to discharge therefrom certain Convicts by Sentence of Courts-Martial, and for other Purposes.* No person convicted upon the decision of a court-martial shall be confined in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, or in any penitentiary of the United States, unless the offence of which he has been convicted would by some statute of the United States, or at common law, subject him to such punishment. (July 16, 1862.)

No. 161. CHAP. CXCV.—*An Act to suppress In-*

*urrection, to punish Treason and Rebellion, to seize and confiscate the Property of Rebels, and for other Purposes.* Every person who shall hereafter be convicted of the crime of treason against the United States shall suffer death, or be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than \$10,000, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding. If any person shall hereafter incite or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the United States, or give aid and comfort thereto, and be convicted thereof, he shall on conviction be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by both, and by the liberation of all his slaves if any he have. Any person guilty of either of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

To insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, of whatever kind, of the persons hereinafter named, and apply the same and the proceeds thereof to the support of the army of the United States: that is to say: 1st, of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States; 2d, of any person hereafter acting as president, vice-president, member of congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner, or consul of the so-called Confederate States of America; 3d, of any person acting as governor of a State, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any court of any of the so-called Confederate States of America; 4th, of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America; 5th, of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, State, or municipal in its name or character: *Provided*, That the persons thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly above described shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the constitution of, the so-called Confederate States; 6th, of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null, and

of this act shall not be held to authorize the pre-emption and settlement of mineral lands. Any township of land not mineral or reserved may be surveyed when the settlers thereon shall file an application therefor, and deposit in a proper United States depository a sum sufficient to pay for the survey; provided such township is within the range of the regular progress of the public surveys, &c. (May 30, 1862.)

No. 76. CHAP. XC.—*An Act for the Survey of Grants or Claims of Land.* All claims or grants of land in any of the States or Territories of the United States, derived from any foreign country or Government, shall be surveyed upon the application and at the expense of the parties claiming or owning the same; but the validity of the title to such lands shall not in any way be affected thereby, the survey serving only as *prima facie* evidence of the true location of the land claimed or granted; nor shall any such grant be deemed incomplete for the want of a survey or patent when the land granted may be ascertained without a survey or patent. (June 2, 1862.)

No. 77. CHAP. XCI.—*An Act to allow the State of California an additional Representative in the 37th Congress.* Such additional representative is allowed inasmuch as the State appears to be entitled thereto by the census of 1860, which was the first census of the State ever reliably taken, and as three representatives have been duly elected under such supposition, and as direct taxes have been apportioned to and paid by said State under the census of 1860. (June 2, 1862.)

No. 78. CHAP. XCII.—*An Act abolishing certain Collection Districts and reducing Compensation of Officers of Customs in California.* The collection districts of Monterey, San Diego, Sacramento, Sonoma, San Joaquin, and San Pedro are abolished, and the same attached to the collection district of San Francisco; and there shall be an inspector appointed at each of the following places: Monterey, San Diego, Sacramento, Benicia, Stockton, and San Pedro. The salaries of the officers at San Francisco are reduced. (June 2, 1862.)

No. 79. CHAP. XCIII.—*An Act to prevent and punish Fraud on the Part of Officers intrusted with the making of Contracts for the Government.* The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause and require every contract made by them or by their officers to be reduced to writing and signed by the contracting parties, a copy of which shall be filed by the officer making and signing it in the "Returns Office" to be established in the Department of the Interior, as soon as possible after the contract is made, and within 30 days, together with all bids, offers, and proposals to him made by persons to obtain the same, and also a copy of any advertisement he may have published inviting bids, offers, or proposals for the same; all to be attached together by a ribbon and seal, and numbered, and the copy of contract having affixed an

affidavit by the person making the return that it is an exact copy, that the contract was made without benefit or advantage to himself or allowing such benefit or advantage corruptly to the other party, and that the papers accompanying include all those relating to the said contract. Falsely swearing to such affidavit shall subject him, on conviction, to all the pains and penalties of perjury; and every failure to make return as required, if not unavoidable, shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500, and imprisonment for not more than six months. The Secretary of the Interior shall immediately provide a suitable apartment in his Department, to be called the "Returns Office," within which to file the returns required by this act, and appoint a clerk for the same at a salary of \$1200, who shall file all returns made to said office so that the same shall be of easy access, filing all returns made by the same officer in the same place, numbering them as they are made in numerical order. He shall keep an index-book of said returns, to be submitted to any person desiring to inspect it; and he shall also furnish certified copies of said returns to any person paying for such copies at the rate of five cents for every hundred words, which shall be evidence in all prosecutions under this act. The Secretaries aforesaid shall furnish every officer authorized by them to make contracts on behalf of the Government with a printed letter of instructions conformable to this act, with blank forms of contracts, &c. (June 2, 1862.)

No. 80. CHAP. XCIV.—*An Act to establish a Land Office in Colorado Territory, and for other Purposes.* All lands belonging to the United States to which the Indian title has been or shall be extinguished, shall be subject to the operations of the pre-emption act of Sept. 4, 1841; but when unsurveyed lands are claimed by pre-emption, notice of the specific tracts claimed shall be filed within six months after the survey has been made in the field; and all right to such tracts shall be forfeited on failure to file such notice, or to pay for the same within twelve months after filing it. A new land district is established for all the lands in the Territory of Colorado to which the Indian title is or shall be established. The graduation act of 1854 is repealed. (June 2, 1862.)

No. 81. CHAP. XCV.—*An Act to establish certain Post Routes, and for other Purposes.* (June 2, 1862.)

No. 82. CHAP. XCVI.—*An Act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint Diplomatic Representatives to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, respectively.* Each of such representatives shall be accredited as Commissioner and Consul-General, with compensation according to the act of August 18, 1856; but the annual compensation of the representative at Liberia shall not exceed \$4000. (June 5, 1862.)

No. 83. CHAP. XCVII.—*An Act supplemental to*



regularly-ordained minister of some religious denomination, and to present testimonials of good standing, with a recommendation for his appointment, from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or not less than five accredited ministers of his denomination. Whenever an officer shall be put under arrest, except at remote military posts or stations, the officer by whose order he is arrested shall see that a copy of the charges against him is served upon him within eight days, and that he is brought to trial within ten days, thereafter, or, if the necessities of the service prevent, within thirty days after the expiration of said ten days, or the arrest shall cease; but officers so released from arrest may be tried, whenever the exigencies of the service will permit, within twelve months after such release; and the provisions of this section shall apply to all persons now under arrest and awaiting trial.

All contracts made or orders given for the purchase of goods or supplies by any department of the Government shall be promptly reported to Congress if in session, otherwise at the commencement of the next ensuing session. Any transfer of a contract or order shall cause its annulment so far as the United States are concerned; but all rights of action are reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties. Every person furnishing supplies for the army or navy shall be required to mark and distinguish the same with the name or names of the contractors furnishing them; and no supplies of any kind shall be received unless so marked and distinguished. Any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind for the army and navy shall be deemed a part of the land or naval forces of the United States, and may be punished by court-martial for fraud or wilful neglect of duty.

The President is authorized and requested to dismiss and discharge from the military service, either in the army, navy, marine corps, or volunteer force, any officer for any cause which, in his judgment, either renders such officer unsuitable for, or whose dismissal would promote, the public service. He may, whenever in his opinion it shall be expedient, purchase grounds for a national cemetery for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country.

Any alien 21 years old and upward, honorably discharged from military service, may become a citizen of the United States without a previous declaration of intention, on proof of one year's residence and of such honorable discharge. (July 17, 1862.)

No. 167. CHAP. CCI.—*An Act to amend the Act calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections, and repel Invasions, approved Feb. 28, 1795, and the Acts amendatory thereof, and for other Purposes.* Whenever the President shall call forth the militia of the States, he may specify in his call the period for which

their service will be required, not exceeding nine months. When necessary, he may make all needful rules and regulations for enrolling the militia and otherwise putting this act into execution; and the enrolment shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population. The President may accept the services of 100,000 volunteers for nine months, and of volunteers for twelve months for the purpose of filling up existing regiments. He may establish and organize army corps according to his discretion. He may receive into the service of the United States, for any species of labor or military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, who shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as he may prescribe. Any slave of a person in rebellion, rendering any such service, shall forever thereafter be free, together with his mother, wife, and children, if they also belong to persons in rebellion; and persons of African descent so employed shall receive \$10 per month and ration, \$3 of which monthly pay may be in clothing. (July 17, 1862.)

No. 168. CHAP. CCII.—*An Act to allow and pay to the State of Missouri the Amount of Money expended by said State in the Arming and Paying of Troops employed in the Suppression of Insurrection against the Laws of the United States.* (July 17, 1862.)

No. 169. CHAP. CCIII.—*An Act to suspend temporarily the Operation of an Act entitled "An Act to prevent and punish Fraud on the part of Officers intrusted with making of Contracts for the Government," approved June 2, 1862.* Its operation is suspended until the first Monday of January, 1863. (July 17, 1862.)

No. 170. CHAP. CCIV.—*An Act for the better Government of the Navy of the United States.* New regulations are established for the internal government of the navy, distribution of prize-money, proceedings in prize cases, &c. (July 17, 1862.)

#### PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

No. 1.—*Joint Resolution expressive of the Recognition by Congress of the gallant and patriotic Services of the late General Nathaniel Lyon, and the Officers and Soldiers under his Command at the Battle of Springfield, Missouri.* (Dec. 24, 1861.)

No. 2.—*Joint Resolution explanatory of an Act entitled "An Act to increase the Duties on Tea, Coffee, and Sugar," approved Dec. 24, 1861.* Goods in warehouse at the time of the passage of the act are not to be affected by it. (Jan. 11, 1862.)

No. 3.—*Joint Resolution authorizing Henry Sawyer to accept a Medal.* (Jan. 11, 1862.)

No. 4.—*Joint Resolution for the Sale of the Ruins of the Washington Infirmary.* (Jan. 12, 1862.)

No. 5.—*Joint Resolution authorizing the Secre-*

*tary of the Treasury to transfer certain Balances of an Appropriation for Printing of the Second Session of the 36th Congress, to the Sum appropriated for the First Session of the 36th Congress. (Jan. 21, 1862.)*

No. 6.—*Joint Resolution declaratory of the Purpose of Congress to impose a Tax. In order to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government, the interest on the national loans, and have an ample sinking-fund for the ultimate liquidation of all public debts, a tax shall be imposed which shall, with the tariff on imports, secure an annual revenue of not less than \$150,000,000. (Jan. 21, 1862.)*

No. 7.—*A Resolution authorizing certain Officers of the Navy to accept Presents offered by the Japanese Government. (Jan. 25, 1862.)*

No. 8.—*A Resolution for the Payment of the Expenses of the Joint Committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the Conduct of the War. \$10,000 are appropriated. (Jan. 27, 1862.)*

No. 9.—*A Resolution in relation to Allotment Certificates of Pay to Persons held as Prisoners of War in the so-called Confederate States. The Secretary of War may procure from such persons their respective allotments of their pay to their families or friends, and remit drafts for the same payable in New York or Boston. (Feb. 6, 1862.)*

No. 10.—*A Resolution for the Collection of War Statistics. In order to develop, concentrate, and bring into effective action the mechanical and other resources of the United States, for the suppression of the rebellion and the future defence of this Government, the Superintendent of the Census may furnish the Secretary of War with such war statistics as from time to time the Secretary may judge necessary for the use of his department. (Feb. 22, 1862.)*

No. 11.—*A Resolution tendering the Thanks of Congress to Captain Samuel F. Du Pont, and Officers, Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines under his Command, for the Victory at Fort Royal. (Feb. 22, 1862.)*

No. 12.—*A Resolution giving the Thanks of Congress to the Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen of the Army and Navy, for their Gallantry in the recent brilliant Victories over the Enemies of the Union and the Constitution. (Feb. 22, 1862.)*

No. 13.—*A Resolution for the Relief of the loyal Portion of the Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw, and Choctaw Indians. The arrearages of annuities due to those tribes and unpaid in consequence of the rebellion may be applied, so far as necessary, to the relief of those who have been driven from their homes into Kansas or elsewhere. (Feb. 22, 1862.)*

No. 14.—*A Resolution providing a stenographer for the Joint Committee appointed to inquire into the Conduct of the War. (Feb. 22, 1862.)*

No. 15.—*Joint Resolution in relation to certain Railroads in the State of Missouri. The resolution provides for payment for Government transporta-*

*tion under existing circumstances. (March 6, 1862.)*

No. 16.—*A Resolution declaratory of the Intent and Meaning of a certain Act therein named. The act of July 27, 1861, "to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defence of the United States," shall be construed to apply to expenses incurred as well after as before the date of its approval. (March 8, 1862.)*

No. 18.—*A Resolution providing for the Payment of the Awards of the Commission to investigate the Military Claims in the Department of the West. (March 11, 1862.)*

No. 19.—*A Resolution to amend an Act entitled "An Act to carry into Effect Conventions between the United States and the Republics of New Granada and Costa Rica." Unwilling witnesses may be compelled to testify at the instance of either party, instead of at the suggestion of any claimant, as in the act. (March 15, 1862.)*

No. 20.—*A Resolution providing for the Custody of the Letter and Gifts from the King of Siam. They shall be deposited in the collection of curiosities at the Department of the Interior. (March 15, 1862.)*

No. 21.—*Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the Causes of the Failure of certain Contracts for Steam Machinery, and to remit Penalties connected therewith. (March 17, 1862.)*

No. 22.—*A Resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to accept Monies appropriated by any State for the Payment of its Volunteers, and to apply the same as directed by such State. (March 19, 1862.)*

No. 23.—*A Resolution expressive of the Thanks of Congress to Captain A. H. Foote, of the United States Navy, and to the Officers and Men under his Command, in the Western Waters. (March 19, 1862.)*

No. 24.—*Joint Resolution for the Appointment of Theodore D. Woolsey, of Connecticut, a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, in place of Cornelius C. Felton, deceased. (April 2, 1862.)*

No. 25.—*A Resolution to authorize the President to assign the Command of Troops in the same Field or Department to Officers of the same Grade, without regard to Seniority. (April 4, 1862.)*

No. 26.—*Joint Resolution declaring that the United States ought to co-operate with, affording pecuniary Aid to, any State which may adopt the gradual Abolishment of Slavery. (April 10, 1862.)*

No. 27.—*Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test Plans for rendering Ships and floating Batteries invulnerable. \$25,000 are appropriated for the purpose. (April 10, 1862.)*

No. 28.—*A Resolution transferring the Supervision of the Capitol Extension and the Erection of the new Dome to the Department of the Interior. Such transfer is directed; but no money heretofore appropriated shall be expended until authorized by Congress, except so much as is necessary to protect the building from injury and to complete the dome. (April 18, 1862.)*

No. 29.—*Joint Resolution to supply the Smithsonian Institution with Volumes of Wilkes's Exploring Expedition.* (April 24, 1862.)

No. 30.—*A Resolution explanatory of and in Addition to the Act of June 8, 1856, granting public Lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the Construction of Railroads in said State.* (April 25, 1862.)

No. 32.—*Joint Resolution relating to the Time of holding the Second Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Colorado.* It is changed from the first Monday of June to the first Monday of July, 1862. (May 21, 1862.)

No. 34.—*A Joint Resolution authorizing the Payment of certain Moneys heretofore appropriated for the Completion of the Washington Aqueduct.* (June 14, 1862.)

No. 35.—*Joint Resolution to change the Name of the Barque "Quebec" to the "General Burnside."* (June 17, 1862.)

No. 36.—*Joint Resolution transferring the Supervision of the Potomac Water-Works to the Department of the Interior.* (June 18, 1862.)

No. 37.—*A Resolution to encourage Enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Forces.* The premium of \$2 for bringing any accepted recruit to the rendezvous, abolished by act of Aug. 3, 1861, is restored; and every soldier who hereafter enlists for three years or the war may receive one month's pay in advance. (June 21, 1862.)

No. 38.—*Joint Resolution relative to a certain Grant of Land for Railroad Purposes made to the State of Michigan in 1856.* The route is authorized to be changed in a prescribed manner, so as to secure a railroad available for military purposes from Green Bay to the waters of Lake Superior, to be commenced within two years from August 4, 1862, and completed within five years. (July 5, 1862.)

No. 39.—*A Resolution tendering the Thanks of Congress to Captain Louis M. Goldsborough, and Officers, Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines under his Command, for the Victory at Roanoke Island.* (July 11, 1862.)

No. 40.—*A Resolution expressive of the Thanks of Congress to Lieutenant J. L. Worden, of the U. S. Navy, and to the Officers and Men under his Command in the Monitor.* (July 11, 1862.)

No. 41.—*A Resolution of Thanks to Captain David G. Farragut, of the United States Navy, and to the Officers and Men under his Command.* (July 11, 1862.)

No. 42.—*A Resolution for the Relief of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Battalion of Marines on Board the Transport Governor on Nov. 3, 1861.* \$7,183.63 are appropriated to compensate for the losses sustained by the foundering of the said vessel. (July 11, 1862.)

No. 43.—*A Resolution to compensate the Crew of the United States Steamer Varuna for Clothing and other Property lost in the Public Service.* (July 11, 1862.)

No. 44.—*Joint Resolution providing for the Distribution of surplus Copies of the Biennial Register for 1861 among the several Bureaus in the Executive Departments.* (July 11, 1862.)

No. 51.—*A Resolution to suspend all Payments under the Act approved March 25, 1862, entitled "An Act to secure to the Officers and Men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of Missouri, their Pay, Bounty, and Pension," and for other Purposes.* Such payments shall be suspended, and three commissioners shall be appointed to examine all claims under that act, to report, as to different classes of claims, within 60 and 90 days respectively from the passage of this resolution. (July 12, 1862.)

No. 52.—*A Resolution to provide for the Presentation of "Medals of Honor" to the Enlisted Men of the Army and Volunteer Forces who have distinguished or may distinguish themselves in Battle during the present Rebellion.* \$10,000 are appropriated for the procurement of 2000 such medals. (July 12, 1862.)

No. 53.—*A Resolution in relation to Contracts with the United States.* There shall be published in one of the daily newspapers of Washington, on Tuesday of each week, a list of all contracts solicited or proposed to each department during the week next preceding, with the subject-matters, terms, contractor, and parties interested in each: this provision shall not apply to bids made in pursuance of advertisements for contracts or purchases made under existing laws, but shall apply to all proposed modifications of existing contracts. (July 12, 1862.)

No. 54.—*A Resolution relating to the Compensation of Senators elected or appointed to fill Vacancies.* The compensation of a member elected or appointed to fill a vacancy in either house of Congress shall begin from the time when that of his predecessor ceased; but no member shall receive more than \$3000 for any one year. (July 12, 1862.)

No. 55.—*A Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish extra Clothing to Sick, Wounded, and other Soldiers.* (July 12, 1862.)

No. 56.—*A Joint Resolution authorizing the State of Minnesota to change the Line of certain Branch Railroads in said State, and for other Purposes.* (July 12, 1862.)

No. 57.—*A Resolution to change the Name of the Schooner "Sally McGee" to that of "Ocean Eagle."* (July 14, 1862.)

No. 58.—*Joint Resolution to declare the Meaning of "An Act to authorize the President of the United States, in certain Cases, to take Possession of Railroad and Telegraph Lines, and for other Purposes, approved Jan. 31, 1862," and to repeal a Part of said Act.* The act shall not be construed to authorize the construction of any railroad, or the completion of any line of road, the greater part of which remained uncompleted at the date of the act, or to engage in any work of railroad-construction;

and so much of said act as authorizes the President to extend and complete any railroad is repealed. (July 14, 1862.)

No. 59.—*Joint Resolution to grant Pensions to Masters and other Officers upon the Gunboats in the Service of the United States.* Such officers, their widows, mothers, and heirs, shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension act passed at the present session of Congress. (July 16, 1862.)

No. 60.—*Joint Resolution tendering the Thanks of Congress to Captain Andrew H. Foote, of the United States Navy.* (July 16, 1862.)

No. 61.—*Joint Resolution requiring the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police to pay over certain Moneys collected for Fines and Penalties, to constitute a Contingent Fund for certain Purposes.* (July 16, 1862.)

No. 62.—*A Resolution regulating the Employment of the Convicts in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia for their Improvement and Benefit.* (July 17, 1862.)

No. 63.—*Joint Resolution explanatory of "An Act to suppress Insurrection, to punish Treason and Rebellion, to seize and confiscate the Property of Rebels, and for other Purposes."* The clause relating to State officers in the so-called Confederate States shall be so construed as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to the passage thereof; not to include any member of a State legislature, or judge of any State court, who has not, in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an oath to support the constitution of the so-called Confederate States; nor shall the real estate of any offender under said act be forfeited beyond his natural life. (July 17, 1862.)

No. 64.—*Joint Resolution to amend sec. 77 of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," and for other Purposes.* August is substituted for May in said section, and the dates of July 1 and August 1 are changed throughout to any day not later than Oct. 1, 1862, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury. (July 17, 1862.)

No. 65.—*A Resolution in relation to the Law of Prize.* The net proceeds of prize sales shall be paid into the treasury of the United States immediately after the day of sale. (July 17, 1862.)

No. 66.—*A Resolution releasing to the Heirs-at-Law of Robert L. Stevens, deceased, all the Right, Title, and Interest, of the United States in and to Stevens' Battery.* (July 17, 1862.)

No. 67.—*A Resolution to repeal and modify secs. 2 and 3 of an Act entitled "An Act to settle the Titles to certain Lands set apart for the Use of certain Half-Breed Kansas Indians in Kansas Territory," approved May 26, 1860, and to repeal part of sec. 1 of said Act.* (July 17, 1862.)

No. 68.—*Joint Resolution further to provide for the Compensation of Members of Congress.* Active employment in military service for the suppression of the rebellion without pay shall be received as a valid excuse for absence from duty in Congress. When any Senator or Representative shall hereafter without leave withdraw from his seat in anticipation of adjournment, and does not return, he shall, in addition to the sum now deducted for each day, forfeit the amount of mileage allowed by law for his return home. (July 17, 1862.)

No. 69.—*Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to expend from a Fund in the United States Treasury, belonging to the Winnebago Indians, the Sum of \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the Benefit of said Indians.* The money may be used for improvements upon their lands, purchase of stock and implements, &c., and shall be replaced from the proceeds of sales of their lands. (July 17, 1862.)

No. 70.—*A Resolution to regulate the Compensation for paying Pensions.* Agents shall receive 2 per cent. on all disbursements made by them to pensioners; but their aggregate annual compensation shall not exceed \$2000 each. (July 17, 1862.)

No. 71.—*A Resolution making further Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with the various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June 30, 1863.* \$25,500 are appropriated; \$15,000 for 1862, and \$10,500 for 1863.

No. 72.—*A Resolution suspending the Sale by Sealed Bids of the Lands of the Kansas and Sac and Fox Indians.* Such sales, in the State of Kansas, are postponed until March 4, 1863. (July 17, 1862.)

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1862 AND 1863.\*

	1862.	1863.
<b>CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC EXPENSES.</b>		
<i>Legislative.</i> —Pay and mileage of members of Congress.....	\$1,436,600 00	\$560,430 00
Pay of officers and clerks of both Houses.....	171,232 00	172,632 00
Contingent expenses of the Senate.....	235,300 00	124,724 00
Contingent expenses of the House.....	346,525 00	168,200 00
Paper and printing of Congress.....	182,564 00	.....
Library of Congress.....	18,000 00	18,000 00
<i>Executive.</i> —President of the United States.....	\$2,450 00	\$2,100 00
Vice-President of the United States.....	8,000 00	8,000 00
State Department.....	104,925 00	110,283 27
Treasury Department.....	989,211 00	1,418,920 00
Department of the Interior.....	499,970 00	509,220 00
War Department.....	181,080 00	299,240 00
Navy Department.....	116,940 00	120,540 00
Post-Office Department.....	190,800 00	208,220 00
Surveyors-General and their clerks.....	124,015 42	95,840 45
Paper and Printing for the Executive Departments.....	55,000 00	.....
Public printing, lithographing, and engraving.....	.....	688,308 27
Judiciary, including Attorney-General.....	1,264,984 06	1,286,400 00
Territorial Governments.....	246,006 00	224,000 00
Mint and branches, and Assay Office.....	482,238 83	565,440 00
Independent Treasury.....	46,300 00	82,300 00
Issue of Treasury notes, &c.....	135,000 00	750,000 00
Construction of revenue cutters.....	450,000 00	.....
Court of Claims.....	81,300 00	27,300 00†
Lighthouse establishment.....	874,919 62	911,419 62
Public buildings and grounds.....	969,582 50	727,029 78
Collection of revenue from public lands.....	292,800 00	284,888 00
Surveys of public lands.....	140,800 00	62,000 00
Consular and diplomatic expenses.....	1,081,562 00	1,177,770 00
Coast Survey.....	402,800 00	299,000 00
Marine hospitals.....	244,900 00	200,000 00
Miscellaneous and contingent.....	290,383 04	544,263 75
Total for civil and diplomatic expenses.....	\$11,595,188 47	\$11,066,138 14
<b>DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1861 AND 1862-3.</b>		
Civil and Miscellaneous.....	\$2,508,020 64	714,983 26
Military.....	18,771,019 43	241,259,489 77
Naval.....	.....	†20,186,294 00
Invalid and other pensions.....	1,082,000 00	1,450,000 00
Military Academy.....	185,697 00	156,211 00
Army appropriations.....	227,938,326 78	539,800,059 55
Navy appropriations.....	42,818,562 40	†56,206,838 42
Postal service.....	16,376,801 23	12,624,800 00
Indian Department and treaty stipulations with tribes.....	2,780,179 68	2,183,172 10
Fortifications.....	1,502,000 00	6,398,000 00
Suppression of the slave-trade.....	900,000 00	.....
Emancipation and colonization of slaves.....	.....	1,600,000 00
Reimbursement for suppression of Indian hostilities in Utah, Oregon, Washington, and California.....	8,253,512 20	.....
Miscellaneous.....	132,427 26	127,497 00
Relief of sundry individuals.....	118,083 18	29,251 11
Grand total.....	\$318,261,629 80	\$382,238,800 21

\* The complex character of Congressional appropriations renders their reduction to a classified tabular form extremely difficult; but the amounts given are substantially accurate. The additional sums voted at the extra session of 1861 are included in the regular appropriations for 1862.

† Including the appropriations to the War Department for gunboats on the Western rivers,—since transferred to the Navy Department.

# AN ALPHABETICAL SUMMARY OF THE EXCISE TAX.

**Absent persons**, to present list to assessor within ten days after notice is given or sent by mail; failing to do this, the assessor is authorized to enter the premises and make a list, adding 50 per cent. to the amount of items, and the person assessed forfeits beside, \$100 as a fine.

**Advertisements** inserted in newspapers, magazines, reviews, or any other publication, on gross receipts for..... 3 per ct.

in newspapers denied the use of the mails, 10 per ct.

all receipts for, to the amount of \$1000, exempt.

in papers whose circulation does not exceed 2000 copies.....exempt.

**Agents** to purchase or sell goods, cost of license, \$50 to seek wholesale orders for goods, cost of license..... \$50

for ship owners, cost of license..... \$50

**Real Estate**, cost of license..... \$50

**Claim**, cost of license..... \$10

**Patent**, cost of license..... \$10

**Agreements**, for each sheet or piece of paper, on which written, stamp duty..... 5 cents.

for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, if for a period of time not exceeding three years, stamp duty, 50 cents.

if for a period of time exceeding three years, stamp duty..... \$1

**Ala**, per barrel of thirty-one gallons, fractional parts of a barrel to pay proportionately, \$1

**Alternatives**, on each package of, the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, stamp duty..... 1 cent.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 25 cents and does not exceed 50 cents, stamp duty..... 2 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 50 cents and does not exceed 75 cents, stamp duty..... 3 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 75 cents and does not exceed one dollar..... 4 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds one dollar, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above one dollar, an additional stamp duty of..... 2 cents.

**Animal oils**, per gallon..... 2 cents.

**Anodynes**, on each package of, the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, stamp duty..... 1 cent.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 25 cents and does not exceed 50 cents, stamp duty..... 2 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 50 cents and does not exceed 75 cents, stamp duty..... 3 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 75 cents and does not exceed one dollar..... 4 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds one dollar, for each and every 50 cents or fractional part thereof,

over and above one dollar, an additional stamp duty of..... 2 cents.

**Apothecaries' license** not required for liquors used in prescriptions.

**Apothecaries**, when a license as wholesale or retail dealer has not been taken out, and where the annual gross receipts on sales exceed one thousand dollars, for license.. \$10 whose gross annual sales are less than one thousand dollars, require no license.

**Appeal** not allowed in cases of fraudulent lists or under-valuation.

notice of time and place for hearing to be given by assessor.

made before assessor, and question at issue stated.

to be in writing.

**Appraisements** of value or damage, on each, a stamp duty of..... 5 cents.

**Aromatic Snuff**, on each package of, the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, a stamp duty of..... 1 cent.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 25 cents and does not exceed 50 cents, a stamp duty of..... 2 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 50 cents and does not exceed 75 cents, a stamp duty of..... 3 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 75 cents and does not exceed one dollar..... 4 cents.

on each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds one dollar, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above one dollar, an additional stamp duty of..... 2 cents.

**Articles** not to be considered as manufactures, viz: printed books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, reviews, and all other similar printed publications; boards, shingles, and all other lumber and timber; staves, hoops, headings, and timber only partially wrought and unfinished for chairs, tubs, pails, snathes, lasts, shovel and fork handles; umbrella stretchers; pig iron, and iron not advanced beyond slabs, blooms, or loops; maps and charts; charcoal; alcohol made or manufactured of spirits or materials upon which the duties imposed by this act shall have been paid; plaster or gypsum; malt; burning fluid; printers' ink; flax prepared for textile or felting purposes, until actually woven or fitted into fabrics for consumption; all flour and meal made from grain; bread and breadstuffs; pearl barley and split peas; butter; cheese; concentrated milk; bullion, in the manufacture of silver ware; brick; lime; Roman cement; draining tiles; marble; slate; building stone; copper, in ingots or pigs; and lead, in pigs or bars.

**Assessors** for each district, appointed by President, with advice and consent of Senate.

may subdivide their districts and appoint assistants.



**Assessors, to take an oath.**

certificate of, to be delivered to collector.

penalty for not taking oath, \$100.

assessments to be made before 1st October, 1862, and on or before first Monday in May in each year thereafter.

taxable persons and property to be found out by all lawful ways and means.

duty, when persons fail to make out a list, to make out one for them, and read and receive their consent thereto.

penalty on persons making fraudulent lists, \$500, and costs of prosecution.

duty, in case of fraudulent lists or under-valuation of, to make out a list without appeal.

duty, when persons notified fail or neglect to make out lists, to notify them to do so within ten days. See ABSENT PERSONS.

duty in case of non-residents, to make a list.

duty relative to lists of property owned in other districts, to allow them to forward list through the assessor of their own district, and, if correct, approve and return; if not, to correct it and return, when the assessor of the district where the parties reside shall make assessment of it.

two general lists to be made of persons liable to pay tax, and amount.

lists to be sent to the principal assessor within thirty days.

to advertise when list may be examined.

to keep lists open fifteen days.

to advertise time and place of hearing appeals.

to submit lists to the inspection of all persons.

to determine appeals in a summary way.

question to be decided by assessors on an appeal.

to re-examine and equalize valuations.

to give notice of an increase of valuation.

to make lists of persons liable to taxation, and amount payable.

to make separate lists of non-residents.

to send lists to collectors—penalty for neglect, \$500, and compensation.

penalty may be remitted by commissioner, compensation of assessors, \$3 per day for making arrangements and giving instructions to assistants, and \$5 per day while making out lists, hearing appeals, &c., and \$1 for every 100 names contained in their tax list; assistant assessors, \$3 per day, and \$1 for every 100 names. Stationery to be allowed.

in Oregon and California, and the Territories, additional compensation to be allowed.

additional compensation, where more than one Congressional district is included.

to receive abstract of books of distillers and brewers monthly, if desired.

right to examine said books.

when persons apply for a license, to ascertain the facts, and issue the license for one year, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

to receive lists from manufacturers.

how to assess knitting thread.

to assess duties where goods have been sold without compliance with the law, and to add fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as in other cases.

to estimate gas.

to receive monthly report of auctioneers.

“ “ “ butchers.

“ “ “ railroad companies.

“ “ “ steamboat captains.

**Assessors to receive monthly report of ferry-boat owners.**

to receive monthly report of bridge keepers.

to receive list of advertisements from publishers.

to make return of neglect to report income.

**Assessors, assisting, appointed by the assessors.**

to take an oath.

duties commence on the 1st of October, 1862,

and first Monday in May thereafter.

to notify absent persons.

duty when persons notified fail to make out lists.

penalty for neglect to send lists to assessors,

\$200 fine and costs, and loss of situation.

to send lists to districts where persons reside.

compensation of, \$3 per day, and \$1 for each 100 names.

**Associations to make a list, &c.**

Auctioneers, for license..... \$20

not to sell at private sale.

may sell for a licensed trader.

all persons whose occupation it is to offer property for sale to the highest or best bidder, considered as,

to make monthly returns to the assessors, and penalty for neglect.

Auction sales of goods, merchandise, articles, and stocks, on gross amount of sales,  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1 pr. ct.

**Band Iron. See IRON.**

Banks, on all dividends..... 8 per ct.

to make semi-annual statement.

authorized to deduct the amount of tax from the dividend.

Bankers, every person who keeps a place of business where credits are opened in favor of any person, firm, or corporation, by the deposit or collection of money or currency, and the same, or any part thereof, shall be paid or remitted upon the draft, check, or order of such creditor, but which does not include incorporated banks, or other banks legally authorized to issue notes as circulation, for license..... \$100

**Bar Iron. See IRON.**

Barytes, sulphate of, per 100 pounds..... 10 cents.

Beer, per barrel of 81 gallons, fractional parts of a barrel to pay proportionately..... \$1

Bend Leather, per pound..... 1 cent.

Benzine, or Benzole, per gallon..... 10 cents.

Bicarbonate of soda, per pound..... 5 mills.

Billiard Tables, for private use..... \$10

for public use, each table, for license..... \$5

Bills of Exchange (inland) for the payment of any sum of money exceeding \$20 and not exceeding \$100, otherwise than at sight or demand, stamp duty of..... 5 cts.

exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$200 10 “

“ 200 “ “ 350 15 “

“ 350 “ “ 500 20 “

“ 500 “ “ 750 30 “

“ 750 “ “ 1,000 40 “

“ 1,000 “ “ 1,500 60 “

“ 1,500 “ “ 2,500 \$1 00

“ 2,500 “ “ 5,000 1 50

for every \$2500, or part of \$2500, in excess of

\$5000..... \$1 00

(foreign) drawn in, but payable out of the

United States, if drawn singly, or otherwise

than in sets of three or more, according to

the custom of merchants and bankers, same

as bill of exchange (inland).

if drawn in sets of three or more, for every



bill of each set, whose the sum made payable shall not exceed \$150, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency... 3 cents.

**Bills of Exchange—**

above \$150 and not above \$250	5	"
" 250	"	500 10 "
" 500	"	" 1,000 15 "
" 1,000	"	" 1,500 20 "
" 1,500	"	" 2,250 30 "
" 2,250	"	" 3,500 50 "
" 3,500	"	" 5,000 70 "
" 5,000	"	" 7,500 \$1 00

for every \$2500, or part thereof, in excess of \$7500..... 30 cents.

**Bills of Lading** for any goods, merchandise, or effects, to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, excepting the ports of British North America, a stamp duty of..... 10 cents.

**Bitters.** See PREPARATIONS.

**Boards** are not to be considered as a manufacture.

**Bonds, auction sales of, on gross amount of sales,** 10 of 1 per ct.

**Bonds, for indemnifying any person who shall have become bound or engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money, or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, a stamp duty of** 50 cents.

of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings not otherwise charged, a stamp duty of..... 25 cents.

**Bones, manufactures of, wholly or in part, if not otherwise specified, ad valorem...** 8 per ct.

**Books** are not to be regarded as a manufacture.

**Bottles, containing medicines, of which the maker claims to have some secret formula, or exclusive right for preparing the same, the retail price or value of which, contents included, does not exceed 25 cents, a stamp duty of.....** 1 cent.

containing medicines, &c., the retail price or value of which, contents included, exceeds 25 cents, and does not exceed 50 cents, a stamp duty of..... 2 cents.

containing medicines, &c., the retail price or value of which, contents included, exceeds 50 cents, but does not exceed 75 cents..... 3 cents.

containing medicines, &c., the value of which, contents included, shall exceed 75 cents, and shall not exceed one dollar..... 4 cents.

containing medicines, &c., the value of which, contents included, exceeds one dollar, for each and every 50 cents or fractional part thereof over and above one dollar, an additional stamp duty of..... 2 cents.

**Bowling Alleys, for each alley, duty for license, \$5**

**Boxes, containing medicines, &c., same as BOTTLES.**

**Brass, manufactures of, if not otherwise specified,** 3 per ct.

**Breweries and distilleries** may be inspected by the collector in the daytime.

penalty for refusal to admit him, \$500 fine.

**Brewers, every person who manufactures fermented liquors of any name or description for sale, from malt, wholly or in part, who manufactures less than 500 bbls. per year, for license.....** \$25

who manufactures 500 bbls. and upward, per year, for license..... \$50

to pay duty on ale, beer, lager beer, and porter.

**Brewers, to keep a record of grain used, and quantity of fermented liquors made and sold.**

record open to inspection.

render monthly accounts to the collector.

verified by oath.

pay duties.

removal for storage, to be authorized on specification, by collector's endorsement, and transmission to the collector into whose district it is removed, of duplicate invoice.

original entries verified by oath.

entries made by other persons verified.

penalty for neglect to make true reports, forfeiture of all liquors and spirits made by and for him, and vessels used in making them, together with \$500 fine.

fine, seizure to be made within thirty days.

ten per cent. for neglect to pay duties, added.

duties a lien.

may be collected by distraint.

restored on payment of duties.

furnish abstract of entries on books to assessors, monthly, if requested.

**Bricks** are not to be considered as a manufacture.

**Bridges, toll, on gross receipts.....** 3 per cent.

**Bridge keeper, to make monthly statement.**

**Bristles, manufactures of, not otherwise specified,** 3 per ct.

**Brokers, auction sales by, of goods, wares, merchandise, articles, or things, on gross amount of sale.....** 10 of 1 per ct.

**Brokers, for license.....** \$50

commercial, for license..... 50

land warrants (see LAND WARRANT BROKERS), \$25

all persons whose business is to purchase or sell stocks, coined money, bank notes, or other securities for themselves or others; or who deal in exchanges relating to money, regarded as.

cattle, cost of license..... \$10

commercial, all persons whose business it is, as the agents of others, to purchase or sell goods or seek orders therefor, in original or unbroken packages, or produce, or to manage business matters for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers or consignees of freight carried by vessels, or whose business it is to purchase, rent, or sell real estate for others, regarded as.

**Bullion, in the manufacture of silver ware, is not to be considered a manufacture.**

**Burning Fluid** is not to be considered a manufacture.

**Butchers, to report monthly to assessors.**

**Calf skins, tanned, each.....** 6 cents.

American patent..... 5 per ct.

**Candles, of whatever material made.....** 3 per ct.

**Cards, playing, per pack of whatever number, when the price per pack does not exceed 18 cents.....** 1 cent.

over 18 and not over 25 cents per pack, 2 cents.

" 25 " 30 " 3 "

" 30 " 36 " 4 "

over 36 cents per pack..... 5 "

**Calves, slaughtered, per head.....** 5 cents.

**Carriages, &c., valued at \$75 or over, including the harness, drawn by one horse.....** \$1

drawn by two horses, valued at \$75, and not exceeding \$200..... \$2

exceeding in value \$200, and not exceeding \$600..... \$5

exceeding \$600 in value..... \$10

Cassia, ground, and all imitations of, per pound, 1 cent.

Castile Soap, valued not above  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, per pound, 1 mill.

valued above  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, per pound, 5 mills.

Catarrh Snuff, each package of, the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, a stamp duty of, 1 cent.

each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 25 cents, and does not exceed 50 cents, a stamp duty of, 2 cents.

each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 50 cents, and does not exceed 75 cents, a stamp duty of, 3 cents.

each package of, the value of which exceeds 75 cents, and does not exceed one dollar, a stamp duty of, 4 cents.

each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds one dollar, for each and every additional 50 cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above one dollar, an additional stamp duty of, 2 cents.

Cattle Brokers, cost of license, \$10

all persons whose business it is to buy and sell and deal in cattle, hogs, and sheep, regarded as.

Cattle, horned, exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale, each, 30 cents.

under eighteen months old, per head, 5 cents.

slaughtered by any person for his own consumption, exempt.

Cavendish tobacco, valued at more than 30 cents per pound, per pound, 15 cents.

valued at any sum not exceeding 30 cents per pound, per pound, 10 cents.

Cement, made wholly or in part of glue, to be sold in a liquid state, per gallon, 25 cents.

Certificate of stock in any incorporated company, stamp duty on each, 25 cents.

Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company, if for not less than \$10, and not exceeding \$50, stamp duty, 10 cents.

for sum exceeding \$50, 25 cents.

Certificate—Any certificate of damage, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, stamp duty, 25 cents.

Certificate of deposit of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such, if for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, a stamp duty of, 2 cents.

for a sum exceeding one hundred dollars, stamp duty, 5 cents.

Certificate of any other description than those specified, a stamp duty of, 10 cents.

Charter Party—Contract of agreement for the charter of any ship or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, or memorandum, or other writing, between the captain, master, or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons, for or relating to the charter of such ship or vessel, or steamer, if the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel, or steamer, does not exceed three hundred tons, stamp duty, \$3

exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons, stamp duty, \$5

exceeding six hundred tons, stamp duty, \$10

Checks drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, for the payment of money at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Cheese is not to be considered a manufacture.

Chemical preparations, same as MEDICINES.

Chocolate, prepared, per pound, 1 cent.

Circuses, every building, tent, space, or area, where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports are exhibited, for license, \$50

Citizens to make a list, &c.

Claim agents, whose business it is to prosecute claims in any of the executive departments of the Federal Government, or procure patents, for each license, \$10

Clock movements, made to run one day each, 5 cents.

made to run over one day each, 10 cents.

Cloth, before it has been dyed, printed, bleached, or prepared in any other manner, 3 per ct. after it has been dyed, duty assessed on increased value, 3 per cent.

Cloves, ground, and all imitations of, per pound, 1 cent.

Coal, all mineral, except pea coal and dust coal, per ton,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Coal oil, refined, per gallon, 8 and 10 cents.

Coal oil distillers, each license, \$50

Coal oil may be removed for export, or re-distillation.

bonds to be given.

oath, amount of duties to exceed \$800.

duties to be paid when not exported.

illuminating, refined, and all other bituminous substances used for like purposes, 10 cents.

refined by the distillation of coal alone, 8 cents.

distillers subject to same provisions as distillers of spirituous liquors.

Coal tar, produced in the manufacture of gas, exempt.

Cocoa, prepared, per pound, 1 cent.

Coffee, ground, per pound, 3 mills.

Collection districts to be designated.

number of, not to exceed that of senators and representatives of each State.

Collectors, appointed by the President, with advice and consent of the Senate.

number of, same as collection districts.

bonds of, to be prescribed by Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

number of sureties, not less than five.

responsible for deputies, whom he may appoint and compensate.

may collect all the taxes in his district.

duty, on receiving lists from assistant assessors, to give three receipts; one on full copy of list, the other two on aggregates; of these, one to be sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the other to the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

to advertise when and where tax payable.

to demand payment personally within twenty days after neglect.

to collect by distraint.

notice to owner or agent of time and place of sale.

make list of property distrained.

to advertise within the county where distraint is made for not less than ten days.

to restore property on payment of taxes and fees.

sale, and disposition of surplus.

**Collectors**, to give notice of time and place of sale of real estate to the owner.  
 to advertise and sell.  
 may adjourn sale five days.  
 to give deeds of real estate in the manner prescribed by the State.  
 may sell lands in other districts.  
 to keep a record of sales of land.  
 record, how to be kept.  
 duty in cases of redemption.  
 proceedings with property of persons not residents of the United States.  
 to transmit monthly statements of collections.  
 to complete collections in six months.  
 charged with the amount of taxes received for.  
 credited with amount sent to other collectors, and taxes of absconding persons.  
 penalty for failure to account for taxes, distraint of his property, and, if necessary, of that of his sureties, by United States Marshal, on warrant from First Comptroller of Treasury.  
 penalty for extortion or oppression, forfeiture of double the amount, and dismissal from office.  
 may inspect breweries and distilleries in the daytime.  
 penalty when refused an abstract..... \$500  
 duties, performed in case of sickness by a deputy—Secretary of Treasury being informed thereof, and not disapproving.  
 sureties still held.  
 duty to collect all duties and taxes imposed.  
 to sue for fines.  
 separate accounts to be kept by,  
 compensation of, four per cent. on the first \$100,000, and two per cent. on all sums above that amount, but not to exceed \$10,000.  
 shall grant licenses to distillers.  
 may grant permits for the removal of spirits after inspection.  
 may distrain for duties on fermented liquors.  
 proceedings, such as are usual under State laws, for distraint.

**Collectors, Deputy**, appointed by the collector, by an instrument of writing under his hand.  
 number and bonds of, according to circumstances.  
 powers, to be the same as collector's.  
 to certify their proceedings to the collector.  
 oldest deputy to act on disability of collector.  
 bond of deputy available to heirs of collectors.

**Commercial Brokers**. See **BROKERS, COMMERCIAL**.

**Commissioner of Revenue**, office of, to prepare all necessary forms, directions, &c., and to have a general superintendence of the entire work of collecting the internal revenue.  
 has the franking privilege.  
 located in the Treasury Department, at Washington.  
 salary, \$4000.  
 clerks, appointed by him.  
 to determine which district shall pay tax.

**Confectioners**, all persons who sell at retail confectionery, sweetmeats, comfits, or other confects, regarded as,  
 whose gross annual sales exceed one thousand dollars (confectioners who have taken out a license as wholesale or retail dealers are not required to take a separate license), for each license..... \$10  
 whose gross annual sales do not exceed one thousand dollars, are not required to take out or pay for license.

**Confectionery**, made wholly or in part of sugar, per pound..... 1 cent.

**Consumption entry**, at any custom-house, not exceeding \$100 in value, stamp duty, 25 cents.  
 exceeding \$100 in value, and not exceeding \$500, stamp duty..... 50 cents.  
 exceeding \$500 in value..... \$1

**Contracts**, for each piece or sheet of paper on which written, stamp duty..... 5 cents.  
 for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, if for a period of time not exceeding three years, stamp duty..... 50 cents.  
 for a period of time exceeding three years, \$1

**Contracts**, broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by persons acting as such, stamp duty..... 10 cents.

**Conveyance**, deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty, sold, shall be granted, leased, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration exceeds \$100, and does not exceed \$500, stamp duty, 50 cents.  
 when the consideration exceeds \$500, and does not exceed \$1000..... \$1  
 when the consideration exceeds \$1000, and does not exceed \$2500..... \$2  
 exceeding \$2,500, and not exceeding \$5,000, \$5  
 " 5,000 " " 10,000, 10  
 " 10,000 " " 20,000, 20  
 for every additional \$10,000, or fractional part in excess of \$20,000..... \$20

**Copper**, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for, ad valorem..... 3 per ct.

**Cordials**, medicinal, same as CATARRH SNUFF.

**Corporations** required to make a list of their property subject to taxation.

**Cosmetics**, same as DENTIFRICE.

**Cotton**, raw, per pound..... ½ cent.  
 manufactures of, wholly or in part, not otherwise provided for..... 3 per ct.  
 umbrellas..... 5 per ct.

**Coupons**, railroad..... 3 per ct.

**Deeds**. See **CONVEYANCES**.

**Deerskins**, dressed or smoked, per pound, 2 cents.  
 manufactured..... 3 per ct.

**Dentifrice**, each package of, the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, stamp duty..... 1 cent.  
 exceeding 25 cents, but not exceeding 50 cents, stamp duty..... 2 cents.  
 exceeding 50 cents, but not exceeding 75 cents, stamp duty..... 3 cents.  
 each package of, the value of which shall exceed 75 cents, and shall not exceed one dollar, stamp duty..... 4 cents.  
 exceeding one dollar, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above one dollar, an additional stamp duty of..... 2 cents.

**Dentists**, for license..... \$10

**Depositories of taxes** collected, to be designated in each State by Secretary of the Treasury.

**Deputy Collectors**. See **COLLECTORS, DEPUTY**.

**Despatch**, telegraphic, when the charge for the first ten words does not exceed 20 cents, stamp duty..... 1 cent.

Despatch, telegraphic, when it exceeds 20 cents, 3 cents.

Diamonds..... 3 per ct.

Direct tax act, limited to one year.

Distilled spirits, first proof, per gallon, 20 cents.  
duty on first proof..... 20 cts. per gal.  
increased for greater strength.  
standard for first proof.  
duty payable at the time of rendering the accounts.  
all to be inspected before used or removed.  
penalty for fraudulent attempt to evade payment of duties, \$500 for each cask.  
may be removed after inspection.  
the shipper and consignee who shall pay duties, must be the agent of the distillery.  
stored till duties are paid and costs.  
not less than fifty barrels permitted.  
may be removed for export or re-distillation.  
bonds, to be given with sufficient sureties for compliance with law, and oath taken that the permit is designed for no other purpose.  
amount of duties to exceed \$300, or removal not permitted.  
duties to be paid when not exported.

**Distillers.**—Every person or copartnership which distills or manufactures spirituous liquors for sale, when manufacturing 300 bbls. or more per year, for license..... \$50  
making less than 300 bbls. per year..... 25  
of apples and peaches, making less than 150 bbls. per year..... \$12 50

**Distillers** must have a license and give bond to report each additional still, keep record of gallons distilled and quantity of grain used open to inspection.  
render tri-monthly accounts of amount distilled, amount removed, and grain used.  
not to sell or remove until inspected.  
must pay duties when account is rendered.  
bond may be renewed or changed.  
must state place and capacity of still.  
penalty for false statement, \$100 and costs of suit.  
may erect fire-proof warehouses.  
regarded as bonded warehouses.  
pay duty when spirits are sold.  
daily record of spirits made and sold to be kept.  
record open to inspection of the collector.  
render tri-monthly accounts from record, record of grain, &c., used to be kept.  
to be verified by oath.  
pay duties when account is rendered.  
may remove spirits after inspection.  
how shipped and duties paid.  
not less than fifty barrels to be permitted.  
may remove for export or re-distillation.  
entries of books to be verified by oath.  
entries made by other persons to be verified.  
to furnish abstract of entries on books to assessors monthly, if required.

**Distraining for taxes**, proceedings by collector, same as usual in each State.  
rights of parties aggrieved by, to make complaint to Commissioner of Internal Revenue.  
tax refunded, when the commissioner decides that they have been wrongfully collected.

**Dividends**, annual income from, when exceeding \$600, and not exceeding \$10,000, on the excess over \$600..... 3 per ct.  
exceeding \$10,000, on excess over \$600..... 5 per ct.  
annual income from, when realized by any

citizen of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employment of the United States, not otherwise provided for.. 5 per ct.

**Draft**, drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, for the payment of any sum exceeding \$20, at sight or on demand, stamp duty ..... 2 cents.

**Draining tiles** are not to be considered a manufacture.

**Drawback** allowed on manufactures exported, equal to the tax.  
certificate of, receivable for taxes.  
on cotton goods, 5 mills per lb. additional where tax has been paid on the cotton.  
penalty for fraudulent claim, triple the amount, or \$500.

**Duties** to be estimated on the net value.

**Eating-houses**, when gross annual receipts exceed \$1000..... \$10  
when gross annual receipts do not exceed \$1000, no license is required; nor, when a license has been taken out for the sale of confectionery, is an additional one required.  
do not require license as confectioners.  
all places where food or refreshments are provided for casual visitors and sold for consumption therein, to be regarded as,

**Emeralds**..... 3 per ct.

**Enamelled leather**, per square foot..... 5 mills.

**Enamelled skirting leather**, per square foot..... 1 1/4 cents.

**Entry** of any goods, wares, or merchandise, at any custom-house, for consumption or warehousing, less than \$100 in value... 25 cents.  
exceeding \$100 in value, and not \$500..... 50 cents.  
exceeding \$500 in value..... \$1  
for the withdrawal of any goods, wares, or merchandise, from bonded warehouse, stamp duty..... 50 cents.

**Epileptic pills**, same as DENTIFRICE.

**"Essence of Life,"** same as DENTIFRICE.

**Executors** may carry on trade under license of deceased persons.  
endorsement of license by assessor required.

**Express.**—For every receipt issued by an express company or carrier, or person whose occupation it is to act as such, for all boxes, bales, packages, articles, or bundles, when the fee for transportation does not exceed 25 cents ..... 1 cent.  
when it exceeds 25 cents, but does not exceed one dollar..... 2 cents.  
when one or more packages are sent to the same address, at the same time, and the compensation exceeds one dollar... 5 cents.

**Express Companies**, not to receive packages unless stamped or a stamped receipt given.

**False swearing**, penalty of, same as that of perjury.

**Ferry-boat owner** to make monthly statement.

**Ferry-boats**, propelled by steam or horse power, on gross receipts..... 1 1/4 per ct.

**Fire Insurance Companies**, on all dividends..... 3 per ct.

**Firms in business**, to make a list, &c.

**Fish**, preserved, ad valorem..... 5 per ct.

**Fish oil**..... exempt.

**Flax**, manufactures of, not otherwise specified..... 3 per ct.  
prepared for textile or felting purposes, is not to be considered a manufacture until

actually woven, knit, or felted into fabric for consumption.

Flour, made from grain, is not to be considered a manufacture.

Fraud, proceedings in case of, to be in U. S. courts.

Fruits, preserved..... 5 per ct.

Fans made up..... 8 per ct.

Gains, annual, of every person, when exceeding \$600, and not exceeding \$10,000, on the excess of gain over \$600..... 3 per ct.

exceeding \$10,000, on the excess of gain over \$600..... 5 per ct.

from property of any kind in the United States, realized by any citizen of the United States, residing abroad, and in employment of the United States, not otherwise provided for..... 5 per ct.

Gas, coal, when the product shall not be above 500,000 cubic feet per month, per 1000 cubic feet..... 5 per ct.

when the product shall be above 500,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000 cubic feet per month, per 1000 cubic feet..... 10 cents.

when the product shall be above 5,000,000 cubic feet per month, per 1000 cubic feet.... 15 cents.

Gas Companies competing pay the rates of the highest.

if furnished to street-lamps, hotels, and private dwellings, may be estimated.

Gas, all illuminating, same as coal gas.

Gelatine, of all descriptions, in solid state, per pound..... 5 mills.

Ginger, ground, and all imitations of, per pound.. 1 cent.

Glass, manufactures of, not otherwise specified.... 3 per ct.

Gloves, deer skin or oil leather..... 3 per ct.

Glue, in a liquid form, per gallon..... 25 cents.

in a solid state, per pound..... 5 mills.

Glycerine lotion, same as DENTIFRICE.

Horn-skins, curried, manufactured, or finished.... 4 per ct.

Gold, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for, 3 per ct.

Goods, all, except spirituous and malt liquors, and leaf, stem, or manufactured tobacco, where the annual product does not exceed \$600, provided that this shall not apply to any business or transaction where one party furnishes the materials, or any part thereof, and employs another party to manufacture, make, or finish the goods, wares, or merchandise, or articles, paying or promising to pay therefor, and receiving the goods, wares, and merchandise, or articles; but in all such cases the party furnishing the materials and receiving the goods, wares, and merchandise, or articles, shall be liable to, and charged with, all accruing duties thereon..... Free.

Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at 18 cents per pound, or less, per pound..... 5 mills.

when valued above 18 cents per pound, and not exceeding 30 cents per pound... 1 cent.

when valued above 30 cents per pound, per pound..... 6 cents.

Gutta-percha, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for..... 3 per ct.

Gypsum is not to be considered a manufacture.

Harness leather, per pound..... 7 mills.

made of hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, per pound..... 6 mills.

Headings are not to be considered a manufacture.

Hemp, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified..... 8 per ct.

Hog-skins, tanned or dressed..... 4 per ct.

Hogs, exceeding six months old, slaughtered, when the number thus slaughtered exceeds twenty in any one year, for sale, per head.. 10 cents.

slaughtered by any person for his own consumption..... Exempt.

Hollow-ware, iron, per ton of 2000 pounds. \$1 50

Hoops not considered a manufacture.

Horn, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for..... 8 per ct.

Horned cattle, exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale, each..... 30 cents.

under 18 months old, per head..... 5 cents.

Horse-skins, tanned and dressed..... 4 per ct.

Horse-dealers, every person whose business it is to buy and sell horses and mules, for each license..... \$10

Hose, conducting, all kinds, ad valorem.. 3 per ct.

Hotels, Inns, Taverns, all places where food and lodging are provided for and furnished to travellers and sojourners, regarded as do not require a license as a tobaccoists.

where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental of the house and property occupied shall be \$10,000 or more, for each yearly license..... \$200

where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be \$5000, and less than \$10,000 for each yearly license..... \$100

where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be \$2500, and less than \$5000, for each yearly license..... \$75

where the rent or the valuation of the rental shall be \$1000, and less than \$2500, for each yearly license..... \$50

where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be \$500, and less than \$1000, for each yearly license..... \$25

where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be \$300, and less than \$500, for each yearly license..... \$15

where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be \$100, and less than \$300, for each yearly license..... \$10

where the rent or the valuation of the yearly rental shall be less than \$100, for each yearly license..... \$5

Income, annual, of every person, when exceeding \$600, and not exceeding \$10,000, on the excess over \$600..... 3 per ct.

exceeding \$10,000, on excess over \$600..... 5 per ct.

annual, from property of any kind in the United States, realized by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employment of the United States Government, not otherwise provided for..... 5 per ct.

from United States securities..... 1½ per ct.

Incomes, all salaries of officers in the service of the United States, interests or dividends of stocks or bonds on which taxes have been paid by corporations, and all national, State, and local taxes, are to be deducted from the gross income, to arrive at the true estimate of the income.



Incomes tax due on the 30th of June, and penalty for non-payment, addition of costs, 5 per cent. and distraint of goods.  
all persons to make return of income.  
limitation of, to 1866.  
relating to Act of August 5th, 1861, repealed.  
assessors to make returns in cases of neglect.  
India-rubber, manufactures of, not otherwise specified..... 8 per ct.  
Informers have a moiety of fines.  
Inns. See HOTELS.  
Inspector's fees, paid by owners.  
penalty for fraudulent marking, \$500 and costs.  
of spirits, appointed by Collectors.  
oath and fees, prescribed by Commissioner of Internal Revenue.  
Insurance Companies, on all dividends... 8 per ct.  
fire, inland or marine, upon gross receipts for premiums and assessments, quarterly..... 1 per ct.  
foreign, doing business in the United States, upon gross receipts for premiums and assessments, quarterly..... 1 per ct.  
to make a quarterly statement.  
pay duty at the same time.  
Insurance, Life, on each policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any life or lives, when the amount shall not exceed \$1000, a stamp duty of..... 25 cents.  
exceeding \$1000, and not exceeding \$5000..... 50 cents.  
exceeding \$5000..... \$1  
Insurance, Marine, Inland, or Fire, on each policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made or renewed, marine or inland, upon property of any description, whether against perils by the sea or by fire, or other peril of any kind, made by any insurance company or its agents, or by any other company or person, stamp duty..... 25 cents.  
Interest, annual income from, when exceeding the sum of \$600 per annum, and not exceeding \$10,000, on the excess of income over \$600..... 8 per ct.  
exceeding \$10,000, on the excess over \$600.... 5 per ct.  
annual income from, when realized by any citizen of the United States, residing abroad, and not in the employment of the United States Government, not otherwise provided for..... 5 per ct.  
Iron, manufactures of, if not otherwise specified.. 8 per ct.  
railroad, advanced beyond slabs, blooms, or loops, and not advanced beyond bars or rods, per ton..... \$1 50  
band, hoop, and sheet, not thinner than No. 18 wire gauge, per ton..... \$1 50  
plate, not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, per ton..... 1 50  
railroad, re-rolled, per ton..... 75 cents.  
band, hoop, or sheet, thinner than No. 18 wire gauge, per ton..... \$2  
plate, less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, per ton..... \$2  
cut nails and spikes, per ton..... \$2  
bars, rods, bands, hoops, sheets, plates, nails, and spikes, manufactured from iron, upon which the duty of \$1 50 has been levied

and paid, are only subject to an additional duty of, per ton..... 50 cents.  
Iron, cast, used for bridges, buildings, or other permanent structures, per ton..... \$1  
pig, and other, not advanced beyond slabs, blooms, or loops, are not to be considered as manufactures.  
Ivory, manufactures of, if not otherwise specified. 8 per ct.  
Jewelry..... 8 per ct.  
Jute, manufactures of, if not otherwise specified, 8 per ct.  
Jugglers, including every person who performs by sleight of hand, for each license..... \$20  
Kid-skins, curried, manufactured, or finished..... 4 per ct.  
Knitting-thread, duties to be assessed on the finished article.  
Lager beer, per barrel, containing 31 gallons, fractional parts of a barrel to pay proportionately..... \$1  
Land-warrant brokers—every person who makes a business of buying and selling land warrants, and furnishing them to settlers or other persons, under contracts that the lands procured by means of them shall be bound for the prices agreed on for the warrants, for each license..... \$25  
Lard oil, per gallon..... 2 cents.  
Lawyers, for each license..... \$10  
Lead, manufactures of, if not otherwise specified, 8 per ct.  
Lead, white, per hundred..... 25 cents.  
Lease, for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, if for a period of time not exceeding three years, stamp duty, 50 cents.  
for a period of time exceeding three years, stamp duty..... \$1  
Leather, bend, per pound..... 1 cent.  
butt, per pound..... 1 cent.  
damaged, per pound..... 5 mills.  
enamelled, per square foot..... 5 mills.  
enamelled skirting, per square foot..... 1 1/2 cents.  
harness, per pound..... 7 mills.  
harness, made from hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, per pound..... 5 mills.  
offal, per pound..... 5 mills.  
oil-dressed, per pound..... 2 cents.  
oil-dressed, manufactured..... 3 per ct.  
patent, per square foot..... 5 mills.  
patent japanned split, used for dasher leather, per square foot..... 4 mills.  
rough, made from hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, per pound..... 5 mills.  
rough, all other, hemlock-tanned, per pound, 7 mills.  
rough, tanned in whole or in part with oak, per pound..... 1 cent.  
sole, made from hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, per pound..... 5 mills.  
sole, all other, hemlock-tanned, per pound..... 7 mills.  
sole, tanned in whole or in part with oak, per pound..... 1 cent.  
tanned calf-skins, each..... 6 cents.  
upper finished or curried, except calf-skins, made from leather tanned in the interest of parties furnishing or carrying such lea-

ther, not previously taxed in the rough,  
per pound..... 1 cent.

Leather, manufactures of, when not otherwise  
specified..... 3 per ct.

Legacies, exceeding \$1000, to parent or child, or  
brother, or sister, for each and every hun-  
dred dollars of the clear value of such inte-  
rest in such property..... 75 cents.

to nephew or niece, for each and every hun-  
dred dollars of the clear value of such inte-  
rest..... \$1 50

to an uncle, aunt, or cousin, for each and  
every hundred dollars of the clear value of  
such interest..... \$3

to a great uncle or aunt, or second cousin, for  
each and every hundred dollars of the clear  
value of such interest..... \$4

where the person or persons entitled to any  
beneficial interest in such property shall  
be in any other degree of collateral con-  
sanguinity than is stated above, or shall be  
a stranger in blood to the person who died  
possessed, as aforesaid, or shall be a body  
politic or corporate, for each and every hun-  
dred dollars of the clear value of such inte-  
rest..... \$5

passing by will, or by the laws of any State  
or Territory, to husband or wife of the per-  
son who died possessed of the property.....  
exempt.

**Legacies**—Tax on, to be a lien on property of de-  
ceased.  
must be paid before distribution.  
executor must furnish assessor with a list of  
legatees and value of legacies.  
penalty for neglect or false return, the highest  
rate of tax, and sale of property.  
penalty for refusing to exhibit records, files,  
&c., \$500, and costs of suit.

**Legal documents**—Writ, or other original process  
commenced in any court of record, either  
of law or equity, stamp duty..... 50 cents.

issued by a justice of the peace, or in any  
criminal or other suits commenced by the  
United States, or any State, are not subject  
to the payment of stamp duties.

**Letters of credit.** See **BILLS OF EXCHANGE, FOR-  
EIGN.**

**Letters of administration**—where the estate and  
effects for or in respect of which such let-  
ters of administration applied for shall be  
sworn or declared not to exceed the value  
of \$2500, stamp duty..... 50 cents.

to exceed \$2,500, and not exceeding \$5,000, \$1

“ 5,000 “ “ 20,000, 2

“ 20,000 “ “ 50,000, 5

“ 50,000 “ “ 100,000, 10

“ 100,000 “ “ 150,000, 20

for every additional \$50,000, or fractional part  
thereof..... \$10

**Licenses must be taken out each year by the fol-  
lowing-named persons:**

Apothecaries..... \$10.

Auctioneers..... 20

Bankers..... 100

Billiard tables, each, for public use..... 5

“ “ “ private use..... 10

Brewers. See **BREWERS.**

Brokers..... 50

Bowling alleys, for each alley..... 5

Cattle brokers..... 10

Claim agents..... 10

Coal oil distillers..... 50

Commercial brokers..... 50

**Licenses must be taken out each year by—**

Confectioners..... \$10

Circuses..... 50

Dentists..... 10

Eating-houses..... 10

Horse-dealers..... 10

Hotels.....from \$5 to 200

Jugglers..... 20

Land warrant brokers..... 25

Lawyers..... 10

Livery stable keepers..... 10

Manufacturers..... 10

Peddlers.....from \$5 to 20

Photographers..... 10

Pawnbrokers..... 50

Physicians..... 10

Retail dealers..... 10

“ “ in liquors..... 20

Rectifiers..... 25

Soap makers..... 10

Surgeons..... 10

Tobacconists..... 10

Theatres..... 100

Tallow chandlers..... 10

Wholesale dealers..... 50

Wholesale dealers in liquors..... 100

**License, requirements to obtain one:** registry  
with the assistant assessor of the district in  
which the business is to be carried on, of  
the name or style of the firm; the names  
and residence of persons constituting it;  
the trade or occupation, and the place at  
which it is to be carried on; and the quan-  
tity or extent of business expected to be  
carried on: these facts being duly certified,  
the license will be granted on payment of  
the fee.

penalty for neglect to take out, three times  
the amount of license.

moiety to the informer.

must specify the purpose, trade, or occupa-  
tion, and names and places of abode of  
licensees, and the particulars in regard to  
quantity of production, rent, or extent of  
business.

one required for each trade a person car-  
ries on.

do not expire on the death of the trader.

will not authorize liquor to be drunk on the  
premises where sold.

not required on druggists' and chemists' still  
to recover alcohol, &c.

not required of apothecaries, confectioners,  
eating-houses, and tobacconists, whose gross  
receipts do not exceed \$1000.

not to be against the State laws.

Lime is not to be regarded as a manufacture.

Linseed oil, per gallon..... 2 cents.

**Lists to be made by persons, partners, firms, asso-  
ciations, or corporations.**

fraudulent, penalty for making, \$500.

of persons must include property owned in  
other districts.

to be open for inspection fifteen days.

Livery stable keepers, every person whose occu-  
pation is to keep horses for hire or to let,  
for license..... \$10

do not require license to sell horses.

Lumber is not to be considered a manufacture.

Magazines are not to be regarded as a manufac-  
ture of paper, or submitted to a rate of duty  
as a manufacture.....

for all advertisements, on annual gross re-



ceipts, when more than one thousand dollars..... 3 per ct.  
 Malt is not to be considered a manufacture.  
 Manifest of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer, for a foreign port, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed three hundred tons, stamp duty..... \$1  
 exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons..... \$3  
 exceeding six hundred tons..... 5  
 Manufacturers, for license..... 10  
 Manufacturers' sales must exceed \$1000.  
 Manufacturers, any persons, firms, companies, or corporations, who shall manufacture by hand or machinery, and offer for sale, any goods, wares, or merchandise, exceeding annually the sum of \$1000, regarded as, additional license not required from manufacturers and producers of agricultural tools and implements, garden seeds, stoves, and hollow ware, brooms, wooden ware, and powder, delivering and selling at wholesale any of said articles, by themselves or their authorized agents, at places other than the place of manufacture.  
 to furnish list to assessors within thirty days.  
 to make monthly returns of products and sales.  
 verified by oath.  
 must pay duties monthly.  
 finishers of fabrics of cotton, wool, or other materials, to pay the tax.  
 penalty for neglect ten days, levy, with costs, on real and personal property of manufacturer.  
 on paying the duty on goods made on commission, manufacturers may have lien.  
 goods forfeited on refusal to pay duties.  
 seizure and other proceedings.  
 surplus after sale, refunded to manufacturer.  
 penalty on failing to make lists and monthly returns to the assessor, forfeiture, and fine of \$500.  
 exempt from tax, when of less annual amount than \$1000.  
 if one party furnishes the raw material, and another makes it up, no exemption.  
 value and quantity of goods estimated by actual sales.  
 scale of duties.

**Manufactures not otherwise specified:—**

of bone .....	3 per ct.
of brass.....	3 "
of bristles.....	3 "
of copper.....	3 "
of cotton .....	3 "
of flax.....	3 "
of glass.....	3 "
of gold.....	3 "
of gutta percha.....	3 "
of hemp .....	3 "
of horn.....	3 "
of India rubber.....	3 "
of iron .....	3 "
of ivory.....	3 "
of jute.....	3 "
of lead .....	3 "
of leather.....	3 "
of paper.....	3 "
of pottery.....	3 "
of silk .....	3 "
of silver.....	3 "
of steel .....	3 "

**Manufactures not otherwise specified:—**

of tin.....	3 per ct.
of willow .....	3 "
of wood.....	3 "
of wool .....	3 "
of worsted .....	3 "
of zinc.....	3 "
of other materials.....	3 "

Maps are not to be considered a manufacture.

Marine protest..... 25 cents.  
 Marshal, the United States, his duty to levy on property of defaulting collector and sureties.

Meats, preserved..... 5 per ct.  
 Mineral coal, except pea coal, per ton. 8 1/4 cents.  
 Mittens, deer skin, or oil dressed leather, 3 per ct.  
 Morocco skins, cured, manufactured, or finished, 4 per ct.

Mortgage of lands, estate or property, real or personal, or any personal bond, given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money, exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500..... 50 cents.  
 exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1  
 " 1,000 " " 2,500, 2  
 " 2,500 " " 5,000, 5  
 " 5,000 " " 10,000, 10  
 " 10,000 " " 20,000, 15  
 for every additional \$10,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$20,000..... \$10

Movements, clock, made to run one day, each.... 5 cents.

Movements, clock, made to run over one day, each..... 10 cents.

Mustard, ground, per pound..... 1 cent.

Mustard seed oil, per gallon..... 2 cents.

Nails, cut, per ton..... \$2

Naphtha, per gallon..... 10 cents.

New Mexico, direct tax of, credited.

Newspapers are not to be regarded as a manufacture, or submitted to a rate of duty as a manufacture.

Newspapers, for all advertisements. See ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notarial act. See PROMISE.

Note, promissory, for the payment of any sum of money at sight or on demand, stamp duty, 2 cents.

for the payment in any other manner than at sight or on demand of any sum of money exceeding twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars..... 5 cents.

exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$200..... 10 cents.

exceeding \$200, and not exceeding \$350..... 15 cents.

exceeding \$350, and not exceeding \$500..... 25 cents.

exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$750..... 30 cents.

exceeding \$750, and not exceeding \$1000..... 40 cents.

exceeding \$1000, and not exceeding \$1500..... 60 cents.

exceeding \$1500, and not exceeding \$2500, \$1 00  
 " 2500 " " 5000, 1 50

for every \$2500 in excess of \$5000..... 1 00

Oath of assessors and assistants to be prescribed by Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Oils, animal, pure or adulterated, if not otherwise provided for, per gallon..... 2 cents.

illuminating, refined, produced by the distil-

lation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock, and all other bituminous substances used for like purposes, per gallon ..... 10 cents.

Oil, hard, pure or adulterated, if not otherwise provided for, per gallon..... 2 cents.

linseed, per gallon..... 2 "

mustard seed, per gallon..... 2 "

all vegetable, per gallon..... 2 "

refined, produced by distillation of coal exclusively; per gallon..... 8 cents.

Oleic acid, produced in the manufacture of candles, and used in the manufacture of soap, exempt.

Order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand, stamp duty, 2 cents.

Oxide of zinc, per one hundred pounds.. 25 cents.

Packet, containing medicines, &c. See BOTTLES.

Paints, dry, or ground in oil, or in paste with water, not otherwise provided for..... 5 per ct.

Painter's colors, " " " ..... 5 per ct.

Pamphlets are not to be regarded as a manufacture, or submitted to a rate of duty as a manufacture.

Paper, manufactures of, if not otherwise specified, 3 per ct.

account book..... 3 "

bank note..... 3 "

binders' board..... 3 "

card..... 3 "

hanging ..... 3 "

letter..... 3 "

map..... 3 "

manufactures of note..... 3 "

printing, sized and colored..... 3 "

printing, unsized..... 3 "

pasteboard..... 3 "

plate..... 3 "

uncolored, calendered..... 3 "

wrapping, made of manilla hemp, or made in imitation thereof..... 3 per ct.

writing..... 3 per ct.

all other descriptions of..... 3 per ct.

Paraffine oil..... exempt.

Parasols of any material..... 5 per ct.

Partnerships, to make a list of property liable to taxation.

Passport, on each, issued from the office of the Secretary of State..... \$3

on each, issued by any ministers or consuls of the United States..... \$3

Passage ticket, by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, if less than \$30..... 50 cents.

exceeding \$30..... \$1

Pasteboard, made of junk, straw, or other material..... 3 per ct.

Patent leather, per square foot..... 5 mills.

Pawnbrokers—Every person whose business or occupation is to take or receive by way of pledge, pawn, or exchange; any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any kind of personal property whatever, for the repayment of security of money lent thereon, for license..... \$50

Paymaster, United States, to withhold tax in adjusting accounts.

Pearl barley is not to be considered a manufacture.

Peddlers—Every person who sells, or offers to sell, at retail, goods, wares, or other com-

modities, travelling from place to place, in the street, or through different parts of the country, when travelling with more than two horses, for each license..... \$20

Peddlers, when travelling with two horses, for each license..... \$15

when travelling with one horse, for each license..... \$10

when travelling on foot, for each license... 5

who sell newspapers, Bibles, or religious tracts ..... exempt.

who sell, or offer to sell, dry goods, foreign or domestic, by one or more original packages or pieces at one time to the same person, for each license..... \$50

who peddle jewelry, for each license..... 25

Pepper, ground, and all imitations of, per pound. 1 cent.

Perfumery, same as DENTIFRICE.

Petroleum, refined, per gallon..... 10 cents.

Phial, containing medicine, &c., same as BOTTLES.

Photographers, persons who make for sale photographs, ambrotypes, daguerreotypes, or pictures on glass, metal, or paper, by the action of light, to be regarded as,

for each license, when the receipts do not exceed \$500..... \$10

when the receipts are over \$500 and under \$1000, for license..... \$15 00

when the receipts are over \$1000, for license, \$25

Physicians, whose business it is, for fee or reward, to prescribe remedies or perform surgical operations for the cure of any bodily disease or ailment, dentists included, for each license..... \$10

license not required from, as apothecaries, where they only keep medicines on hand to fill their own prescriptions.

Pickles..... 5 per ct.

Pig iron is not to be considered a manufacture.

Pills, same as DENTIFRICE.

Pimento, ground, and all imitations of, per pound, 1 cent.

Pins, solid head or other, in boxes, packets, bundles, or other form..... 5 per ct.

Plaster, or gypsum, is not to be considered a manufacture.

Plasters, same as DENTIFRICE.

Plate, gold, kept for use, per oz. troy..... 50 cents.

silver, do., per oz. troy..... 3 cents.

silver, as above, to the extent of 40 oz... free.

iron. See IRON.

Playing cards. See CARDS.

Porter, per barrel of 31 gallons, fractional parts in proportion..... \$1

Pot, containing medicines, &c., same as BOTTLES.

Pottery ware, if not otherwise specified. 3 per ct.

Powders, medicinal, same as DENTIFRICE.

Power of attorney, for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon, stamp duty..... 25 cents.

or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except charitable, religious, literary, and cemetery societies, stamp duty.... 10 cents.

to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same, or to perform any or all other acts not otherwise specified, stamp duty..... \$1

to receive or collect rent, stamp duty..... 25 cents.

Preparations of which coffee forms a part, or

which are prepared for sale as a substitute for coffee, per pound..... 8 mills.

Preserved fish..... 5 per ct.

Preserved fruit..... 5 "

Preserved meats..... 5 "

Printed books are not to be regarded as a manufacture.

Printer's ink is not to be considered a manufacture.

Probate of will, where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of \$2500, stamp duty..... 50 cents.

to exceed \$2,500 and not exceeding \$5,000, \$1

" 5,000 " " 20,000, 2

" 20,000 " " 50,000, 5

" 50,000 " " 100,000, 10

exceeding \$100,000 and not exceeding \$150,000, \$20

for every additional \$50,000, or fractional part thereof..... \$10

Profits, annual, of every person, when exceeding \$600, and not exceeding \$10,000, on the excess over \$600..... 3 per ct.

exceeding \$10,000, on the excess over \$600..... 5 per ct.

annual, when realized by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employment of the United States, not otherwise provided for..... 5 per ct.

Promissory notes..... 5 cents.

Property under distraint, when not divisible, all to be sold.

when not sold, to be purchased for the United States.

annual income from. See INCOME.

left by legacy. See LEGACIES.

Protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, or draft..... 25 cents.

Publications are not to be regarded as a manufacture.

Public exhibitions, cost of license..... \$10

a license for each State required.

Pulmonary balsam, same as DENTIFRICE.

syrup, same as DENTIFRICE.

Pulmonic syrup, same as DENTIFRICE.

wafers, same as DENTIFRICE.

Railroad Companies, to make monthly statement.

Railroads—On gross receipts from carrying passengers..... 3 per ct.

the motive power of which is not steam, on gross receipts for carrying passengers..... 1½ per ct.

on bonds or other evidences of indebtedness upon which interest is stipulated to be paid, on the amount of interest... 3 per ct.

Railroad iron, per ton..... \$1 50

re-rolled, per ton..... 75 cents.

Railroad Pills, same as DENTIFRICE.

Ready Relief, same as DENTIFRICE.

Real estate, sale of, for taxes, and proceedings.

deed, how given, and contents, and validity.

rights of third persons not affected by sales of the collector.

owner may tender amount of tax and costs.

may be redeemed within one year.

Receipt, warehouse, stamp duty..... 25 cents.

(other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects, to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, stamp duty. 10 cents.

Rectifiers—Every person who rectifies, purifies, or refines spirituous liquors or wines by

any process, or mixes distilled spirits, whiskey, brandy, gin, or wine, with any other materials, for sale, under the name of rum, whiskey, brandy, gin, wine, or any other name or names, for each license to rectify any quantity of spirituous liquors not exceeding 500 barrels, containing not more than 40 gallons to each..... \$25

Rectifiers—For each additional 500 barrels, or any fraction thereof..... \$25

Red oil..... free.

Rents, annual income from, when exceeding \$600, and not exceeding \$10,000, on excess over \$600..... 3 per ct.

exceeding \$10,000, on excess over \$600..... 5 per ct.

annual income from, when realized by a citizen of the United States residing in a foreign country and not in the employment of the United States..... 5 per ct.

Retail dealers, whose gross annual sales or receipts exceed one thousand dollars, for each license..... \$10

whose gross annual receipts are less than one thousand dollars, require no license.

in liquors—Every person who shall sell or offer for sale distilled spirits, fermented liquors, or wines of every description, in less quantities than three gallons at one time, to the same purchaser, for each license..... \$20

all persons whose business or occupation is to sell, or offer to sell, groceries, or any goods, wares, or merchandise, of foreign or domestic production, in less quantities than a whole original piece or package at one time to the same person (not including wines, spirituous or malt liquors, but not excluding drugs, medicines, cigars, snuff, or tobacco), to be regarded as.

do not require a license as tobacconists.

need no license as a confectioner.

nor as an apothecary.

Reviews are not to be considered as a manufacture.

Roman cement is not to be regarded as a manufacture.

Salaries, annual income from, when exceeding \$600, on the excess over \$600..... 3 per ct.

all, of persons in the employ of the United States, when exceeding the rate of \$600 per year, on the excess above \$600..... 3 per ct.

Salaries of officers, paid out of the accruing taxes, before they are paid into the United States Treasury.

Saleratus, per pound..... 5 mills.

Sales at auction, on gross amount of sales..... 10 of 1 per ct.

Sales at auction made by public officers, &c..... exempt.

Salt, per one hundred pounds..... 4 cents.

Selves, same as DENTIFRICE.

Savings institutions, on all dividends..... 3 per ct.

Screws, called wood screws, per pound. 1¼ cents.

Segars (see CIGARS), valued at not over five dollars per thousand, per 1000..... \$1 50

valued at over five dollars and not over ten dollars per thousand, per 1000..... \$2

valued at over ten and not over twenty dollars per thousand, per 1000..... \$2 50

valued at over twenty dollars per thousand, per 1000..... \$3 50

Shellfish, in cans or air-tight packages... 5 per ct.

Sheep, slaughtered for sale, per head..... 5 cents.  
 slaughtered by any person for his own consumption..... free.  
 Sheepskins, tanned, curried, or finished. 4 per ct.  
 Shingles are not to be considered as a manufacture.  
 Silk parasols..... 5 per ct.  
 Silk umbrellas..... 5 per ct.  
 Silk, manufactures of, not otherwise specified..... 3 per ct.  
 Silver, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified..... 3 per ct.  
 Skins, calf, tanned, each..... 6 cents.  
 American patent..... 5 per ct.  
 goat, curried, manufactured, or finished..... 4 per ct.  
 kid, curried..... 4 per ct.  
 morocco, curried..... 4 per ct.  
 sheep, tanned, curried, or finished..... 4 per ct.  
 deer, dressed or smoked, per pound.. 2 cents.  
 hog, tanned and dressed..... 4 per ct.  
 horse, tanned..... 4 per ct.  
 States are not to be considered a manufacture  
 Snuff, manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry, or damp, of all descriptions, per pound..... 20 cents.  
 aromatic. See AROMATIC SNUFF.  
 catarrh. See CATARRH SNUFF.  
 Soap, castile, valued not above  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, per pound..... 1 mill.  
 valued above  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, per pound, 5 mills.  
 cream, per pound..... 2 cents.  
 erasive, valued not above  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, per pound..... 1 mill.  
 erasive, valued above  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, per pound..... 5 mills.  
 palm-oil, valued not above  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, per pound..... 1 mill.  
 palm-oil, valued above  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, per pound..... 5 mills.  
 fancy, scented, honey, toilet, and shaving, of all descriptions, per pound..... 2 cents.  
 transparent, per pound..... 2 cents.  
 of all other descriptions, white or colored, except soft soap and soap otherwise provided for, valued not above  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, per pound..... 1 mill.  
 do., valued above  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, per pound..... 5 mills.  
 Soap-makers, for each license..... \$10  
 Soda, bi-carbonate of, per pound..... 5 mills.  
 Spikes, per ton..... \$2  
 Spirits, Distilled. See DISTILLED SPIRITS.  
 distilled, per gallon..... 20 cents.  
 Split peas are not to be considered a manufacture.  
 Stamps, duties to commence October 1st, but documents do not become invalid if not stamped till after January 1st, 1863.  
 penalty for not using stamps, \$50, and paper invalid.  
 stamps for one instrument not to be used for another.  
 forging, counterfeiting, or misusing stamps prohibited.  
 or selling the same, or defacing stamps, penalty, fine not exceeding \$1000, and imprisonment not exceeding five years.  
 mode of cancelling adhesive stamps, by writing initials and date on them.  
 certain persons allowed to furnish their own dies.

Stamps, neglect to affix stamp on bills of exchange, &c., incurs a penalty of \$200 fine.  
 no bill can be negotiated without stamp.  
 discount to purchasers of stamps, five per cent. between \$50 and \$500, ten per cent over \$500.  
 instruments exempt from duty may be stamped.  
 telegraph messages and packages for express companies.  
 penalty for preparing drugs for consumption or sale without stamp.  
 prescriptions of the College of Pharmacy or of physicians do not require a stamp.  
 penalty for removing stamps from articles, \$50 and costs, and forfeiture of goods.  
 articles named in this summary as subject to stamp duty not to be sold without a stamp, unless for export.  
 manufacturers of such articles to make monthly returns  
 Starch, made of corn, per pound.....  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mills.  
 made of potatoes, per pound..... 1 mill.  
 made of rice, per pound..... 4 mills.  
 made of wheat, per pound.....  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mills.  
 made of any other material, per pound..... 4 mills.  
 States may tax without regard to the United States law.  
 States and Territories in which the Act cannot be executed wholly it may be executed in part.  
 Stationery, allowed to Assessors, &c. to collectors.  
 Staves are not to be considered a manufacture.  
 Steamboat captains to make monthly statement.  
 Steamboats, except ferry boats, on gross receipts. 3 per ct.  
 Steamers, passenger, cost of license..... \$25  
 Steel, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified..... 3 per ct.  
 in ingots, bars, sheets, or wire, not less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness, valued at seven cents per pound or less, per ton. \$4  
 do., valued above seven cents per pound and not above eleven cents per pound, per ton, \$8  
 do., valued above eleven cents per pound, per ton..... \$10  
 Stills, used in distilling spirituous liquors, where the annual product exceeds three hundred barrels, for each yearly license..... \$50  
 where the annual product is three hundred barrels or less, each license..... \$25  
 used by distillers of apples and peaches, where the annual product is less than one hundred and fifty barrels, each license..... \$12 50  
 Stoves, per ton of 2000 pounds..... \$1 50  
 Sugar, refined, whether loaf, lump, granulated, or pulverized, per pound..... 2 mills.  
 refined, or made from molasses, syrup of molasses, melado, or concentrated melado, per pound..... 2 mills.  
 brown, muscovado, or clarified, produced directly from the sugar-cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, other than that produced by the refiner, per pound..... 1 cent.  
 Sugar candy, made wholly or in part of sugar, per pound..... 1 cent.  
 Sugar-coated pills, same as DENTIFRICE.  
 Sulphate of barytes, per 100 pounds..... 10 cents.  
 Tallow chandlers, for each license..... \$10

Tar, coal, produced in the manufacture of gas..... exempt.

Taverns. See HOTELS.

Taxes, all liable must pay.

Taxes to be paid within the district where persons reside,  
payable at notification of collector, penalty for neglect, addition of ten per cent. and eventually distraint.  
when wrongful, how to be refunded.

Telegraph despatches. See DESPATCH.

Telegraph operators, not to receive a message unless it is stamped.

Theatres, all edifices erected for the purpose of dramatic or operatic representations, plays, or performances, regarded as,  
for each license..... \$100

Ticket, passage, by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, if less than \$30..... 50 cents.  
exceeding \$30..... \$1

Timber is not to be considered a manufacture.

Tin, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified..... 3 per ct.

Tinctures, same as DENTIFRICE.

Tobacconists, for each license..... \$10  
whose gross annual sales do not exceed one thousand dollars, are not required to take out a license.  
all persons whose business is to sell at retail cigars, snuff, or tobacco in any form, to be regarded as.  
license not required where gross receipts are less than \$1000 per annum.

Tobacco, Cavendish, valued at more than 30 cents per pound, per pound..... 15 cents.  
valued at any sum not exceeding 30 cents per pound, per pound..... 10 cents.  
fine cut, same as TOBACCO, CAVENDISH.  
plug, same as TOBACCO, CAVENDISH.  
twist, same as TOBACCO, CAVENDISH.  
manufactured, of all kinds, not including snuff or cigars, or smoking, prepared with stems in, valued at over 30 cents per pound..... 15 cents.  
valued at less than 30 cents per pound..... 10 cents.  
smoking, prepared with stems in, per pound..... 5 cents.  
smoking, made exclusively of stems, per pound..... 2 cents.

Tonic mixture, same as DENTIFRICE.

Tooth powder, same as DENTIFRICE.

Trust companies, on dividends, &c..... 3 per ct.

Umbrellas, made of cotton, silk, or other material, 5 per ct.

Umbrella stretchers are not to be considered a manufacture.

Unguents, same as DENTIFRICE.

United States securities, tax on interest of..... 1½ per ct.

Varnish, made wholly or in part of gum copal..... 5 per ct.  
made of other gums or substances.. 5 per ct.

Vegetable oils, not otherwise specified, per gallon, 2 cents.

Vegetable pulmonary balsam, same as DENTIFRICE.

Vermifuge, same as DENTIFRICE.

Vessels, passenger, cost of license..... \$25

Vintners, license not required for selling, at the place where the same is made, wine of their own growth.

Warehouse entry, at custom-houses, not exceeding \$1 in value, stamp duty..... 25 cents.  
exceeding \$1 and not exceeding \$5.. 50 cents.  
exceeding \$5 in value..... \$1

Warehouses receipts, stamp duty..... 25 cents.

Whale oil..... exempt.

Whiskey, per gallon..... 20 cents.  
rectified, is not to pay an additional duty.

White lead, per 100 pounds..... 25 cents.

Wholesale dealers—Every person whose business or occupation is to sell, or offer to sell, groceries, or any goods, wares, or merchandise, of foreign or domestic production, by one or more original packages or piece, at one time, to the same purchaser, not including wines, spirituous or malt liquors, for each license..... \$50  
in liquors of every description, including distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and wines of all kinds (persons other than distillers, who sell or offer for sale any such liquors or wines in quantities of more than three gallons at one time to the same purchaser are included), for each license..... \$100  
need no license to retail.  
do not require a license as tobacconists.  
need no license as confectioners.  
nor as an apothecary.

Willow, manufactures of..... 3 per ct.

Wines, made of grapes, per gallon..... 5 cents.

Withdrawal entry, at custom-house, stamp duty, 50 cents.

Wood, manufactures of, if not otherwise provided for..... 3 per ct.

Wood screws..... 1½ cents.

Wool, manufactures of, not otherwise specified... 3 per ct.

Worsted, manufactures of, not otherwise specified..... 3 per ct.

Worm lozenges, same as DENTIFRICE.

Writ, stamp duty. See LEGAL DOCUMENTS. 50 cents.

Yachts, over six hundred and under ten hundred dollars in value..... \$10  
each additional thousand dollars in value.... \$10

Zinc, manufactures of, not otherwise specified... 3 per ct.  
oxide of, per 100 pounds..... 25 cents.

# THE NEW TARIFF.

## ARTICLES ON WHICH DUTIES ARE NOW LEVIED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT OF AUGUST 1, 1862.

The Tariff act recently passed was in such form that, in compiling the following table, reference to the laws of March, August, and December, 1861, as well as to that of July, 1862, was necessary. Below will be found the correct rates as imposed by those laws, the names of the articles being alphabetically arranged for convenience of reference:—

	Ad Va- Specific. lower. Cents. & Ct.		Ad Va- Specific. lower. Cents. & Ct.
Abayathe, first proof.....per gallon	75	Argols.....per lb.	
Abayathe, oil of.....	50	Arms, Fire.....	35
Accordions.....	30	Side.....	35
Acetate of potash.....per lb.	75	Aromatic cashous.....	50
Acetous acid.....	10	Arrow root.....	20
Acetic acid.....	25	Arsenic.....	25
Asi, Benzole.....	10	Sulphate of.....	25
Boracic.....per lb.	5	Articles embroidered with gold, silver, or metal.....	55
Citric.....per lb.	10	Articles composed of grass, osier, palm-leaf, whalebone, or willow, not otherwise provided for.....	35
Gallo.....per lb.	50	Articles made on frames, of whatever material composed, worn by men, women, and children, not otherwise provided for.....	35
Muriatic.....	10	Articles composed chiefly or wholly of gold, silver, pearl, and precious stones, not otherwise specified.....	35
Oxalic.....per lb.	4	Articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever materials composed, made in whole or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for.....	35
Pyroligneous.....	10	Articles manufactured from copper, or of which copper is the material of chief value, not otherwise provided for.....	35
Tartaric.....per lb.	20	Articles imported for the use of the United States.....	Free
Sulphuric.....per lb.	1	Articles used for like purposes as fulminating powders, &c.....	30
Tannic.....per lb.	25	Articles intended to be used as a substitute for coffee.....per lb.	3
Acorn Coffee.....per lb.	3	Artificial feathers.....	40
Adamantine Candles.....per lb.	5	Artificial flowers.....	40
Adhesive Plaster.....	50	Asphaltum.....per lb.	3
Adzes.....	35	Assafetida.....	20
Alabaster, manufactured or unmanufactured	35	Augers.....	35
Alabaster, manufactures of.....	35	Awls.....	35
Alc, in bottles.....per gallon	30	Axes.....	35
Alc, otherwise than in bottles.....per gallon	20	Axles.....per lb.	2½
Allspice, Oil of.....	50	Bacon.....per lb.	3
Almonds.....per lb.	4	Baggage, in actual use.....	Free
Shelled.....per lb.	6	Bagging. (See "Cotton bagging.")	
Oil of, fixed or expressed.....per lb.	10	Balmoral skirts, &c.....per lb. 18c. & 30 p. c.	
Oil of, essential.....per lb.	1 50	Balsam Copaiva.....per lb.	20
Aloes, gum.....per lb.	6	Tolu.....per lb.	30
Alum.....per 100 lbs.	60	Peruvian.....per lb.	50
Substitute.....per 100 lbs.	60	Bamboos. (See "Rattan.")	
Patent.....per 100 lbs.	60	Bananas.....	20
Alumina, Sulphate of.....per 100 lbs.	60	Bark, Cinchona.....	25
Aluminous Cake.....per 100 lbs.	60	Lima.....	25
Amber, Oil of, crude.....per lb.	10	Calisaya.....	25
Oil of, rectified.....per lb.	20	Quilla.....	25
Gum.....per lb.	10	Cork, unmanufactured.....per lb.	4
Ammonia.....	25	Peruvian.....	25
Sulphate of.....	25	All medicinal, not specified.....	25
Carbonate of.....	25	Barley, Pearl.....per lb.	1
Aniline colors.....	25	Hulled.....per lb.	1
Anchors.....per 100 lbs.	2 00	Barytes.....per lb. 5 mills	
Anchovies, in salt.....	30	Sulphate of.....per lb. 5 mills	
Andirons, made of cast iron.....per lb.	1½	All combinations of, with acid, per lb.	2½
Annealed iron wire. (See "Iron wire.")		Bassoons.....	30
Anise-seed.....per lb.	5	Baskets, Osier.....	35
Oil of.....per lb.	50	Palm.....	35
Star.....per lb.	10	Straw.....	35
Aspidynca.....	50	Grass.....	35
Antimony, e.....	10	Whalebone.....	35
Avails.....per 100 lbs.	2 25	Willow.....	35
Apparatus, philosophical, or instruments, books, maps, charts, statues, statuary, busts, casts of marble bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings, drawings, engravings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, regalia, gems, and all collections of antiquities imported by order and for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.....		Battledores.....	35
Apparel, wearing.....per lb. 16c. & 30 p. c.		Bay leaves, Oil of.....per lb.	17 50
Arabic, gum, crude.....per lb.	5	Bay rum.....per gallon	50
when picked, assorted, or selected.....per lb.	10	Essence, or oil.....per oz.	2 00
Arrack, first proof.....per gallon	75	Bayonets.....	35
Argentine.....	35		



	Ad Va. Specif. Item. Cents. & Ct.		Ad Va. Specif. Item. Cents. & Ct.
Beans, Castor.....per bushel	50	Boracic acid.....per lb.	5
Tonqua.....	25	Borate of lime.....per lb.	5
Vanilla.....per lb.	3 00	Borax, crude.....per lb.	5
Bed feathers.....	30	refined.....per lb.	10
Ticking, linen. (See "Flax.")		Bottles, perfumery and fancy.....	35
Ticking, cotton. (See "Cotton.")		Bottles containing wine, same duty as the	
Screws. (See "Iron.")		wine.	
Sides. (See "Mats.")		Boxes, Gold.....	35
Beef.....per lb.	1	Silver.....	35
Beer, in bottles.....per gallon	30	Musical.....	35
in casks.....per gallon	20	Dressing.....	35
not in bottles.....per gallon	20	Cedar, ebony, rose, satin.....	35
Beeswax.....	20	All wood.....	35
Belts, endless, for paper-machines.....	30	Shell, not otherwise specified.....	35
Benzoic acid.....	10	Paper.....	35
Benzoin, gum.....per lb.	10	Snuff.....	35
Bergamot, oil of.....per lb.	1 00	Fancy, not otherwise provided for....	35
Bicarbonate of soda.....per lb.	1½	Bracelets, hair.....	35
Bichromate of potash.....per lb.	3	Braces, carpenters'.....	35
Binding, carpet, of worsted.....	35	Brace bits.....	35
Cotton.....	35	Braces or suspenders, Silk.....	35
Worsted.....	35	Cotton.....	35
Silk.....	35	Worsted.....	35
Linen.....	35	Leather.....	35
Quality.....	35	India rubber.....	35
Bitter apples.....per lb.	10	Brads, cut, not exceeding 16 ounces to the	
Bitters, medicinal.....	50	1000.....per 1000	2
Black lead.....per ton	10 00	Cut, exceeding 16 ounces to the 1000	
Black pepper.....per lb.	12	per lb.	2
Ground.....per lb.	15	Braids, cotton.....	25
Blacking.....	30	Braids of straw, chip, grass, palm-leaf, wil-	
Bladders, manufactures of.....	30	low, or other vegetable substance, or of	
Blacksmiths' hammers. (See "Iron.")		hair, whalebone, or other material not	
Sledges. (See "Iron.")		otherwise provided for.....	40
Blanc fixe.....per lb.	2½	Braids, used as ornaments for hats, bon-	
Blank books.....	20	nets, &c.....	30
Blankets, woollen, value not over 28 cents		Hair.....	35
per lb.....per lb. 6c. & 15 p. c.		Straw, for bonnets and hats.....	30
woollen, value over 28 cents and not		Brandy, first proof, provided, &c. (See	
over 40 cents per lb.....per lb. 6c. & 30 p. c.		"Liquors.").....per gallon	1 50
woollen, over 40 cents per lb.....per lb. 12c. & 25 p. c.		Coloring.....	50
Blanketing, for printing machines.....	30	Brass, manufactures of, not otherwise spe-	
Bleaching powder.....per 100 lbs.	30	cified.....	35
Block tin.....	15	in plates or sheets.....	35
Blooms. (See "Iron.")		in bars.....	15
Boards.....	35	in pigs.....	15
Bobinet lace.....	25	Old, for re-manufacture.....	15
Boiler plates. (See "Iron.")		Plated coach or harness hardware....	35
Belogna sausages.....	30	Wire.....	35
Bolts, Iron. (See "Iron.")		Rolled.....	35
Brass.....	35	Screws.....	35
Copper.....	35	Brazil pebbles, prepared for spectacles.....	35
Composition.....	35	Britannia ware.....	35
Bone (cuttle fish).....per lb.	5	Bridle bits.....	35
Bonnets, Leghorn.....	40	Bridles.....	35
Chip.....	40	Brimstone, crude.....per ton	3 00
Grass.....	40	rolled.....per ton	6 00
Hair.....	40	Bristol boards.....	35
Straw.....	40	perforated.....	35
Palm-leaf.....	40	Bristles.....per lb.	10
Silk.....	40	Bronze casts.....	35
Willow.....	40	all manufactures of.....	35
Whalebone.....	40	Metal in leaf.....	10
of any vegetable substance or ma-		Powder.....	20
terial not otherwise provided for...	40	Powder, pale, yellow, white, and red	20
Bonnet wire, covered with silk.....	35	Liquid, gold or bronze color.....	10
covered with cotton.....	35	Brown, rolls, linen. (See "Linen.")	
Bone, whale, manufacture of.....	35	Spanish, dry.....per 100 lbs.	35
Manufactures of.....	35	Spanish, in oil.....per 100 lbs.	1 35
Boots.....	35	Brooms.....	35
Boot lace.....	35	Brushes.....	35
Bootees, Silk.....	35	Buchu leaves.....per lb.	10
Leather.....	35	Buckles.....	35
Books, maps, and charts, imported for the		Bugles, musical instruments.....	30
use of Congressional libraries.....	Free	Building stones.....	20
Blank.....	20	Bulbs, or bulbous roots.....	30
Periodicals.....	20	Bullion.....	Free
Pamphlets, periodicals, and illustra-		Bunting.....	35
ted books and newspapers, bound		Burning fluid.....per gallon	50
or unbound.....	20	Burgundy pitch.....	20
Printed matter, engravings, &c.,		Busta, lead.....	35
bound or unbound.....	20	Buttons, metal.....	35
Maps and charts.....	20	Button moulds.....	35



	Ad Va. Specific. Inven. Cents. P Ct.
Butter.....per lb.	4
Butt hinges, cast iron. (See "Iron.")	
Butts, jute.....per ton	6 00
Cabinet furniture.....	35
Cabinet ware.....	35
Cables, tarred.....per lb.	2½
untarred.....per lb.	3½
Iron. (See "Iron.")	
Cajuput, oil of.....per lb.	25
Calisaya bark.....	25
Calcined magnesia.....per lb.	12
Calf skins, raw (hides).....	10
salted.....	10
tanned.....	30
Calomel.....	30
Camel's hair pencils.....	35
Camomile flowers.....	25
Camphor, refined.....per lb.	40
crude.....per lb.	30
Canary seed.....per bushel of 60 lbs.	1 00
Candles, Adamantine.....per lb.	5
Tallow.....per lb.	2½
Paraffine.....per lb.	8
Wax, pure.....per lb.	8
Wax, mixed.....per lb.	8
Spermaceti.....per lb.	8
Stearin.....per lb.	5
all other.....per lb.	2½
Candy, sugar, not colored.....per lb.	6
all other.....per lb.	10
Canes.....	35
Cantharides.....per lb.	50
Canvas, linen. (See "Linen.")	
Capers.....	35
Cap wire, covered with cotton.....	35
covered with silk.....	35
Caps, Chip.....	40
Cotton, if made on frames.....	35
Fur.....	35
Linen, if made on frames.....	35
and all similar articles made on frames, of whatever material com- posed, worn by men, women, and children, not otherwise provided for	
Percussion.....	35
Caraway seed.....per lb.	3
Oil of.....per lb.	30
Carbines.....	35
Carbonate of magnesia.....per lb.	6
Carbonate of ammonia.....	25
Cardamom seed.....per lb.	50
Card cases.....	35
Cards, Playing, valued at 25 cents or less per pack.....per pack	15
Playing, valued at above 25 cents per pack.....per pack	25
Visiting.....	35
Cards, blank.....	35
Carmine, lake.....	25
dry.....	25
Carpet binding.....	35
Carpet, Wilton, value \$1.25 per square yard or under.....per square yard	45
Saxony, do.....per square yard	45
Aubusson, do.....per square yard	45
Axminster, do.....per square yard	45
Patent velvet, do.....per square yard	45
Tournay, do.....per square yard	45
Tapestry, do.....per square yard	45
Brussels, wrought by the Jacquard machine, do.....per square yard	45
Medallion or whole, do.....	
per square yard	45
Carpet of above descriptions, value over \$1.25 per square yard.....	55
Brussels, printed on the warp or otherwise.....per square yard	35
Tapestry, Brussels, do.....	
per square yard	35
Treble Ingrain.....per square yard	25
Venetian.....per square yard	25

	Ad Va. Specific. Inven. Cents. P Ct.
Carpet, Hemp.....per square yard	6
Coir.....	35
Jute.....per square yard	6
Felt.....per square yard	20
all other, of wool, flax, cotton, or other material.....	35
Carpet bags, Woollen.....	35
Leather.....	35
Worsted.....	35
Carriages, and parts thereof.....	35
Carriage springs.....	35
Cascarilla bark.....	25
Cassimere, woollen. (See "Woollen.")	
Casks, empty.....	35
Cassia.....per lb.	15
Buds.....per lb.	20
Oil.....per lb.	1 00
Castings of plaster.....	35
Castor Beans.....per bushel	30
Seeds.....per bushel	30
Oil.....per gallon	30
Castile soap.....per lb.	2 2 30
Catechu.....	10
Catgut strings, &c.....	30
Catsup.....	40
Caustic, soda.....per lb.	1½
Cayenne pepper.....per lb.	12
Ground.....per lb.	15
Cedar wood, manufactured.....	35
Chafing dishes.....	35
Chain Cables. (See "Iron.")	
Curbs.....	35
Hair.....	35
Iron. (See "Iron.")	
Plated.....	35
Silver.....	35
Steel.....	35
Tinned.....	35
Washed.....	35
Brass.....	35
Copper.....	35
Chairs.....	35
Chalk, Red.....	10
French.....	10
White.....per ton	4 00
not otherwise provided for.....	25
Chandeliers.....	35
Charts.....	20
Cheese.....per lb.	4
Chessmen.....	35
Chicory root.....per lb.	2
ground.....per lb.	2
burnt or prepared.....per lb.	3
Children's shoes.....	35
Chimney pieces, slate.....	40
Chinaware, gilded, ornamented, or deco- rated.....	40
White, not decorated.....	35
Chip hats.....	40
Chisels.....	35
Chlorate of potash.....per lb.	6
Chloride of lime.....per 100 lbs.	20
Chloroform.....	40
Chocolate, prepared.....per lb.	7
Chromate, bi-, of potash.....per lb.	8
Chrome, yellow.....	25
Cigars of all kinds, valued at \$5 or less per 1000.....per lb.	35
valued at over \$5 and not over \$10 per 1000.....per lb.	60
valued at over \$10 and not over \$20 per 1000.....per lb.	80
valued at over \$20 per 1000.....per lb.	1 00
Paper, shall be subject to the same duties imposed on cigars.	
Cigarettes, including wrappers, same as cigars.	
Cinchona bark.....	25
Cinnamon.....per lb.	25
Oil of.....per lb.	2 00
Citric acid.....per lb.	10
Citron.....	10

	Ad Va- Specific. Item. Cents. $\frac{1}{2}$ Cr.		Ad Va- Specific. Item. Cents. $\frac{1}{2}$ Cr.
Citronella, oil of.....per lb.	50	Corkwood, unmanufactured.....	30
Civet, oil of.....	30	Corn, Indian.....per bushel	10
Clasps.....	35	Corsets.....	35
Clay, Pipe.....per ton	5 00	Cosmetics.....	50
Fire.....per ton	5 00	Cotton.....per lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$
unwrought.....per ton	5 00	Braids.....	25
Cloaks. (See "Clothing.")		Cord.....	35
Cloak pins.....	35	Galloon.....	35
Clocks, and parts of clocks.....	35	Gimp.....	35
Cloth, Oil. (See "Oilcloth.")		Braces.....	35
Grass.....	30	Cottons, unbleached, not colored, stained,	
Clothing, ready made, of wool.....per lb.	18	painted, or printed, not over 100	
Wool not being a component part....	35	threads per square inch, including	
Cloves.....per lb.	15	warp and filling, and weighing over	
Oil of.....per lb.	1 00	five ounces per square yard.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Couch furniture, &c.....	35	per square inch.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coal, bituminous, per ton of 28 bushels, 80	1 10	Unbleached, not over 140 threads to	
lbs. to the bushel.....	60	the square inch.....per square yard	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
all other, per ton of 28 bushels, 80		Unbleached, over 140 and not over	
lbs. to the bushel.....	30	200 threads per square inch.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Culm of.....	35	per square yard.....	5
Culm hods.....	25	Unbleached, over 200 threads per	
Cebalt.....	25	square inch.....per square yard	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oxide of.....	10	Bleached, not over 100 threads per	
Ore of.....	10	square inch, and weighing over	
Cocculus Indicus.....per lb.	10	five ounces per square yard.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cocoa, prepared.....per lb.	9	per square inch.....	3
Leaves.....per lb.	2	Bleached, not over 140 threads per	
Matting.....	30	square inch.....per square yard	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shells.....per lb.	2	Bleached, over 140 threads and not	
Codfish.....per lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$	over 200 threads per square inch....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coffee.....per lb.	5	per square yard.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Acorn.....per lb.	3	Bleached, over 200 threads per square	
Dandelion.....per lb.	3	inch.....per square yard	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Articles used as a substitute...per lb.	3	Colored, printed, painted, or stained,	
Coffee mills.....	25	not over 100 threads per square	
Cognac, oil of.....per oz.	2 00	inch, and weighing over five ounces	
Coir floor matting and carpet.....	35	per square yard.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. & 10 p. c.
Coir.....per ton	15 00	Colored, printed, painted, or stained,	
Coir yarn.....per lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	not over 140 threads per square	
Coke.....	30	inch.....per square yard 4 c. & 10 p. c.	
Colocynth.....per lb.	10	Colored, printed, painted, or stained,	
Cologne water.....	50	over 140 and not over 200 threads	
Coloring, for brandy.....	50	per square inch.....per square yard	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. & 10 p. c.
Coloquintida.....per lb.	10	Colored, printed, painted, or stained,	
Colors, water, moist, used in the manufac-		over 200 threads per square inch...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. & 10 p. c.
ture of paper hangings and colored pa-		per square yard 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. & 10 p. c.	
pers, and cards, not otherwise provided		all others not provided for, costing	
for.....	25	over 16 cents per square yard.....	30
Combs, curry.....	35	Jeans, denims, drillings, bed tick-	
for the hair.....	35	ings, gingham, plaids, cottonades,	
Comforters.....	35	pantaloon stuffs, and goods of like	
Comfits, preserved.....	35	description, not exceeding in value	
Compasses.....	35	16 cents per square yard.....	2 c. & 30 p. c.
Composition table tops.....	35	all not otherwise specified.....	35
of glass, set.....	35	Cotton shirts, woven.....	35
of paste, set.....	35	Drawers, woven.....	35
Confectionery, not colored.....per lb.	6	Spool.....	40
all other.....per lb.	10	Thread.....	40
Copaiva, balsam of.....per lb.	20	Bagging, value less than 10 cents per	
Copal, gum.....per lb.	10	square yard.....per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Copper, in plates or sheets.....	30	Bagging, value over 10 cents per	
Bottoms.....	30	square yard.....per lb.	3
Braziers.....	30	Gloves, &c.....	35
Still bottoms.....	25	Hose.....	35
Plates, engraved.....	25	Mitts.....	35
other sheets and manufactures of,		Insertings.....	35
not otherwise specified.....	30	Lace.....	35
Wire.....	35	Lace, colored.....	35
Vessels.....	35	Rags, for making paper.....	Free
Sheathing, 48 inches long, 14 inches		Trimnings.....	35
wide, weight from 14 to 34 ounces		Court plaster.....	35
per square foot.....per lb.	30	Cowhides, raw.....	10
Rods.....	30	tanned.....	20
Copperas.....per lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Crayons, pencils.....per gross	1 00
Cordage, tarred.....per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cream of tartar.....per lb.	10
untarred.....per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crockery ware, white, glazed, edged, print-	
Manilla, untarred.....per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	ed, painted, dipped, or cream colored, and	
Cordials, first proof.....per gallon	75	not otherwise specified.....	35
Medicinal.....	50		
Coriander seed.....per lb.	3		
Corks.....	50		

	Ad Val. Specific. lorum. Cents. % Ct.
Croton oil.....per lb.	50
Crystals, watch.....	35
Cubebs.....per lb.	10
Oil of.....per lb.	1 00
Cudbear.....	10
Culm of coal.....	30
Cummin seed.....per lb.	5
Currants.....per lb.	5
Cutch.....	10
Cutlasses.....	35
Cutlery of all kinds.....	35
Cuttle-fish bone.....per lb.	5
Daggers.....	35
Damar gum.....per lb.	10
Dandelion root, raw or prepared, a substitute for coffee.....per lb.	3
Dates.....per lb.	2
Delaines, cashmere, of wool, value not over 25 cents per square yard.....	
per square yard 2c. & 25 p. c.	
muslin, of wool, do.....2c. & 25 p. c.	
barege, of wool, do.....2c. & 25 p. c.	
all other similar goods, value as above per square yard 2c. & 25 p. c.	
Denims, cotton, not exceeding in value 16 cents per square yard.....per square yard 2c. & 30 p. c.	
Dentifrice.....	50
Diamonds.....	5
Dice.....	35
Dirks.....	35
Dishes, Copper.....	35
Iron.....	35
Dolls.....	35
Dominoes.....	35
Down, for beds and bedding.....	30
Dragons' blood.....per lb.	10
Drawing-pens.....per gross	1 00
Dressed furs.....	15
not on the skin.....	20
Drops, medicinal.....	50
Druggists. (See "Carpet.")	
Duck sail, of cotton.....	30
of flax.....	30
Dutch metal in leaf.....	10
Pink.....	25
Eyewoods, extract of.....	10
Earth, fuller's.....per ton	3 00
Earths, ochrey, when dry.....per 100 lbs.	50
when ground in oil.....per 100 lbs.	1 50
Earthenware, brown.....	20
other.....	35
Elastics of India rubber and silk.....	50
Embroideries of gold and silver.....	35
Embroideries.....	35
Emeralds.....	5
Emery, ore or rock.....per ton	5 00
manufactured, ground, or pulverized, per lb.	1
Enamelled white.....per lb.	2½
Ecaustic tiles.....	35
Endless belts.....	30
Engravings, books of.....	20
Engraved plates. (See "Plates.").....	25
Envelopes, paper.....	35
Epaulets, Plated.....	35
Gilt.....	35
Worsted.....	35
Cotton.....	35
Gold or silver.....	35
Epsom salts.....per lb.	1
Ergot.....per lb.	20
Essences, medicinal.....	50
used as perfumes or cosmetics.....	50
Essence of apple.....per lb.	2 50
of apricot.....per lb.	2 50
of bergamot.....per lb.	1 00
of bay rum.....per oz.	2 00
of juniper.....per lb.	25
of cloves.....per lb.	1 00
of lavender.....per lb.	50
of lemon.....per lb.	50
of nutmegs.....	50

	Ad Val. Specific. lorum. Cents. % Ct.
Essence of peaches.....per lb.	2 50
of oranges.....per lb.	50
of pears.....per lb.	2 50
of thyme, white.....per lb.	20
of rosemary.....	50
of rose, or "ottar of roses"....per oz.	1 50
of rum.....per oz.	2 00
of spruce.....	50
of ginger.....	50
of peppermint.....	50
of raspberry.....per lb.	2 50
of strawberry.....per lb.	2 50
imitations of essence of apple, pear, peach, apricot, strawberry, and raspberry.....per lb.	2 50
Ethers, fruit.....per lb.	2 50
Extract of colocynth.....	40
of hyoscyamus.....	40
of indigo.....	10
of logwood.....	10
of madder.....	10
of opium.....	40
of rosin.....	25
of stramonium.....	40
Extracts of dyewoods.....	10
medicinal.....	50
used as perfumes, cosmetics, &c.....	50
Explosive substances for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting, valued at less than 20 cents per lb.....per lb.	5
substances valued at 20 cents or more per lb.....per lb.	6c. & 20 p. c.
False collars.....	35
Fans.....	35
Felts, for papers.....	35
Feathers, ornamental, not dressed, &c.....	20
dressed, colored, or manufactured....	40
for beds.....	30
artificial, not otherwise specified....	40
ostrich, vulture, and cock, not dressed, colored, or manufactured.....	20
do., dressed, colored, or manufactured	40
Fannel seed.....per lb.	2
Oil of.....per lb.	50
Fenugreek seed.....per lb.	2
Fiddles.....	30
Fifes.....	30
Figs.....per lb.	5
Filberts.....per lb.	1
Files.....per lb.	2c. & 25 p. c.
Fire-arms.....	35
Fire-crackers, per box of 40 packs, not exceeding 80 to each pack, and in the same proportion for a greater number.....	50
Fire-screens.....	35
Fish, Mackerel.....per bbl.	2 00
Herring.....per bbl.	1 00
Salmon.....per bbl.	3 00
all other pickled in bbls.....per bbl.	1 50
all not in bbls., not specified.....per lb.	½
Glue.....	30
Hooks.....	35
Fishing nets (seines).....per lb.	6½
Flageolets.....	30
Flannels, valued at 30 cents per square yard, or less.....	30
valued over 30 cents per square yard colored, printed, or plaid.....	35
of cotton and silks.....	35
Flasks.....	35
Powder.....	35
Flat irons. (See "Iron.")	
Flats, for ornamenting hats, &c.....	30
Flax, manufactures of, value not over 30 cents per square yard.....	30
value over 30 cents per square yard.. manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....	35
Thread.....	35
Packed thread.....	35
Twine.....	35
Seed.....per bushel	15

	Ad Va- Specifia. Item. Cents. ¶ Ct.
Flax, oil of.....per gallon	23
Flies, Spanish.....per lb.	10
Flints.....	10
Ground.....	20
Flocks.....	20
Flour, of wheat.....	20
of ether grain.....	20
of sago.....per lb.	1½
Flowers, artificial, not otherwise specified.	40
all medicinal, not specified.....	25
Flower seeds, not otherwise specified.....	30
Flutes.....	30
Foil, tin.....	30
Foils.....	35
Forks.....	35
Frames for umbrellas.....	35
French green, dry or ground in oil.....	25
Fringes, cotton. (See "Cotton.")	
wool. (See "Wool.")	
Fruit, ethers.....per lb.	2 50
Fruits, preserved in brandy.....	35
preserved in sugar.....	35
Fruit trees, not otherwise provided for.....	30
Fullers' boards.....	35
earth.....per ton	3 00
Fulminates.....	30
Fulminating powder, and all articles used for like purposes, not otherwise specified	30
Furniture, coach.....	35
Household.....	35
Furs, dressed, not on the skin.....	20
dressed.....	15
Hats.....	35
Hatters' dressed, not on the skin.....	20
Hatters' dressed.....	15
Hatters' undressed, not on the skin, manufactures of.....	35
Fur muffs, &c.....	35
Gallie acid.....per lb.	50
Galloons, gold or silver.....	35
cotton.....	35
Garancine, extract of madder.....	10
Garden seeds, not otherwise specified.....	30
Garters, elastic, made of India rubber and silk.....	50
Gelatine.....	35
Gems.....	5
German silver, unmanufactured.....	35
manufactured.....	35
Gimlets.....	35
Gimps, cotton.....	35
Silk.....	35
Thread, linen.....	35
Gin, first proof.....per gallon	1 00
Cases.....	35
Bottles.....	35
Ginger, preserved.....	40
Pickled.....	40
Essence of.....	50
Root.....per lb.	10
Ground.....per lb.	15
Ginghams, not exceeding in value 16 cents per square yard.....	2c. & 30 p. c.
Girandoles.....	35
Glass, rough plate, not including crown, cylinder, broad, or common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches per 100 square feet	75
Do., above that, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches.....per square foot	1
Do., above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches.....per square foot	1½
all above that.....per square foot	2
imported in sheets or tables, without reference to size or form, shall pay the highest duty.	
Rough plate, weighing over 100 lbs. per 100 square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates as above.	
Fluted, same as "Rough plate."	
Rolled, same as "Rough plate."	

	Ad Va- Specifia. Item. Cents. ¶ Ct.
Glass, Cylinder, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches.....per square foot	1
above that, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches.....per square foot	1½
above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches.....per square foot	2
all above that, and not exceeding in weight 1 lb. per square foot.....	
per square foot	3
weighing over 100 lbs. per 100 square feet shall pay an additional duty on the excess, at the same rate as above.	
Broad, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches per square foot	1
Do., above that, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches.....per square foot	1½
Do., above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches.....per square foot	2
all above that, and not exceeding in weight 1 lb. per square foot.....	
per square foot	3
weighing over 100 lbs. per 100 square feet shall pay an additional duty on the excess, at the same rates as above.	
Cast polished plate, unsilvered, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches.....	
per square foot	3
above that, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches.....per square foot	5
above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches.....per square foot	8
above that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches.....per square foot	25
all above that.....per square foot	50
Cast polished plate, silvered, or look- ing-glass plates, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches.....per square foot	4
Do., above that, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches.....per square foot	6
Do., above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches.....per square foot	10
Do., above that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches.....per square foot	35
Do., all above that.....per square foot	50
Provided, That no looking-glass plates, or plate-glass silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duties than that imposed upon similar glass of like descrip- tion not framed, but shall be liable to pay, in addition thereto, upon such frames.....	30
Paintings on, not otherwise specified	35
Plates or discs, unwrought, for opti- cal instruments.....	35
Shades.....	35
Cut, manufactures of.....	35
articles.....	35
Bohemian.....	35
articles of, colored.....	35
articles of, gilt.....	35
articles of, engraved.....	35
painted, articles of.....	35
Pebbles, for spectacles.....	35
printed, articles of.....	35
Porcelain.....	35
polished, plate. (See above.)	
articles of, silvered (not including plate-glass silvered or looking- glass plates).....	35
articles of, stained.....	35
Spectacles.....	35
Watch crystals.....	35
all manufactures of, or of which glass shall be a component material, ex- cepting crown, cylinder, and other window-glass not otherwise speci- fied.....	35
Jars and bottles filled with sweet- meats or preserves.....	35

	Ad Va- Specific. Item. Cents. & Ct.		Ad Va- Specific. Item. Cents. & Ct.
Glass wares.....	35	Gunpowder, valued at 20 cents or over per lb.....	per lb. 6c. & 20 p. c.
all others not otherwise provided for.....	35	Gutta Percha, unmanufactured.....	10
bottles.....	35	manufactured.....	30
buttons.....	35	Hair of alpaca goat, or other like animal, unmanufactured, valued at 18 cents per lb. or less.....	8
jars.....	35	Do., valued at over 18 cents and not over 24 cents per lb.....	3
looking, plates, silvered. (See "Polished Plate Glass.")		Do., valued at over 24 cents per lb.....	9
mould and press, not cut, engraved, or painted.....	30	Do., when dirt has been mixed with it to reduce it to 18 cents per lb. or less.....	9
Glasses, hour.....	35	Hair, manufactures, not provided for.....	30
Glauber salts.....per lb. 5 mills	10	Belts.....	30
Glauciers' diamonds.....	35	Bracelets.....	35
Globes.....	35	Braids.....	35
Gloves, Cotton.....	35	Chains.....	35
Children's.....	35	Curls.....	35
Linen.....	35	Cloth.....	30
Leather.....	40	Curled.....	20
Kid.....	40	Dressings.....	30
Silk.....	35	Dyes.....	30
of skins.....	40	Gloves.....	30
Worsted.....	35	Human, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn.....	20
and similar articles, made on frames, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for.....	35	Human, cleaned or drawn, but not manufactured.....	30
Glue, fish.....	30	Human, manufactured.....	40
Glycerine.....	30	Oil.....	30
Goats' skins, raw.....	10	Pins.....	35
Gold, articles manufactured of, not otherwise specified.....	35	Pencils.....	35
Bullion.....	Free	Powder.....	30
Coin.....	Free	Seating.....	30
Dust.....	Free	Restoratives.....	30
Embroideries.....	35	Hammers, blacksmiths'. (See "Iron.")	
Lace.....	35	Hams.....per lb.	2
Leaf.....per package of 500 leaves	1 50	Handkerchiefs. (See "Cotton," "Linen," "Silk," according to the material of which they may be made.)	
Ornaments.....	35	Hangings, paper.....	35
Watches.....	20	Hardware, coach and harness.....	35
Grapes.....	20	Hare skins, undressed.....	10
Grass, articles of.....	35	Harness.....	35
Cloth.....	30	Furniture, &c.....	35
Braids, &c., for bonnets.....	30	Hardware.....	35
Sisal.....per ton	15 00	Harp strings, gut.....	30
Grease.....	10	wire.....	30
Green, French, dry or ground in oil.....	25	Harp.....	30
Paris, dry or ground in oil.....	25	Hassocks. (See "Mats.")	
Mineral, dry or ground in oil.....	25	Do.....	35
Green turtle.....	20	Hat bodies, of wool.....	25
Green vitriol.....per lb.	1	of cotton.....	35
Gridirons.....	35	Hats, Chip.....	40
Grindstones, finished.....	20	Far.....	35
unwrought.....	10	Grass.....	40
wrought.....	20	Hair.....	40
Guava jelly.....	35	Palm-leaf.....	40
Gunny bags.....	25	Silk.....	40
Quano.....	Free	Straw.....	40
Guitars.....	30	Whalebone.....	40
Guitar strings.....	30	Wool.....	30
Gum Arabic, crude, of all kinds.....per lb.	5	Willow.....	40
when assorted, picked, or selected... per lb.	10	not otherwise specified.....	40
Aloca.....per lb.	6	Hautboys.....	30
Amber.....per lb.	10	Haversacks.....	35
Benzoin.....per lb.	10	Hemp, manufactures of, value not over 30 cents per square yard.....	30
Copal.....per lb.	10	Do., value over 30 cents per square yard.....	35
Damar.....per lb.	10	manufactures, all other.....	25
Jedda, crude.....per lb.	5	Russia.....per ton	40 00
when assorted, picked, or selected... per lb.	10	Codilla, or tow of hemp.....per ton	10 00
Mastic.....per lb.	50	Indha.....per ton	25 00
Myrrh.....per lb.	10	Manilla.....per ton	25 00
Kowrie.....per lb.	10	Sun.....per ton	15 00
Sandarac.....per lb.	10	Yarn.....per lb.	5
Shellac.....per lb.	10	Seed.....per lb.	3 1/2
Senegal.....per lb.	10	Seed, oil of.....per gallon	25
Tragacanth.....per lb.	10	The bill provides "that all hemp or preparations of hemp used for naval	
all not specified used same as copal, per lb.	10		
all not specified.....per lb.	10		
Gum.....	35		
Gunlocks.....	35		
Gunpowder, valued at less than 20 cents per lb.....per lb.	6		

	Ad Val. Specific. Incom. Cents. & Ct.
<p>purposes by the Government of the United States shall be of American growth and manufacture: Provided, That the same can be obtained of as good quality and at as low a price.</p>	
Herring, Pickled.....per barrel	1 00
Smoked.....per lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dry.....per lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hides, Pickled.....	10
Raw.....	10
Salted.....	10
Tanned.....	30
Hinges.....	35
Hoes.....	35
Hollow ware, not otherwise specified, per lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hones.....	35
Honey.....per gallon	15
Hoods, same as "Bonnets".....	40
Hooks.....	35
Hoop iron, not otherwise specified. (See "Iron.")	
Hoops. (See "Iron.")	
Hops.....per lb.	5
Horn combs.....	35
Hosiery, Cotton, bleached.....	35
Cotton, unbleached.....	35
Cotton, colored.....	35
Linen.....	35
Wool.....	35
Worsted.....	35
Household goods, not for sale.....	Free
Hydrometers.....	35
Hydriodate of Potash.....per lb.	75
Implements of trade of persons arriving in the United States.....	Free
India rubber, unmanufactured.....	10
Do. and silk, manufactures of.....	50
Do. and silk, and other materials, manufactures of.....	50
Braces, suspenders, webbing, or other fabrics, if not otherwise provided for.....	35
Milk of.....	10
Indigo, extract of.....	10
Ink.....	35
Ink-powder.....	35
Inkstands.....	35
Instruments, philosophical.....	40
musical.....	30
Iodate of potash.....per lb.	75
Iodide of potash.....per lb.	75
Iodine, crude.....per lb.	50
re-sublimed.....per lb.	75
Ipecac.....per lb.	50
Ipecacuanha.....per lb.	50
Iron, Anvils.....per 100 lbs.	2 25
Anchors, or parts thereof.....per 100 lbs.	2 00
Andirons, of cast iron.....per lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Axles, or parts thereof.....per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than 1 inch nor more than 7 inches wide, nor less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch nor more than 2 inches thick, not exceeding in value \$50 per ton.....	17 00
exceeding in value \$50 per ton, per ton	18 00
bars, round, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch nor more than 4 inches in diameter, not exceeding in value \$50 per ton, per ton	17 00
exceeding in value \$50 per ton.....	18 00
bars, square, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch nor more than 4 inches square, not exceeding in value \$50 per ton, per ton	17 00
exceeding in value \$50 per ton.....	18 00
bar, rolled or hammered, comprising flats less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick or more than 7 inches wide, per ton	20 00

	Ad Val. Specific. Incom. Cents. & Ct.
Iron, rounds, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch or more than 4 inches in diameter.....	20 00
squares, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch or more than 4 inches square.....per ton	20 00
rolled or hammered, not otherwise provided for.....	25 00
bars, railroad, ready to lay down.....	15 50
bars, for inclined planes, ready to lay down.....per ton	13 50
Boiler plates, and other plates, per ton	25 00
Butts, cast.....per lb.	3
band, not otherwise specified, per ton	25 00
Bolts, wrought.....per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bed screws.....per lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brads, cut, weighing not over 16 ounces per 1000.....per 1000	2
weighing over 16 ounces per 1000.....per lb.	2
Cables, or parts of.....per 100 lbs.	2 00
no chains made of wire or rods of a diameter less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch shall be considered a chain cable.	
Chains.....per 100 lbs.	2 00
Castings, not otherwise specified.....	30
Cast, vessels of, not otherwise specified.....per lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chains, of wire or rods, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter, or over.....per lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
under $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter, and not under $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
under $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and not under No. 9 wire gauge.....per lb.	3
under No. 9.....	30
coated with any material by electric batteries.....per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gas pipe, cast.....per 100 lbs.	75
Gas tubes, wrought.....per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
galvanized.....per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hatters'.....per lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hinges, cast.....per lb.	2
Hinges, wrought.....per lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hollow ware, not otherwise specified, per lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hollow ware, glazed.....per lb.	3
Hollow ware, tinned.....per lb.	3
hoop, not otherwise specified.....per ton	25 00
Hammers, blacksmiths'.....per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Locomotive tires, or parts thereof.....per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
loops, less finished than bars and more advanced than pig (except castings), same as iron in bars.	
malleable casting, not otherwise provided for.....per lb.	2
Mill, wrought.....per lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cranks, wrought.....per lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....	30
Nails, cut.....per lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nails, wrought, board.....per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nails, horseshoe.....per lb.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nuts, wrought, ready punched, per ton	30 00
old scrap, fit only to be re-manufactured.....per ton	6 00
Pig.....per ton	6 00
Plate.....per ton	25 00
Rivets, wrought.....per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Railroad chairs, wrought.....per ton	30 00
Sadiron.....per lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Slabs, less finished than bars and more advanced than pigs (except castings), same as iron in bars, and, per lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cross-cut saws.....per lineal foot	8
Mill saws, not over 9 inches wide.....per lineal foot	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Drag saws, not over 9 inches wide.....per lineal foot	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pit saws, not over 9 inches wide.....per lineal foot	12 $\frac{1}{2}$



	Ad Va- Specific. Item. Cents. & Ct.
Iron saws, same as above (viz., mill, pit, and drag), over 9 inches wide.....	per foot 20
Stoves.....	per lb. 1 1/4
Stove plates.....	per lb. 1 1/4
Squares, marked on one side.....	per lb. 2 1/2
all other, made of iron or steel.....	per lb. 5
Steam pipes, cast.....	per 100 lbs. 75
Steam tubes, wrought.....	per lb. 2 1/4
Slit rods, not otherwise specified.....	per ton 25 00
Spikes, cut.....	per lb. 1 1/4
Spikes, wrought.....	per lb. 2 1/4
Sledges.....	per lb. 2 1/4
Steam flues, wrought.....	per lb. 2 1/4
Sprigs, cut, not weighing over 16 ounces per 1000.....	per 1000 2
Sprigs, cut, weighing over 16 ounces per 1000.....	per lb. 2
Sheets, smoothed or polished.....	per lb. 2 1/4
Sheets, common or black, not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge.....	per ton 23 00
Sheets, common, less than No. 20 and not less than No. 25 wire gauge.....	per ton 29 00
Sheets, common, less than No. 25 wire gauge.....	per ton 36 00
Screws, wood, 2 inches or over in length.....	per lb. 6 1/2
Screws, wood, less than 2 inches in length.....	per lb. 9 1/4
Screws, washed.....	35
Screws, plated.....	35
Screws, all other, except wood screws	35
Tailors' irons.....	per lb. 1 1/4
Tacks, cut, not over 16 ounces per 1000.....	2
Tacks, cut, over 16 ounces per 1000...	per lb. 2
Wire, drawn and finished, not more than 1/4 of an inch in diameter nor less than No. 16 wire gauge.....	per 100 lbs. \$1 75 & 15 p. c.
Wire, over No. 16 and not over No. 25 wire gauge.....	per 100 lbs. \$3 & 15 p. c.
Wire, over or finer than No. 25 wire gauge.....	per 100 lbs. \$4 & 15 p. c.
Provided, That wire covered with cotton, silk, or other material, shall pay, in addition to the foregoing rates, per lb., 5 cents.	
Water pipe, cast.....	per 100 lbs. 75
Tubes, wrought.....	per lb. 2 1/4
Washers, wrought and punched.....	per ton 30 00
Wrought, for locomotive tires, or parts thereof, weighing 25 pounds or more.....	per lb. 1 1/4
Wrought, for steam engines, or parts thereof, weighing 25 pounds or more.....	per lb. 1 1/4
Wrought, for ships, weighing each 25 pounds or more.....	per lb. 1 1/4
in any other form, less finished than bars and more advanced than pig (except castings), same as in bars.	
Castors.....	35
Currycombs.....	35
Cutting-knives, for hay, &c.....	35
Ferules, piano.....	35
Files, of all descriptions.....	per lb. 2 35
Floata.....	per lb. 2 35
Hoops, fit for use.....	35
manufactures of, partly finished, are required to pay the same rate of duty as if entirely finished.	
Rasps.....	per lb. 2 35
Scythes.....	35
Shot.....	35
Shovels.....	35
Sickles.....	35
Spades.....	35

	Ad Va- Specific. Item. Cents. & Ct.
Iron, Sulphate of.....	per lb.
No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage shall be hereafter made in consequence of rust of iron or upon the manufac- tures of iron, except on polished Russia sheet-iron.	
Isinglass.....	30
Jalap.....	per lb. 50
Japanned wares, not otherwise specified....	40
Japanned harness and coach hardware.....	35
Japanned leather.....	25
Jeans, cotton, value not exceeding 16 cents per square yard.....	per square yard 2 30
Jedda, gum, of all kinds, crude.....	per lb. 5
when assorted, picked, or selected....	per lb. 10
Jellies, &c.....	35
Jet.....	35
manufactures of.....	35
Juniper, oil of.....	per lb. 25
Jute, manufactures of, or of which jute is a component material of chief value, valued at 30 cents per square yard or less.....	30
Do., valued at over 30 cents per square yard.....	35
all other manufactures of.....	25
Batts.....	per ton 6 00
Yarns.....	20
unmanufactured.....	per ton 15 00
Kaoline.....	per ton 5 00
Kerosine oil.....	per gallon 20
Kettles, Brass.....	35
Copper.....	35
Keys, Brass.....	35
Copper.....	35
Iron.....	25
Kirschenwasser, first proof.....	per gallon 75
It is provided that no lower rate or amount of duties shall be levied, collected, and paid than that fixed by law for the first description of first proof, but shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof.	
Knitting-needles.....	25
Knives.....	35
Knobs.....	35
Knockers, made of iron, &c.....	35
Kowrie, gum.....	per lb. 10
Lace, Bobinet.....	25
Cotton.....	25
Edging, cotton.....	25
Insertings, thread.....	25
Gold.....	35
Plated.....	35
Silver.....	35
Silk.....	35
Shawls.....	35
manufactures of.....	35
for hats, bonnets, and hoods.....	30
Thread.....	35
Lacquered ware.....	35
Ladies' caps. (See "Caps.")	
Lamps.....	35
Lancets.....	35
Lanterns.....	35
Lard.....	per lb. 2
Lastings, cut in strips or patterns for but- tons, shoes, boots, &c., exclusively, and not combined with India rubber.....	10
Laurel, oil of.....	per lb. 20
Lavender, essence of.....	50
oil of.....	50
Lead, manufactures of, not otherwise spe- cified.....	35
Black.....	per ton 10 00
Cast.....	35
Combs.....	35
Ore.....	per 100 lbs. 1 00
Pencils.....	per gross 1 00



	Ad Va- Specific. lorem. Cents. ¶ Ct.		Ad Va- Specific. lorem. Cents. ¶ Ct.
Lead, Pigs.....per lb.	1½	Liqueurs of all kinds, first proof..per gallon	75
Pipes.....per lb.	2¼	Liquors, spirituous, not otherwise enu- merated .....	50
Red, dry or ground in oil..per 100 lbs.	2 40	It is provided that no lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, col- lected, and paid than that fixed by law for the description of first proof, but shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof.	
Sheets.....per lb.	2¼	Liquorice Paste.....per lb.	5
Shot.....per lb.	2¼	Root.....per lb.	1
Sugar of .....per b.	4	Juice.....per lb.	5
Toys.....	35	Litharge.....per lb.	2¼
White, dry or ground in oil..... per 100 lbs.	2 40	Lotions.....	50
Leaf Gold.....per package of 500 leaves	1 50	Lozenges, medicinal.....	50
Silver.....per package of 500 leaves	75	Logwood, extracts of.....	10
Leaves, Buchu.....per lb.	10	Looking-glass plate. (See "Polished Plate Glass.")	
Rose.....per lb.	50	Looking-glasses, framed, in addition to duty on glass, for frames.....	30
medicinal, not specified.....	25	Lutes.....	30
Leather, Gloves .....	40	Maccaroni.....	35
Japanned .....	35	Mace, oil of.....per lb.	50
Enamelled .....	35	Mace.....per lb.	30
Mitts .....	40	Mackerel, pickled or salted.....per barrel	2 00
Patent.....	35	Madder, extract of.....	10
Suspenders.....	35	Magnesia, Calcinied.....per lb.	12
Upper.....	50	Carbonate of.....per lb.	6
Tanned, of all descriptions.....	30	Mahogany, manufactures of.....	35
Leeches.....	Free	Malleable iron. (See "Iron.")	
Leggins, &c., and similar articles, made on frames, and not otherwise provided for...	35	Mallets.....	35
Leghorn hats, bonnets, &c. (See "Hats.")		Manilla hemp.....per ton	25 00
Lemons.....	20	Manna.....per lb.	25
oil of.....per lb.	50	Mantillas .....	35
essence of.....per lb.	50	Mantles of slate.....	40
Lemon peel.....	10	Manufactures, of the United States, ex- ported therefrom and brought back.....	Free
Lima bark.....	25	Manufactures, of bark, except cork.....	35
Lime, borate of.....per lb.	6	of bladders .....	30
Linen Thread .....	35	of bone.....	35
Twine .....	35	of copper, brass, iron, steel, lead, pewter, tin, or other metal, or of which either of these metals or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value.....	35
Packthread .....	35	of cloth, for buttons, &c., same as "Lastings."	
manufactures of, not otherwise pro- vided for.....	35	of cotton. (See "Cottons.")	
Bags .....	35	of cotton and linen, not otherwise spe- cified. ....	35
Mitts .....	35	of cotton and silk, not otherwise spe- cified .....	35
Tape.....	35	of cotton and worsted, not otherwise specified.....	35
Blay linens, value 30 cents or less per square yard.....	30	of gold.....	35
Brown, value 30 cents or less per square yard.....	30	of flax. (See "Linen.")	
Brown holland, value as above.....	30	of gutta percha.....	30
Bleached, value as above.....	30	of horn.....	35
Bag linens, value as above.....	30	of iron .....	35
Burlaps, value as above.....	30	of hemp, not otherwise specified.....	25
Canvas, value as above.....	30	of hair, not otherwise specified.....	30
Coatings, value as above.....	30	of India rubber and silk.....	60
Cot bottoms, value as above.....	30	of India rubber and silk, and other materials.....	60
Crash, value as above.....	30	of jute. (See "Jute.")	
Damask, value as above.....	30	of ivory.....	35
Diaper, value as above.....	30	of linen. (See "Linen.")	
Drills, value as above.....	30	of leather, not otherwise specified.....	35
Ducks, value as above.....	30	of marble .....	40
Handkerchiefs, value as above.....	30	of mohair, not otherwise specified.....	35
Huckabacks, value as above.....	30	of molais: cloth, silk twist, and other cloth, for shoes, boots, booties, and buttons exclusively, cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape of, and not combined with, India rub- ber.....	10
Lawns, value as above.....	30	of paper, not otherwise specified.....	35
Brown, value over 30 cents per square yard.....	35	of papier-mache, not otherwise spe- cified.....	35
Brown holland, value as above.....	35	of shell.....	35
Blay linens, value as above.....	35	of silver.....	35
Bleached, value as above.....	35		
Burlaps, value as above.....	35		
Canvas, value as above.....	35		
Coatings, value as above.....	35		
Crash, value as above.....	35		
Damask, value as above.....	35		
Diaper, value as above.....	35		
Drills, value as above.....	35		
Ducks, value as above.....	35		
Handkerchiefs, value as above.....	35		
Huckabacks, value as above.....	35		
Lawns, value as above.....	35		
Rags, for making paper.....	Free		
Liniments .....	50		
Linseed.....per bushel	16		
Cakes.....	20		
Meal.....	20		
Oil.....per gallon	23		
"int.....	35		

	Ad Va- Specific. Item. Cents. & Ct.
Manufactures, of silk, not otherwise specified.....	35
of silk. (See "Silk.").....	
of slate.....	40
of steel.....	35
of wood, not otherwise specified.....	35
of wool, not otherwise specified.....	35
of wool. (See "Woollens.").....	
of worsted, not otherwise specified....	35
Maps.....	20
Marble, white statuary, in block, rough, or squared.....per cubic foot	75
Veined, in block, rough, or squared..	40
of all other descriptions, in block, rough, or squared.....	40
manufactures of.....	50
Paving tiles.....	50
Slabs.....	50
sawed, dressed, or polished.....	50
Mastic, gum.....per lb.	50
Matches.....	35
Mathematical instruments, imported for any college, academy, school, or seminary.....	Free
Mats, cocoanut.....	30
China.....	30
of flags.....	30
of jute.....	30
of grass.....	30
all other floor matting.....	30
Rugs, covers, screens, &c., and other portions of carpets, are required to pay the same duty as carpeting of similar character.	
all other.....	35
Mattresses.....	35
Measures.....	35
Medicinal preparations, not otherwise provided for.....	40
barks, flowers, leaves, plants, roots, and seeds, not otherwise specified..	25
preparations or compositions recommended to the public as proprietary medicines, or prepared according to some private formula or secret art, as remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases, or affections whatever, affecting the human or animal body.....	50
Melado, concentrated.....per lb.	2
Metal, Plated.....	35
Sheathing (see "Sheathing copper"), per lb.	3
Metallic pens.....per gross	10
Mercury, all medicinal preparations of.....	40
Milk of India rubber.....	10
Millinery. (See "Hats.").....	
Mill cranks, of wrought iron. (See "Iron.")	
Mill saws. (See "Iron.").....	
Mills, coffee.....	35
Mineral Green, dry or ground in oil.....	25
Blue.....	25
Mirrors. (See "Glass.").....	
Mitts, and similar articles made on frames, not otherwise provided for.....	35
Mohair cloth, woven, or made in patterns of such size, shape, and form as to be fit for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters, and mittens exclusively, not combined with India rubber.....	10
Molasses.....per gallon	6
Concentrated.....per lb.	2
all syrups of sugar or sugar-cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than syrup of sugar or of sugar-cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States, and the same shall be forfeited.	
Morphine.....per oz.	2 00

	Ad Va- Specific. Item. Cents. & Ct.
Morphine, salts.....per oz.	2 00
Mortars.....	35
Moss, Iceland.....	10
for beds.....	20
Muffs, of fur.....	35
Muriatic acid.....	10
Music, printed with lines, bound or unbound.....	20
Musical instruments and strings.....	30
Muskets.....	35
Bayonets.....	35
Barrels.....	35
Bullets.....	35
Rods.....	35
Stocks.....	35
Mustard, ground, in bulk.....per lb.	12
ground, when enclosed in glass or tin, per lb.	16
seed, brown.....per lb.	3
do., white.....per lb.	8
oil of. (See "Oil mustard.").....	
Myrrh, gum.....per lb.	10
Nails, iron, cut. (See "Iron.")	
wrought. (See "Iron.").....	
Nankeens, same as "Cottons."	
Napkins, cotton, same as "Cotton."	
Needles, for sewing, knitting, darning, &c..	25
Nets, fishing. (See "Seine.").....	
Nickel.....	10
Nitrate of soda.....per lb.	1
Nitrate of potash, crude.....per lb.	2
refined.....per lb.	3
Nutria skins, raw.....	10
Nutmegs.....per lb.	30
Oats.....per bushel	10
Oatmeal.....	10
Ochres, not otherwise specified, dry.....	
per 100 lbs.	50
ground in oil.....per 100 lbs.	1 50
Ochrey earths, same as "Ochre."	
Oilcloths, &c., for tables.....	35
Floor, stamped, painted, or printed, valued at 50 cents or under per square yard.....	25
valued at over 50 cents per square yard.....	35
all other.....	35
Oil, Olive, not salad.....per gallon	25
Salad.....per gallon	50
of anise, essential.....per lb.	50
of apple.....per lb.	2 50
of apricot.....per lb.	2 50
of almonds, fixed or expressed...per lb.	10
of almonds, essential.....per lb.	1 50
of amber, crude.....per lb.	10
of amber, rectified.....per lb.	20
of anise-seed, essential.....per lb.	50
Bay, fixed or expressed.....per lb.	20
of bay leaves, essential.....per lb.	17 50
of bay rum.....per oz.	2 00
of bergamot, essential.....per lb.	1 00
of cajeput.....per lb.	25
of caraway.....per lb.	50
of cassia.....per lb.	1 00
of castor.....per gallon	50
of cinnamon.....per lb.	2 00
of cloves.....per lb.	1 00
of coal, illuminating, crude.....	
per gallon	10
of croton, fixed or expressed...per lb.	50
of cubeb.....per lb.	1 00
of citronella.....per lb.	50
of cognac.....per oz.	2 00
of civet.....	30
of fennel.....per lb.	50
of flaxseed.....per gallon	23
of jasmine.....	50
of juniper.....per lb.	25
of lemon.....per lb.	50
of laurel, fixed or expressed....per lb.	20
of lavender.....	50
of mace.....per lb.	50

	Ad Va- Specific. lozm. Cents. & Ct.		Ad Va- Specific. lozm. Cents. & Ct.
Oil of mint.....	50	Paris Dry.....per 100 lbs.	60
of mustard, not salad.....per gallon	25	Green, dry or ground in oil.....	25
of mustard, salad.....per gallon	50	Pasteboard.....	35
of orange.....per lb.	50	Pastes, medicinal.....	50
of origanum, or red thyme.....per lb.	25	Paste, liquorice.....per lb.	5
of pear.....per lb.	2 50	Patent Leather.....	35
of poppies.....	50	Alum.....per 100 lbs.	60
of peach.....per lb.	2 50	Pencils, Lead.....per gross	1 60
of petroleum, crude.....per gallon	10	Camel's hair.....	35
of raspberry.....per lb.	2 50	Slate.....	40
of roses.....per oz.	1 50	Penknives.....	35
of rum.....per oz.	2 00	Pens, metallic.....per gross	10
of sage.....	50	Pen-holder tips, metallic.....per gross	10
of sassafras.....	50	Pen-holders, complete.....per dozen	10
of spruce.....	50	Pepper, Black.....per lb.	12
of strawberry.....per lb.	2 50	Black, ground.....per lb.	15
of thyme, white.....per lb.	30	White.....per lb.	12
of valerian.....per lb.	1 50	White, ground.....per lb.	15
of vanilla beans.....	50	Cayenne.....per lb.	12
of violets.....	50	Cayenne, ground.....per lb.	15
Olive, salad.....per gallon	50	Percussion caps.....	30
Olive, not salad.....per gallon	25	Periodicals.....	20
of flaxseed.....per gallon	23	Perfumes.....	50
of hempseed.....per gallon	23	Perfumed soap.....per lb.	2
Kerosene.....per gallon	20	Peruvian bark.....	30
Linseed.....per gallon	23	Peruvian balsam.....per lb.	25
Mustard seed.....per gallon	23	Petroleum, crude.....per gallon	10
Rape seed.....per gallon	23	refined, or kerosene, produced from the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum or rock oil, or other bituminous substances used for like purposes.....per gallon	20
of vitriol.....	20	Philosophical apparatus and instruments...	10
medicinal.....	50	Piano-fortes.....	30
all other essential, not otherwise pro- vided for.....	50	Pickles.....	35
Ointments.....	50	Pig. Brass. (See "Brass.")	
Olives.....	30	Copper. (See "Copper.")	
Olive oil. (See "Oil olive.")		Iron. (See "Iron.")	
Opium.....per lb.	2 00	Lead. (See "Lead.")	
prepared for smoking.....	30	Tin.....	15
Oranges.....	10	Pls.....	30
oil of.....per lb.	50	Pimento.....per lb.	12
Orehil.....	10	ground.....per lb.	15
Ore, lead.....per 100 lbs.	1 00	oil of.....	50
Organs.....	30	Pincers.....	35
Ornaments.....	35	Pins, solid head or other.....	35
Ornamental feathers, when not dressed, colored, or manufactured.....	20	Pistols.....	35
when dressed, colored, or manufac- tured.....	40	Plaids, cotton, not exceeding in value 16 cents per square yard.....	20. & 30 p. c.
Trees.....	30	Plaits for hats and bonnets.....	30
Osier, prepared for basket-makers' use.....	30	Plaster of Paris, ground.....	20
Ostrich feathers, not dressed.....	20	Plaster, Court.....	35
dressed, colored, or manufactured....	40	Busts.....	35
Otto of roses.....per lb.	1 50	Casts.....	35
Oxalic acid.....per lb.	4	Statues.....	35
Oxide of Zinc.....per 100 lbs.	1 75	Castings.....	35
Cobalt.....	25	Ornaments.....	35
Tin.....	30	medicinal.....	50
Packthread.....	35	Planks.....	30
Paddy.....per lb.	1	Plants, medicinal, not specified.....	25
Paint brushes.....	35	other.....	30
Paintings, the productions of American artists residing abroad, provided that the fact aforesaid shall be certified by the ar- tist, or by a consul of the United States... Free		Plane irons. (See "Iron.")	
Paints, dry or ground in oil, not otherwise provided for.....	25	Planes.....	35
Paints, moist water-colors, used in the ma- nufacture of paper hangings and colored papers and cards, not otherwise provided for.....	25	Plated carriage furniture, &c.....	35
Painters' colors (except white and red lead and oxide of zinc), dry or ground in oil...	25	Epaulets.....	35
Pamphlets.....	20	Metal.....	35
Paper boxes.....	35	Moulding.....	35
Hangings.....	35	Saddlery.....	35
Papers.....	20	wares.....	35
Paper of all kinds.....	35	Plates, Boiler. (See "Iron.")	
Cigars. (See "Cigars.")		Copper, for sheathing ships, 14 by 48 inches, and weighing from 14 to 34 ounces per square foot. (See "Cop- per.")	
Paraffine.....per lb.	10	Copper, engraved.....	25
Candles.....per lb.	8	Steel, engraved.....	25
Parasols.....	35	Wood, engraved.....	25
frames, &c.....	35	of any other material.....	25
Paris white, ground in oil.....per 100 lbs.	1 50	prepared.....	25
		Stereotype.....	25
		Playing cards, valued at 25 cents or less per pack.....per pack	15

	Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.
		Cent.	Cent.
Playing cards, valued above 25 cents per pack.....per pack	25		
Pliers.....		35	
Ploughs.....		35	
Plumbago.....per ton	10 00		
Plums.....per lb.	5		
Plumes, ornamented. (See "Feathers.")			
Pocket-books.....		35	
Pomatum.....		50	
Pongees, white. (See "Silks.")			
Porcelain ware, gilded, ornamented, or decorated.....		40	
white, not decorated.....		35	
Porter, in bottles.....per gallon	30		
in casks.....per gallon	20		
imported otherwise than in bottles...per gallon	20		
Potash, Bichromate of.....per lb.	3		
Chlorate of.....per lb.	6		
Hydriodate of.....per lb.	75		
Prussiate of, yellow.....per lb.	5		
Prussiate of, red.....per lb.	10		
Iodate of.....per lb.	75		
Iodide of.....per lb.	75		
Acetate of.....per lb.	75		
Nitrate of. (See "Saltpetre.")			
Potatoes.....per bushel	25		
Powder, Hair.....		50	
Ink.....		35	
Medicinal.....		50	
Subtle, for skin.....		50	
Tooth.....		50	
Gun. (See "Gunpowder.")			
Powders, paste, balls, balsams, ointments, oils, waters, washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations or compositions, commonly called sweet scents, odors, perfumes, or cosmetics, and all powders and preparations for the teeth or gums.....	50		
Precious stones of all kinds, not set.....	5		
Prepared vegetables, meats, poultry, game, and fish, all in any form.....	35		
Preparations, medicinal.....	50		
Printed matter.....	20		
Prints or engravings.....	20		
Produce, of the growth, manufacture, or fisheries of the United States and its Territories.....	Free		
Professional books of persons arriving in the United States.....	Free		
Produce or growth of the United States, not otherwise mentioned, brought back.....	Free		
Prunes.....per lb.	5		
Prussian blue.....	25		
Patty.....per 100 lbs.	1 50		
Pyroligneous acid.....	10		
Quadrants and sextants.....	35		
Quality binding, worsted.....	35		
Quassia wood.....	25		
Quilla bark.....	25		
Quills.....	30		
Quinine, Salts of.....	45		
Sulphate of.....	45		
Rags, cotton and linen, imported for the manufacture of paper.....	Free		
Raisins, Sultan, in boxes or jars.....per lb.	5		
Muscadelle.....per lb.	5		
Bloom.....per lb.	5		
all other.....per lb.	5		
Rakes, Iron.....	35		
Wood.....	35		
Rapeseed.....per lb.	1		
oil of.....per gallon	25		
Rasps. (See "Iron.")			
Ratafia (a liqueur), first proof.....per gallon	75		
Rattans, split or manufactured.....	25		
Raw skins.....	10		
Razors.....	35		
Razor-cases.....	35		
Razor-straps.....	35		
Ready-made clothing, if no wool. (See "Clothing.")			

	Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.
		Cent.	Cent.
Red lead, dry.....per 100 lbs.	2 40		
ground, in oil.....per 100 lbs.	2 40		
Red thyme, oil of.....per lb.	25		
Reeds, manufactured.....	25		
Reindeer skins, raw.....	10		
Resins, not otherwise provided for, per lb.	10		
Resin, extract of.....	25		
Returned cargo, of American growth or manufacture.....	Free		
Returned cargo, of foreign growth or manufacture, according to the material of which it is composed, and liable to same duty as on its first importation.			
Rhubarb.....per lb.	50		
Ribbon-wire.....	35		
Rice, cleaned.....per lb.	1 1/2		
uncleaned.....per lb.	3/4		
Rifles.....	35		
Rings, brass.....	35		
gilt.....	35		
Rochelle salts.....per lb.	15		
Roofing-slates.....	35		
Roots, medicinal, not specially mentioned..all bulbous, &c., not otherwise enumerated.....	25		
Rose, leaves.....per lb.	50		
oil, or otto of.....per oz.	1 50		
pink.....	25		
Rouge.....	50		
Rubies.....	5		
Rugs, for bed-covering, cotton.....	35		
for bed-covering, woollen.....	35		
hearth, all. (See "Mats.")			
for horses.....	65		
Rum, first proof.....per gallon	1 00		
essence.....per oz.	2 00		
bay, essence.....per oz.	2 00		
bay, or bay water.....per gallon	50		
cherry, a cordial, first proof.....per gallon	75		
Russia sheetings.....	30		
Rye.....per bushel	15		
Rye flour.....	10		
Sabres.....	35		
Saddlery, all not otherwise specified.....	35		
Saddles.....	35		
Sad-irons. (See "Iron.")			
Safflower.....	10		
Sago.....per lb.	1 1/2		
flour.....per lb.	1 1/2		
Sail, duck.....	30		
Salad oil.....per gallon	50		
Salicatus.....per lb.	1 1/2		
Salmon, pickled.....per barrel	3 00		
Salt, in sacks, barrels, or other packages...per 100 lbs.	24		
all in bulk.....per 100 lbs.	18		
Salt, Epsom.....per lb.	1		
Glauber.....per lb.	5 mils		
of quinine.....	45		
Rochelle.....per lb.	15		
Saltpetre, crude.....per lb.	2		
refined.....per lb.	3		
Salves.....	50		
Sandarac, gum.....per lb.	10		
Santonin.....	30		
Sarsaparilla.....	25		
Sarsnets, Silk. (See "Silks.")			
Cotton. (See "Cottons.")			
Sashes, silk.....	35		
Sassafras, oil of.....	50		
Satin, white.....per lb.	2 1/2		
Sauces, all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	35		
Sausages.....	30		
Saws, Cross-cut. (See "Iron.")			
Mill-pit, not over 9 inches wide. (See "Iron.")			
Drag, not over 9 inches wide. (See "Iron.")			
Scagliola, tables or slabs.....	35		
Scarfs, silk.....	35		
Scissors.....	35		

	Ad Va- Specific. Item. Cents. & Ct.	
Scrapers.....	35	
Screens, &c.....	35	
Same as carpet of same kind.		
Screws, bed. (See "Iron.")		
Scythes.....	35	
Sealing-wax.....	35	
Seeds, Anise.....per lb.	5	
Star anise.....per lb.	10	
Canary.....per bushel of 60 lbs.	1 00	
Caraway.....per lb.	3	
Cardamom.....per lb.	50	
Cummin.....per lb.	50	
Coriander.....per lb.	3	
Fennel.....per lb.	2	
Fenugreek.....per lb.	2	
Hemp.....per lb.	1/2	
Mustard, brown.....per lb.	3	
Mustard, white.....per lb.	3	
Rape.....per lb.	1	
Castor.....per bushel	30	
garden.....	30	
flower.....	30	
all medicinal, not specified.....	25	
all other, for agricultural and horti- cultural purposes, not otherwise provided for.....	30	
Castor.....per bushel	50	
Seines.....per lb.	6 1/2	
Segars, value \$5 per 1000 or under.....per lb.	35	
value over \$5 and not over \$10 per 1000.....per lb.	60	
value over \$10 and not over \$20 per 1000.....per lb.	30c. & 10 p. c.	
value over \$20 per 1000.....per lb.	\$1 & 10 p. c.	
Paper, same as segars.		
Senegal, gum.....per lb.	10	
Sextants.....	35	
Shade-trees.....	30	
Shaving-soap.....per lb.	3	
Shawls. (See "Woollens.")		
Shears.....	35	
Sheathing, copper, in sheets, 14 by 48 inches, weighing 14 to 34 ounces per square foot.....per lb.	3	
composed not wholly of copper, nor wholly or in part of iron, ungal- vanized, in sheets of 14 by 43 inches, weighing from 14 to 34 ounces per square foot.....per lb.	3	
Sheep-skins, in the wool.....	10	
Sheet-brass. (See "Brass.")		
Sheetings, Russia, and other, made of flax or hemp, brown or white.....	30	
Shell boxes.....	35	
Shellac, gum.....per lb.	10	
Shells, cocoa.....per lb.	2	
Shingles.....	35	
Shingle-bolts.....	35	
Shirts, wove, &c., made on frames, not otherwise specified.....	25	
Balmoral, &c.....per lb.	18 & 30	
Silk.....	35	
Shoddy.....	20	
Shoe-binding, Cotton.....	35	
Silk.....	35	
Woollen.....	35	
Shoe-thread.....	35	
Shoes.....	35	
Shot-bags.....	35	
Shovels.....	35	
Shrubs.....	30	
Sickles.....	35	
Side-arms.....	35	
Sieves.....	35	
Silks, in the gum, not more advanced than singles, train, and organsine.....	25	
value not over \$1 per square yard....	30	
value over \$1 per square yard.....	40	
Silk Velvets, valued at \$3 or under per square yard.....	30	
value over \$3 per square yard.....	40	
Buttons.....	40	

	Ad Va- Specific. Item. Cents. & Ct.	
Silk Button-cloth. (See "Mohair Cloth.")		
Braids.....	40	
Floss.....	30	
Fringes.....	40	
Galloons.....	40	
Lace.....	40	
Ribbons.....	40	
Sewing.....	40	
Tassels.....	40	
Trimmings.....	40	
Twist.....	40	
manufactures of, not otherwise pro- vided for.....	40	
manufactured by machinery or with the needle, not otherwise provided for.....	35	
Sewing.....	35	
Silk and worsted Shawls.....	35	
Patterns, &c., same as "Lastings."		
Silver Epaulets.....	35	
Leaf.....per package of 500 leaves	75	
manufactures of, not otherwise spe- cified.....	35	
Plated metal.....	35	
German.....	35	
manufactures of.....	35	
Silvered wire.....	35	
Syrups, &c. (See "Syrup.")		
Sisal grass, unmanufactured.....per ton	15 00	
manufactures of.....	25	
Skates, costing 20 cents per pair or less..... per pair	8	
Skates costing over 20 cents per pair.....	35	
Skins, Pickled.....	10	
Dried.....	10	
Calf, tanned and dressed, dried.....	10	
Fur, raw or undressed.....	10	
Salted.....	10	
Morocco, tanned and dressed.....	25	
Kid, undressed.....	10	
with wool on.....	10	
Gloves of.....	40	
Slabs, for tables, of slate.....	40	
Slates.....	40	
Roofing.....	35	
Slate-Pencils.....	40	
Chimney-pieces.....	40	
Mantels.....	40	
Slabs, (See "Slabs.").....	40	
manufactures of.....	40	
Sledges.....	35	
Slippers.....	35	
Smalts.....	35	
Snuff.....per lb.	25	
Snuffers.....	35	
Soda, Ash.....	Free	
Bicarbonate of.....per lb.	1 1/2	
Caustic.....per lb.	1 1/2	
Carbonate of.....	20	
Nitrate of.....per lb.	1	
Soap, Castile.....per lb.	2	
Cream.....per lb.	2	
Fancy.....per lb.	2	
Hard.....per lb.	2	
Honey.....per lb.	2	
Perfumed.....per lb.	2	
Scented.....per lb.	2	
Shaving.....per lb.	2	
Transparent.....per lb.	2	
Wash-balls.....per lb.	2	
Windsor.....per lb.	2	
all descriptions of toilet.....per lb.	2	
all other.....	35	
Socks, and similar articles made on frames, not otherwise provided for.....	35	
Souvenirs.....	35	
Spades.....	35	
Spanish flies. (See "Cantharides.")		
Sparterre, for bonnets, &c.....	30	
Spectacle-Cases.....	35	
Glasses, set.....	35	
Pebbles.....	35	

	Ad Val.	Specific. Import.		Ad Val.	Specific. Import.
	Cents.	Per Ct.		Cents.	Per Ct.
Spectacles.....		35	Sugar, above No. 20, Dutch standard, in color.....per lb.		
Spelter, in pigs or blocks.....per 100 lbs.	1	25	The standards by which the color and grades of sugar are to be regulated shall be selected and furnished to the collectors of such ports of entry as may be necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, and in such manner as he shall deem expedient.		
in sheets.....per lb.		2	Refined granulated.....per lb.	5	
Spermaceti candles.....per lb.		8	Refined loaf.....per lb.	5	
Spikes, iron, wrought. (See "Iron.")			Refined lump.....per lb.	5	
Cut. (See "Iron.")			Refined crushed.....per lb.	5	
Spirituos liquors, not otherwise enumerated.....		50	Refined powdered.....per lb.	5	
Provided, &c. (See "Liquors.")			Refined pulverized.....per lb.	5	
Spirituos beverages, similar to arrack, absynthe, &c., not otherwise provided for.....per gallon	75		Refined tintured.....per lb.	10	
Spirits, medicinal.....		50	Refined colored.....per lb.	10	
distilled from grain, first proof.....per gallon	1	00	Refined adulterated.....per lb.	10	
of turpentine.....per gallon		15	Candy, not colored.....per lb.	6	
distilled from other materials than grain, first proof.....per gallon	1	00	Candy, all other.....per lb.	10	
Spokes.....		35	Stove-dried.....per lb.	5	
Sponges.....		25	Tongs.....		35
Spoons.....		35	Moulds.....		35
Spurs.....		35	of lead.....per lb.	4	
Springs. (See "Iron.")			Sulphate of iron.....per lb.		1/2
Squares of metal. (See "Iron.")			of quinine.....		45
Starch.....per lb.	1/2	20	of ammonia.....		25
Statuary, made by American artists residing abroad, not for sale.....	Free		Sulphuric acid.....per lb.	1	
Marble. (See "Marble.")			Samach.....		10
Statues, for sale.....		35	Surgeons' instruments.....		35
Staves, for pipes, hogsheds, &c.....		10	Suspenders, wholly or in part of India rubber.....		35
other.....		35	Suspender netting, do.....		35
Stearin candles.....per lb.		5	Sweetmeats, preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses, not otherwise provided for.....		35
Steel, in bars not less than 1/4 inch in diameter, valued at 7 cents per lb. or less.....per lb.		1 3/4	Swords.....		35
Do., valued above 7 cents and not above 11 cents per lb.....per lb.		2 1/2	Sword-Blades.....		35
Do., do., valued above 11 cents per lb.....		25	Knots.....		35
Do., in ingots, same as in bars.			Syrup of sugar.....per lb.	2	
Do., in sheets, same as in bars.			Syrups, medicinal.....		50
Wire, not less than 1/4 inch in diameter, and valued at 7 cents per lb. or less.....per lb.		1 3/4	Table-knives and forks.....		35
Do., value over 7 cents per lb. and not over 11 cents per lb.....per lb.		2 1/2	Tables.....		35
Do., over 11 cents per lb., and on steel wire and steel in any form, not otherwise provided for.....		25	Table-tops.....		35
manufactures of, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for.....		35	Tacks, not exceeding in weight 16 ounces per 1000.....per 1000	2	
No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage shall be hereafter made in consequence of rust of steel, or on manufactures thereof, except on polished Russia steel.			exceeding 16 ounces per 1000.....per lb.	2	
Plates, engraved.....		25	Tags, iron. (See "Iron.")		
Stereotype plates.....		25	Tin.....		25
Sticks, Walking.....		35	Tallow.....per lb.	1	
Umbrella.....		35	Candles.....per lb.	2 1/2	
Stilettes.....		35	Tamperines.....		30
Still bottoms.....		25	Tannic acid.....per lb.	25	
Stockings, and similar articles, made on frames, not otherwise provided for.....		35	Tapers, Spermaceti. (See "Candles.")		
Stoneware, common.....		20	Stearin. (See "Candles.")		
composed of earth or mineral substances, white, edged, dipped, or cream-colored, painted, printed, or glazed, not otherwise provided for		35	Wax. (See "Candles.")		
not ornamented.....		20	all others. (See "Candles.")		
Stones, building.....		20	Tapioca.....		25
Strings of musical instruments.....		30	Tar.....		20
Strychnine.....		30	Cordage. (See "Cordage.")		
Sugar, not above No. 12, Dutch standard, in color.....per lb.	2 1/2		Tartaric acid.....per lb.	20	
above No. 12, Dutch standard, and not above No. 15 in color.....per lb.	3		Tartar, Cream of.....per lb.	10	
above No. 15, not stove-dried, and not above No. 20, Dutch standard, in color.....per lb.	3 1/2		Crude.....per lb.	6	
			Emetic.....per lb.	15	
			Tassels, &c.....		35
			Teas.....per lb.	20	
			Teeth, manufactured.....		20
			Terne plates.....		25
			Telescopes.....		25
			Teutenegue, in sheets.....per lb.	2	
			in blocks.....per 100 lbs.	1	25
			in pigs.....per 100 lbs.	1	25
			Thermometers, &c.....		35
			Thimbles.....		35
			Thread, Cotton.....		40
			Flax.....		35
			Insertings.....		30
			Lace.....		30
			Pack.....		35
			Linen.....		35
			Thyme, oil of, red.....per lb.	25	
			oil of, white.....per lb.	30	



	Ad Va. Specific. Item. Cents. & Ct.		Ad Va. Specific. Item. Cents. & Ct.
Tiles, Encaustic.....	35	Vitriol, green.....per lb.	
Paving, marble.....	50	Vulture feathers, not dressed, colored, or manufactured.....	20
Roofing.....	35	dressed, colored, or manufactured....	40
Tin, in bars.....	15	Wafers.....	35
Block.....	15	Walters.....	35
Foil.....	30	Walking-sticks.....	35
Muriate of.....	30	Washes, cosmetics, &c.....	30
Oxide of.....	30	Wash-balls.....	20
in pigs.....	15	Waste, or shoddy.....	20
in plates.....	25	Watches, or parts of watches, and watch materials.....	20
in plates, galvanized.....per lb.	25	Watch-crystals.....	20
in sheets.....	25	Water-colors.....	25
Salts of.....	30	moist, used in the manufacture of paper-hangings and colored papers and cards, not otherwise provided for.....	25
Tagger.....	25	Waters, perfumery, &c.....	20
Terne.....	25	Wax candles.....per lb.	3
manufactures of, not otherwise spe- cified.....	35	Wearing apparel of persons arriving in the United States, in actual use, and personal effects, not for sale.....	Free
Tineal, or berax, Crude.....per lb.	5	Webbing, wholly or in part of India rubber composed of wool, cotton, flax, or any other materials not otherwise pro- vided for.....	35
Refined.....per lb.	10	Weights, Brass.....	35
Tinctures, medicinal.....	50	Copper.....	35
Tippets, Fur.....	35	Lead.....	35
Silk.....	35	Iron.....	25
Tissues, used in making or ornamenting bonnets, &c. (See "Braids.").....	30	Wheat.....per bushel	20
Tobacco, manufactured, not otherwise pro- vided for.....per lb.	35	Flour.....	20
Leaf, unmanufactured, and not stemmed.....per lb.	25	Whips.....	35
Stemmed.....per lb.	35	Whip-gut.....	30
Toilet Bottles.....	35	Whiskey, first proof.....per gallon	1 00
Waters.....	50	White Pepper.....per lb.	12
Tolu, balsam of.....per lb.	30	Pepper, ground.....per lb.	15
Tonics.....	50	Lead, dry or ground in oil, per 100 lbs.	2 40
Tonqua beans.....	25	Whiting, when dry.....per 100 lbs.	50
Tools of trade of persons arriving in the United States, not including machinery or articles imported for manufacturing establishments, or on sale.....	Free	when ground in oil.....per 100 lbs.	1 50
Tooth-Brushes.....	35	White chalk.....per ton	4 00
Powder.....	50	Willow, prepared for basket-makers' use...	35
Washes.....	50	Window-glass, Broad, not above 10 by 15 inches. (See "Glass.")	
Toys.....	35	Cylinder, not above 10 by 15 inches. (See "Glass.")	
Tragacanth, gum.....per lb.	10	Rough plate, not above 10 by 15 inches. (See "Glass.")	
Traps.....	35	over 10 by 15 inches, and not over 16 by 24 inches. (See "Glass.")	
Trays.....	35	16 by 24 inches, but not over 24 by 30 inches. (See "Glass.")	
Trees, fruit, shade, lawn, and ornamental..	30	24 by 30 inches, and not over 1 lb. in weight per square foot. (See "Glass.")	
Trimnings, for hats, bonnets, &c. (See "Braids.").....	30	weighing over 1 lb. per square foot, duty additional to the above. (See "Glass.")	
Troches.....	50	all glass in sheets or tables, without reference to size or form, shall pay the highest duty imposed.	
Tumblers, Cut glass. (See "Glass.")		Crown, not over 10 by 15 inches. (See "Glass.")	
Plain glass. (See "Glass.")		Plate or polished, not over 10 by 15 inches. (See "Glass.")	
Turpentine, spirits of.....per gallon	15	all other, not over 10 by 15 inches. (See "Glass.")	
Turtle, green.....	20	over 10 by 15 inches, but not over 16 by 24 inches. (See "Glass.")	
Twine, of whatsoever material composed, not otherwise provided for.....	35	over 16 by 24 inches, and not over 24 by 30 inches. (See "Glass.")	
Types, new.....	25	all over 24 by 36 inches. (See "Glass.")	
Type-metal.....	25	all as above, weighing over 13½ lb. per square foot, additional duty in excess. (See "Glass.")	
Umbrellas.....	35	Wine.....	20
Umbrella-sticks.....	35	Wine-bottles, pay same as "Wine."	
Valenciennes (lace). (See "Lace.")		Wire, covered with cotton or silk, is to pay the same duty as the same number of iron or copper wire of which it is made.	
Valerian oil.....per lb.	1 50		
Vanilla beans.....per lb.	3 00		
Varnish, valued at \$1.50 or less per gallon, per gallon	50		
valued above \$1.50 per gallon.....	50		
Vegetable substances used for cordage..... per ton	15 00		
Vegetables, prepared.....	35		
Velvet, Printed.....	35		
Painted.....	35		
Venetian red, dry.....	25		
in oil.....	25		
Verdigris.....per lb.	6		
Vermicelli.....	35		
Vermillion.....	25		
Vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, per lb.	1½		
Vestings, according to material.....	35		
Vices.....	35		
Violins.....	30		
Violin strings.....	30		



	Ad Val.	Specific.	Per Cent.
Wood, manufactures of.....	35		
Brasil, manufactures of.....	35		
Cork, unmanufactured.....	30		
Cam, manufactures of.....	35		
Lignum-vitse, manufactures of.....	35		
Log, extract of. (See "Logwood.")			
Sandal, manufactures of.....	35		
Ebony, manufactures of.....	35		
Lake .....	25		
Plates, engraved.....	25		
Screws. (See "Iron.")			
Wool, unmanufactured, when the value at the last place of export is 18 cents per lb. or less.....		5	
value more than 18 cents and not over 24 cents per lb.....per lb.	3		
value over 24 cents per lb.....per lb.	9		
mixed with dirt, &c., so as to reduce to 18 cents per lb. or less.....per lb.	9		
manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....per lb.	18	30	
Woolen, Bags.....per lb.	18	30	
Cloth.....per lb.	18	30	
Hats.....		30	
Shawls.....per lb.	18	30	
Yarn. (See "Yarns.")			
Clothing, &c.....per lb.	18	20	
Listings.....		30	
manufactures of, not otherwise provided for.....	18	30	
Goods, and manufactures of wool, when valued at over \$1 per square yard or weighing less than 12 ounces per square yard.....per lb.	18	35	
Wool, in the skin.....		10	
Woolen endless belts, for paper-machines		30	
Blanketing, for printing-machines...		30	
Worsted .....		35	
manufactures of.....		35	
Yarn. (See "Yarn.")			
Yarn, Coir .....	1½		
Woolen, valued at 50 cents and not over \$1 per lb.....per lb. 12c. & 20 p. c.			
value over \$1 per lb.....per lb. 12c. & 30 p. c.			
for carpets, value under 50 cents per lb. and not over No. 14 in fineness..		30	
over No. 14 in fineness.....		35	
Worsted, valued at 50 cents and not over \$1 per lb.....per lb. 12c. & 20 p. c.			
value over \$1 per lb.....per lb. 12c. & 30 p. c.			
for carpets, value under 50 cents per lb. and not over No. 14 in fineness..		30	
over No. 14 in fineness.....		35	
not otherwise provided for.....		35	
Hemp.....per lb.	5		
Jute.....		20	
Yellow metal (see "Sheathing Copper")... per lb.	3		
Zinc, in blocks.....per 100 lbs.	1	25	
in pigs.....per 100 lbs.	1	25	
in sheets.....per lb.		2	
Oxide of.....per 100 lbs.	1	75	

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, and merchandise of the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, and in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That upon all ships, vessels, or steamers, which, after the 31st day of December, 1862, shall be entered at any custom-house in the United States from any foreign port or place, or from any port or place in the United States, whether ships or vessels of the United States, or belonging wholly or in part to

subjects of foreign powers, there shall be paid a tax or tonnage-duty of ten cents per ton of the measurement of said vessel, in addition to any tonnage-duty now imposed by law: Provided, That the said tax or tonnage-duty shall not be collected more than once in each year on any ship, vessel, or steamer having a license to trade between different districts of the United States, or to carry on the bank, whale, or other fisheries, while employed therein, or on any ship, vessel, or steamer to or from any port or place in Mexico, the British Provinces of North America, or any of the West India Islands: Provided, also, That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed in any wise to impair any rights and privileges which have been or may be acquired by any foreign nation under the laws and treaties of the United States relative to the duty on tonnage of vessels: Provided, further, That so much of the act of Aug. 18, 1856, entitled "An act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano" as prohibits the export thereof, is hereby suspended for one year from and after the passage of this act.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, in estimating the allowance for tare on all chests, boxes, cases, casks, bags, or other envelope or covering of all articles imported liable to pay any duty, where the original invoice is produced at the time of making entry thereof and the tare shall be specified therein, it shall be lawful for the collector, if he shall see fit, or for the collector and naval officer, if such officers there be, if they shall see fit, with the consent of the consignees, to estimate the said tare according to such invoice; but in all other cases the real tare shall be allowed, and may be ascertained under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe; but in no case shall there be any allowance for draft.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, no goods, wares, or merchandise subject to ad valorem or specific duty, whether belonging to a person or persons residing in the United States or otherwise, or whether acquired by the ordinary process of bargain and sale, or otherwise, shall be admitted to entry, unless the invoice of such goods, wares, or merchandise, be verified by the oath of the owner or one of the owners, or, in the absence of the owner, one of the party who is authorized by the owner to make the shipment and sign the invoice of the same, certifying that the invoice annexed contains a true and faithful account, if subject to ad valorem duty and obtained by purchase, of the actual cost thereof and of all charges thereon, and that no discounts, bounties, or drawbacks are contained in the said invoice but such as have actually been allowed on the same; and, when consigned or obtained in any manner other than by purchase, the actual market value thereof; and, if subject to specific duty, of the actual quantity thereof; which said oath shall be administered by the consul or commercial agent of the United States in the district where the goods are manufactured, or from which they are sent; and if there be no consul or commercial agent of the United States in the said district, the verification hereby required shall be made by the consul or commercial agent of the United States at the nearest point, or at the port from which the goods are shipped, in which case the oath shall be administered by some public officer duly author-

ized to administer oaths, and transmitted, with a copy of the invoice, to the consul or commercial agent, for his authentication; and this act shall be construed only to modify, and not repeal, the act of March first, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act supplementary to and to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' passed second March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes," and the forms of the oaths therein set forth shall be modified accordingly; and there shall be paid to the said consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent, by the person or persons by or in behalf of whom the said invoices are presented and deposited, \$1 for each and every invoice verified, which shall be accounted for by the officers receiving the same in such manner as is now required by the laws regulating the fees and salaries of consuls and commercial agents: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require, for goods imported under the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, signed June 5, 1863, any other consular certificate than is now required by law: And provided, further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to invoices of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States from beyond Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, until the 1st day of April, 1863: And provided, further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to countries where there is no consul or commercial agent of the United States.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That from and after the date aforesaid, it shall be the duty of consuls and commercial agents of the United States having any knowledge or belief of any case, or practice of any person or persons who obtain or should obtain verification of invoices, as described in the preceding section, whereby the revenue of the United States is or may be defrauded, to report the facts to the collector of the port where the revenue is or may be defrauded, or to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1861, be, and the same is hereby amended as follows; that is to say: First, in section 12, before the word "eighteen," where it first occurs, strike out "less than;" second, in section 21, before the word "diamonds," strike out "copper ore and;" third, in section 23, after the words "artists residing abroad," strike out "provided the same be imported in good faith as objects of taste and not of merchandise," and insert "provided the fact, as aforesaid, shall be certified by the artist, or by a consul of the United States;" and in the same section, before the word "ornament," insert "ores of gold and silver."

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the sixth section of an act entitled "An act to extend the warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehouses, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby amended, so that the additional duty of 100 per centum shall not apply to the invoice or appraised value of the merchandise withdrawn, but shall be so construed as to require, for failure to transport and deliver within the time limited, a duty, to be levied and collected, of double the amount to which said goods, wares, and merchandise would be liable upon the original entry thereof.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, and merchandise which may be in public stores or bonded warehouse, on the first day of August next, may be withdrawn for consumption upon the payment of the duties now imposed thereon by law, provided the same shall be withdrawn within three months from the date of original importation; but all goods, wares, and merchandise which shall remain in the public stores or bonded warehouse for more than three months from the date of original importation, if withdrawn for consumption, and all goods on ship-board on the first day of August next, shall be subject to the duties prescribed by this act: Provided, That all goods which now are or may be deposited in public store or bonded warehouse, after this act takes effect and goes into operation, must be withdrawn therefrom or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to foreign countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific or western coast of the United States at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of original importation; such goods, on arrival at a Pacific or western port as aforesaid, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury: Provided, further, That merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse, in custody of the officers of the customs, at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a foreign country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government: And provided, further, That all drugs, medicines, and chemical preparations entered for exportation, and deposited in warehouse or public store, may be exported by the owner or owners thereof in the original packages, or otherwise, subject to such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: And provided, further, That the third or last proviso to the fifth section of an act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved the 6th day of August, 1861, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and no return of the duties shall be allowed on the export of any merchandise after it has been removed from the custody and control of the Government; but nothing herein contained shall be held to apply to or repeal section 30 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1862.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the privilege of purchasing supplies from the public warehouses, duty free, be extended, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, to the vessels of war of any nation, in ports of the United States, which may reciprocate such privilege toward the vessels of war of the United States in its ports.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed:

Provided, That the existing laws shall extend to and be in force for the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by this act.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the ninety-fifth section of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, be so amended, that no instrument, document, or paper, made, signed, or issued prior to the first day of January, 1863, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive

stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall, for that cause, be deemed invalid and of no effect: Provided, however, That no such instrument, document, or paper, shall be admitted or used as evidence in any court until the same shall have been duly stamped, nor until the holder thereof shall have proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that he has paid to the collector or deputy collector of the district within which such court may be held, the sum of \$5, for the use of the United States.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That no part of the act aforesaid, in relation to stamp duties, shall be held to take effect before the first day of September, 1862; and so much of said act as relates to the appointment of collectors and assessors shall be held to take effect on the 21st day of July, 1862, instead of from and after its approval by the President.

## THE LAWS RELATING TO THE DIRECT AND EXCISE TAXES, PASSED DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The immense expenditure incurred in the prosecution of the war necessitated the effecting of large loans, either in the shape of bonds, Treasury notes, Exchequer bills, or demand notes; and as these would soon depreciate seriously unless provision was made for the prompt payment of their interest in coin, and for the eventual extinction or reduction of the debt thus created, and it was impossible to raise the requisite amount for this purpose by customs-duties or by the sale of lands, it became a matter of necessity to resort to direct taxation. An impression has prevailed, that since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, in 1788, Congress, though possessing the right to levy direct taxes, had never exercised it. This impression is erroneous. There was no year between 1792 and 1836 when the National revenue was not increased by the proceeds of some internal or direct tax. The amount was, for the most part, small, though rising, in 1800, to \$1,543,620, and in 1801 to \$1,582,377; but from 1814 to 1818, inclusive, it attained to very considerable proportions, the receipts from tax being, in 1814, \$3,888,482; in 1815, \$6,840,733; in 1816, \$9,378,344 (the highest amount ever raised by direct tax in this country before 1862). In 1817 the receipts had fallen to \$4,512,288. In 1819 they had dwindled to \$513,244, and from that sum they decreased every year till 1836, when direct taxation by the General Government was discontinued.

In one or two instances, the Excise duties, especially on spirituous liquors, had not been collected without serious opposition,—the Whiskey Rebellion of 1792-4, in Western Pennsylvania, originating in hostility to the Excise duty on that article. But, in general, direct taxation, though odious to our citizens, has been acquiesced in as a necessity, and the taxes paid with a commendable promptness.

The first act passed by Congress for levying a direct tax, during the present war, was passed August 5, 1861. It prescribed a tax of twenty millions of dollars annually upon real estate, and an income tax upon all incomes exceeding \$800. The income tax was subsequently repealed by Congress. Provision was made in this first tax law for the assumption of the tax by the several States, and collection by them under their State tax-laws, and they were authorized to deduct 15 per cent. of the amount in case they assumed and paid it. As most of the loyal States were largely in advance to the General

Government for equipments, uniforms, and weapons furnished to the volunteers, they very generally assumed the tax, and made an offset of its proceeds against the Government indebtedness. In the disloyal States the tax was not collected.

At the second session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress, it having become evident that the direct tax of 1861 was inadequate to raise the amount needed for governmental purposes, and especially for the increasing proportions of the war, a comprehensive bill for levying taxes on all departments of industry was prepared, and, after long discussion and numerous amendments, passed on the 1st of July, 1862. A previous law, making effective the direct tax of the previous year, in the insurrectionary districts, by the seizure and sale of lands of persons engaged in the rebellion, had been passed on the 7th of June.

The tax-law of July 1, 1862, known as the Excise tax, of the provisions of which we give a complete summary in the preceding pages, is not levied upon real estate; and the collection of the direct tax of the preceding year was, so far as the loyal States were concerned, suspended till 1864. The Excise tax levies a heavy excise duty on the manufacture of spirits, ale, beer, and porter; exacts licenses varying from 10 to 200 dollars for most kinds of business; levies specific or *ad valorem* duties on manufactures generally, and fixes taxes on carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, and gold and silver plate, and on slaughtered cattle, hogs, and sheep; exacts a fixed percentage on the gross receipts of all railroads, steamboats, and ferry-boats; a three per cent. duty on the dividends and interest of railroad bonds, bank stock, the stock of trust and insurance companies, and the deposits of savings-banks; on passports, and on the salaries of officers in the service of the United States; taxes advertisements; lays a duty of three per cent. on all incomes of over \$600 per year; and requires stamps of different amounts to be affixed to all checks, drafts, bills of lading, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, mortgages, telegrams, express packages, insurance policies, leases, powers of attorney, probates of wills, warehouse receipts, &c.; and upon all patent medicines, perfumery, and playing-cards. Legacies and inheritances are also taxed according to the degrees of consanguinity of the heirs.

## CHANGES IN THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE STATES, FROM 1790 TO 1860.

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THE Diagram on the opposite page represents the changes as to population in the relative ranks of our individual States during the last seventy years. We are indebted for it to the courtesy of WM. MITCHELL GILLESPIE, LL.D., Professor of Civil Engineering in Union College, New York.\*

A few moments' study will make the facts it presents stand out prominently before the eye. In the left-hand column the States are arranged in the order of their relative population in 1790,—Virginia being *first*, Pennsylvania *second*, and so on. In the last column they are arranged in their order of population as given by the last census, that of 1860; New York being *first*, Pennsylvania *second*, and so on. Between these columns the diagram gives the place of each State at each decennial census. It is divided, from left to right, into seven spaces, each representing a period of ten years. The heavy zigzag lines extending across this space, and irregularly ascending and descending, belong, each of them, to some one State, and connect her successive places—higher or lower or at the same level—as each period of ten years expires.

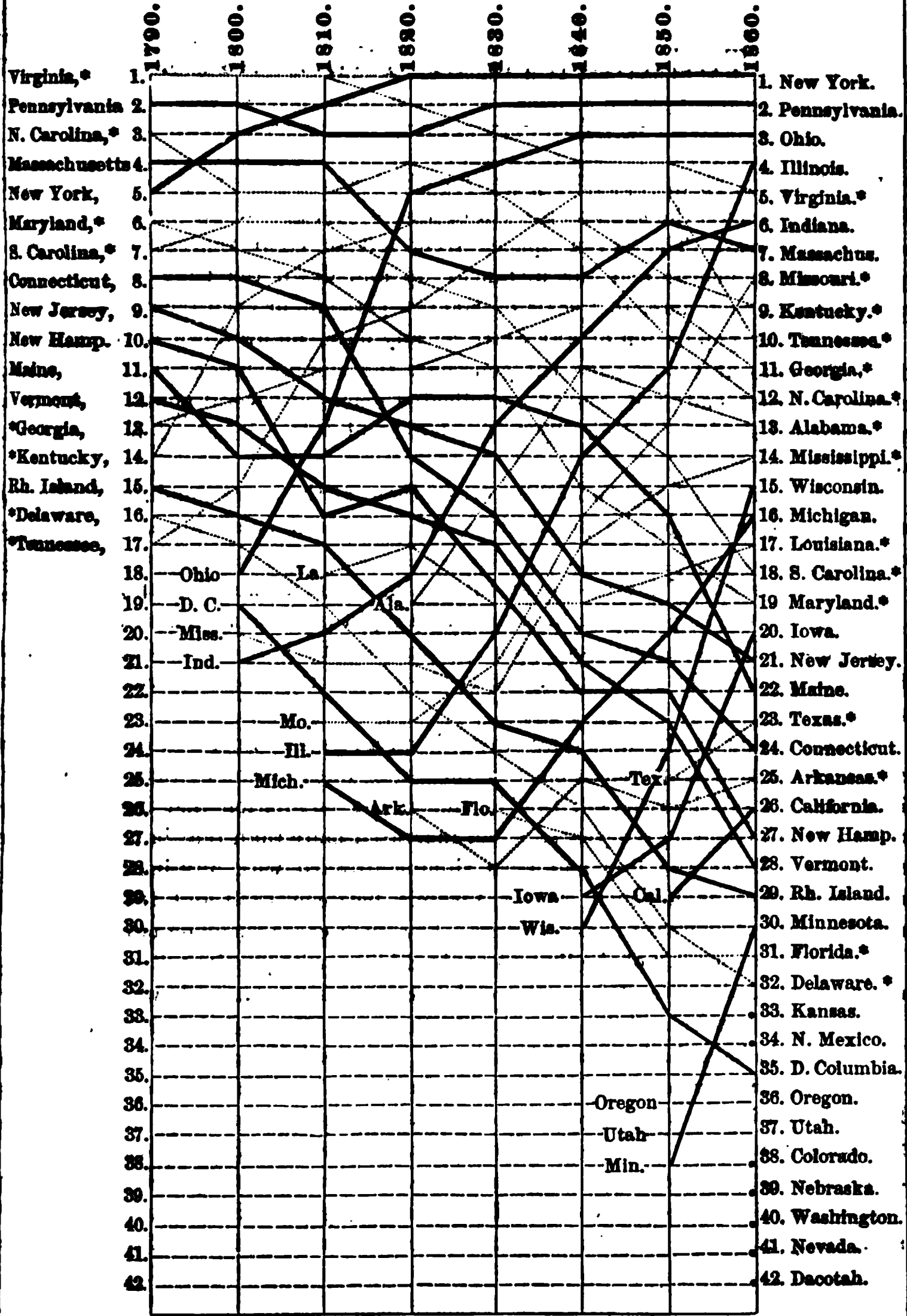
VIRGINIA, for instance, which stood first in 1790, and retained that position for twenty years, sunk a step for each of the next three decennial periods, being passed successively by New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and has been passed in the last ten years by Illinois, so that she is thus reduced to the *fifth* place. PENNSYLVANIA, starting second, became third by being passed by New York, but recovered her rank by passing Virginia, and comes out second, as she had started. NORTH CAROLINA, beginning *third*, has sunk to be *twelfth*. MASSACHUSETTS, beginning *fourth*, and having various changes, passing and being passed, is now *seventh*. NEW YORK, beginning *fifth*, rose steadily from census to census, till, in 1820, she became *first*, and has ever since remained "The Empire State." SOUTH CAROLINA began *seventh*, and became sixth in the first ten years by passing Maryland, but since then has been constantly sinking, till, in 1860, she had gone down to the *eighteenth* place.

Two classes of States deserve particular notice. The new States of the North-west show the most striking advances. Thus, OHIO, commencing her career in 1800 as *eighteenth*, in ten years had jumped over five States,—over eight more in the next ten years, thus becoming *fifth*,—and now stands *third*. INDIANA and ILLINOIS have had a similar career. WISCONSIN shoots up most startlingly, as her steeply-uprising line on the diagram indicates. So, too, with MINNESOTA. The other class of States referred to comprises the smaller older ones, such as those of New England. They have sunk in *relative* rank, although actually increasing in *absolute* population, being passed in the race by the young giants of the West,—their own children, indeed, to a great degree, whom they have sent out from their bosoms, and whose present position is as just a source of pride to the old States of the East as to the new States of the West.

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\* This Diagram was first given to the public in the "New York Daily Times," but its author has extended and corrected it for our volume. The second Diagram is now published for the first time.

CHANGES IN THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE STATES, FROM 1790 TO 1860.



The light dotted lines indicate the slave-holding States, and the black lines the free States.



## THE GROWTH OF THE STATES.

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THE Diagram on the opposite page (for which also we are indebted to Professor Gillespie) presents the *absolute* growth of the States, as did the former one their *relative* progress. The seven spaces from left to right represent, as before, periods of ten years; and the distances up and down the page represent the population at each date, to a scale of 800,000 persons for each inch of height.

To find the population of any State at any date, follow down a vertical line from the date at top of page till you meet the sloping line of the State whose name is at each end of it, and in complicated places at several points in it; then pass across the page horizontally to the left-hand side, where will be found the desired population.

Where the lines of any two States cross, then, at the corresponding time given at the top of the page, the populations are equal, but one State is passing the other.

The relative *rate* of increase is an interesting point in this diagram.

The *steeper* the slope of the line, the more rapid is the growth; and *vice versa*.

When the line is *straight*, as (nearly) for New York from 1840 to 1860, and for Pennsylvania for the same dates, it shows that the *rate* of increase has been uniform.

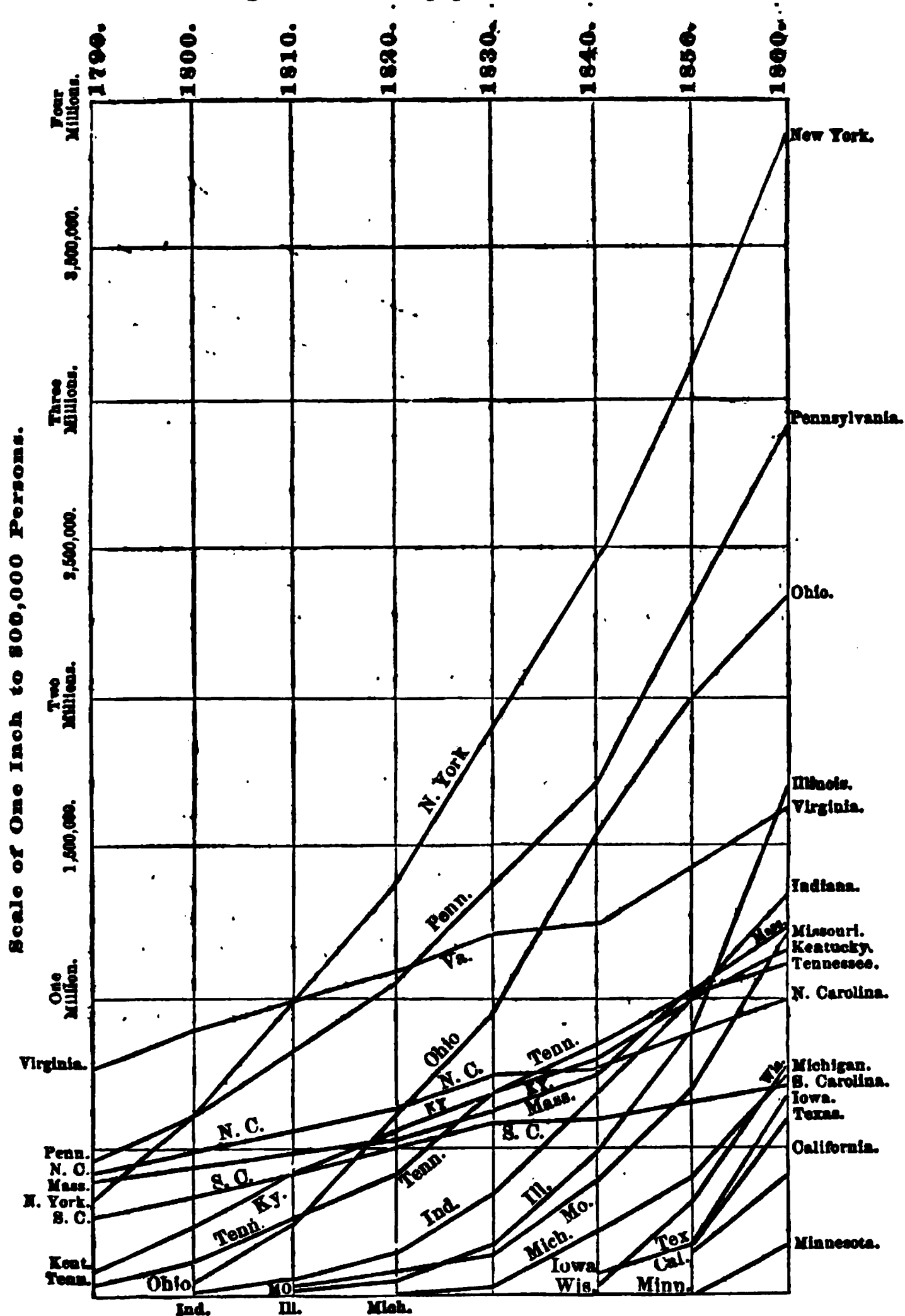
When the line has been sloping upwards on a straight line, and then begins to *turn upwards* still more, as in most of the State lines, it shows that the rate of increase is itself increasing; that is, that if the population had increased one-third in the preceding ten years, it had increased more than that in the following ten years. When the line had been sloping upward with any inclination, and that inclination is lessened, as for Virginia between 1830 and 1840, it shows that the rate of increase is decreasing. Few such cases occur on our diagram.

Generally, a turning of the line upwards, whatever its previous direction, shows an increase of the rate of increase, and a turning downwards shows the reverse.

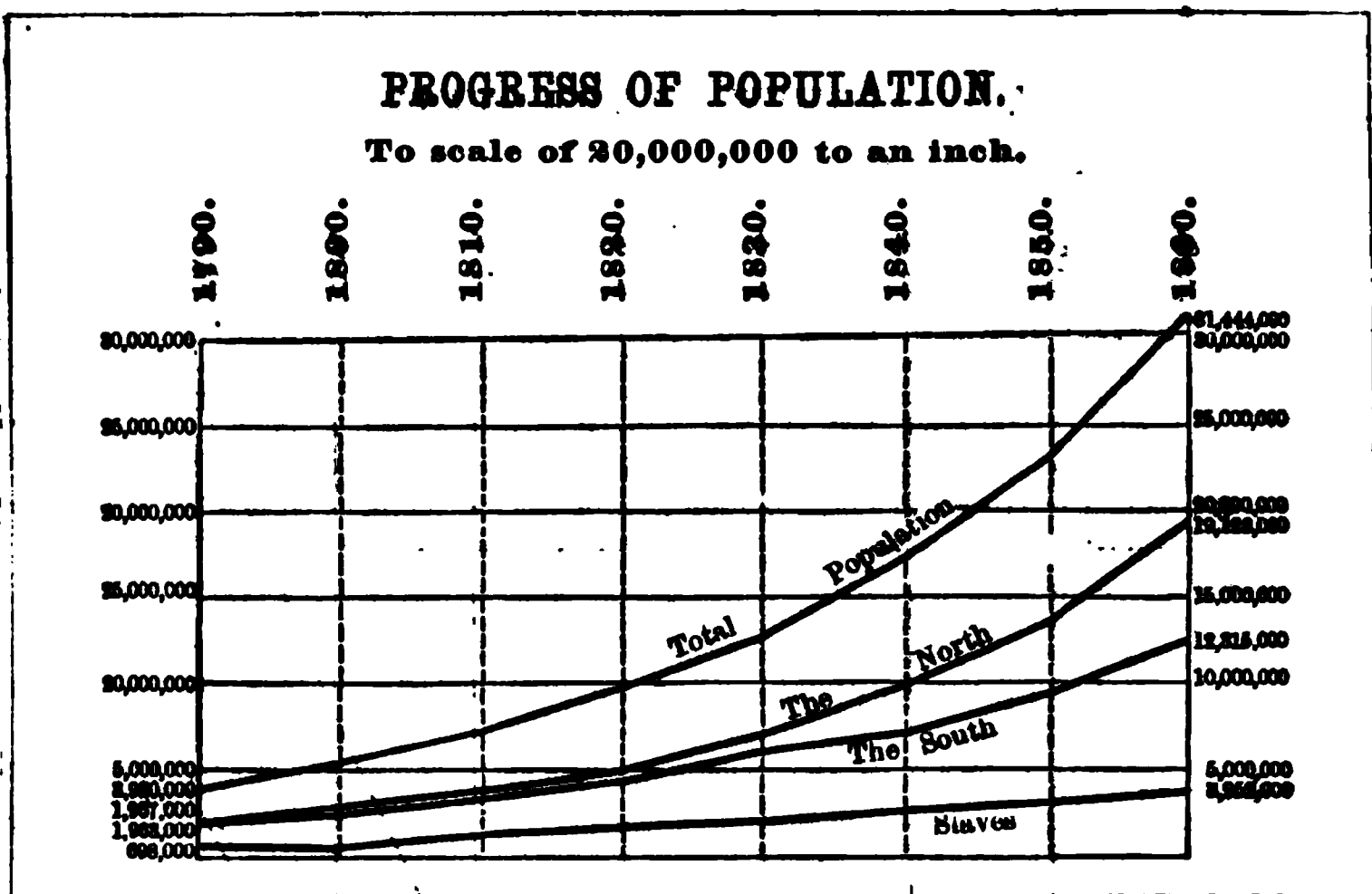
We are now prepared to inspect the diagram. We see that New York and Pennsylvania have had a nearly equal rate of growth for the last twenty years. Illinois has rapidly increased her rate, as is shown by the upward turning of her line. Virginia has been very variable. Massachusetts and North Carolina were remarkably uniform for the first forty years, after which the former shot up above the latter. Kentucky and Tennessee, with two or three other States, have varied singularly, as the close and often-crossing lines indicate. Many more such comparisons might be made. To avoid confusion some of the states are omitted.

# THE GROWTH OF THE STATES.

Showing their *absolute* population at each census.







In the diagram given above, the States are grouped into one body, whose progress is shown by the upper curved line, which turns upward always faster and faster; showing that our *rate* of increase is itself constantly and regularly increasing.

The two curved lines under this show the progress of the States as collected into two groups of NORTH and SOUTH. The former comprises the old North and the Northwest, and the latter the old South and the Southwest. They start together at almost exactly the same point, but the more rapid increase of the North causes its line of population to ascend more and more above that of the South.

The increase of the slave population is shown by the lower line to be much less than that of the whole population, or even than that of the whole South.

A careful study of these diagrams will amply repay any one for mastering this striking manner of presenting to the eye at a single glance relations and variations which the longest study of mere numerical tables could with difficulty suggest.

**EIGHTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1860.**

[Corrected at the Census Bureau, Washington, December 1, 1861.]

In the following tables and statements we present the statistics of population, of property, and of the products of industry, of the United States, in 1860, as ascertained by the Eighth Census, taken in that year, commencing on the first day of June; and also other statistics from the same census, exhibiting the growth, progress, and resources of our country, in agriculture, manufactures, commerce, mines, education, in all the pursuits of industry, and, briefly, in all that adds to the material wealth and civilization of a people. The census is taken in the United States in obedience to the Constitution, which commands that an actual enumeration or census shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as Congress shall by law direct. Under our system of government, the census is of more importance in the United States than it is in most other countries, because representation in Congress and direct taxes are apportioned according to numbers in the States. In pursuance of the command in the Constitution, the census has been taken eight times, namely, in 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, and 1860. The following tables are compiled from the last.

**DATE OF ADMISSION OR ORGANIZATION, AREA, AND POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1790-1860.**

\* The thirteen original States. The dates given are those of their ratification of the Federal Constitution.

## DECENNIAL INCREASE PER CENT. OF POPULATION BY CLASSES SINCE 1800.

	PER CENT. OF TOTAL POPULATION.										INCREASE PER CENT. OF WHITE POPULATION.							
	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Maine	7.73	87.18	60.91	30.56	88.94	25.85	18.28	7.78										
New Hampshire	2.56	39.81	16.87	12.96	19.47	8.89	11.78	3.37										
Vermont	.37	88.76	66.06	8.24	19.73	4.89	7.67	.38										
Massachusetts	22.79	11.88	11.63	10.90	18.83	20.82	26.17	20.80										
Rhode Island	16.36	1.15	12.03	6.31	17.89	12.78	26.28	18.95										
New York	26.10	8.21	4.91	4.86	8.90	4.28	.28	20.27										
New Jersey	26.31	77.00	45.23	45.08	66.58	26.86	20.16	26.80										
Pennsylvania	37.27	14.81	18.26	13.46	16.64	27.09	22.40	20.70										
Connecticut	28.71	36.19	34.74	30.26	28.70	27.85	24.73	28.20										
Delaware	22.80	7.64	11.05	* 3.4	4.19	1.85	21.52	27.44										
Maryland	17.94	3.67	8.68	10.67	11.86	9.30	31.34	22.48										
District of Columbia	46.25	..	58.73	60.64	21.86	11.22	20.26	60.23										
Virginia	12.27	16.32	7.24	9.34	15.12	8.70	30.77	17.90										
North Carolina	14.23	17.19	11.44	11.86	12.79	2.54	14.85	14.70										
South Carolina	8.29	60.80	8.14	10.26	8.00	.47	6.97	6.31										
Georgia	16.08	92.25	43.01	30.38	58.57	27.38	27.83	21.83										
Florida	60.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
Alabama	24.97	..	..	..	122.82	76.03	27.26	28.26										
Mississippi	20.48	..	344.56	23.18	67.02	154.21	65.73	12.70										
Louisiana	20.90	..	..	112.87	21.89	77.36	61.28	30.60										
Texas	183.97	..	..	..	..	..	..	172.58										
Arkansas	207.45	..	..	..	104.07	200.93	116.16	109.88										
Tennessee	10.69	186.47	125.30	51.48	57.60	19.57	18.13	9.35										
Kentucky	17.64	184.22	80.26	34.03	19.12	13.99	26.04	26.04										
Ohio	18.14	..	466.26	151.86	61.00	61.80	30.15	17.80										
Indiana	86.28	..	..	86.03	264.87	574.91	68.74	67.20										
Illinois	36.88	..	421.85	510.12	132.85	99.97	43.97	37.14										
Michigan	101.04	..	..	307.66	108.28	204.68	79.14	101.40										
Wisconsin	154.08	..	..	..	..	..	891.10	154.10										
Minnesota	2,730.70	..	..	..	..	..	2,745.19	2,745.19										
Iowa	251.14	..	..	..	..	..	247.62	281.22										
Missouri	78.25	..	..	226.00	106.08	182.14	82.78	70.79										
California	210.40	..	..	..	..	..	230.34	230.34										
Oregon	294.64	..	..	..	..	..	298.85	298.85										
Washington	264.07	..	..	..	..	..	254.30	254.30										
Idaho	51.98	..	..	..	..	..	51.98	51.98										
Montana	55.68	26.89	26.18	34.11	34.03	34.72	37.74	36.13										

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INCREASE PER CENT. OF FREE COLORED POPULATION.								INCREASE PER CENT. OF SLAVE POPULATION.							
	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Maine	52.04	18.45	*4.12	28.09	13.80	*.07	*11.87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	26.87	13.31	*18.96	*23.15	*11.00	*2.16	*13.46	*34.98	..	..	..	..	*68.88	..	..	..
Vermont	119.43	34.64	30.40	*2.43	*17.13	*1.64	*18.94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	18.10	4.41	.04	4.58	22.90	4.55	4.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island	*4.75	9.23	*1.52	.18	*9.07	12.34	6.78	*59.97	*71.25	*55.55	*64.58	*70.58	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	30.28	21.06	21.55	2.58	.73	*5.08	11.04	*63.63	*67.60	*68.70	*74.22	*52.08	..	..	..	..
New York	122.80	144.19	15.57	53.24	11.49	*1.91	*.18	*4.60	*28.18	*22.81	*20.25	*94.66	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	59.57	78.16	59.96	48.89	14.97	13.14	4.77	8.74	*12.64	*20.35	*70.77	*70.99	*64.89	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	122.74	54.46	34.27	35.68	26.18	12.06	5.12	*54.34	*53.99	*73.45	*90.90	*84.11	..	..	..	..
Delaware	112.05	59.87	*1.25	32.26	4.71	6.63	9.18	*30.76	*22.11	*.94	*26.90	*20.04	*12.00	*21.46	..	..
Maryland	143.53	73.21	17.16	33.24	17.26	20.26	12.04	2.52	5.65	*6.68	*4.00	*12.67	*7.78	*3.52	..	..
District of Columbia	..	235.54	59.69	61.97	83.90	20.30	10.41	..	66.30	18.20	*4.04	*23.29	*21.45	*13.72	..	..
Virginia	57.63	69.90	20.67	36.25	5.26	9.96	6.97	17.84	13.51	8.21	10.40	4.40	5.21	2.26	..	..
North Carolina	41.68	45.76	42.38	38.74	10.31	20.21	9.20	32.53	26.45	21.43	19.79	.08	17.30	14.79	..	..
South Carolina	78.94	42.98	49.88	16.04	4.48	8.26	7.28	86.16	34.35	31.62	22.07	9.88	27.71	4.56	..	..
Georgia	158.08	78.74	*1.18	41.00	10.74	6.48	18.01	102.98	77.13	42.23	45.35	29.15	25.65	27.49	..	..
Florida	..	..	..	..	*2.19	14.07	*2.58	..	..	..	..	65.90	53.65	67.69	..	..
Alabama	..	..	..	175.30	29.78	11.06	16.11	..	..	..	180.88	115.68	26.23	26.20	..	..
Mississippi	..	31.88	90.83	13.31	163.19	*31.91	*21.49	..	208.78	92.07	100.00	107.31	58.74	46.20	..	..
Louisiana	..	..	28.11	50.50	52.81	*31.82	6.73	..	..	96.26	54.67	58.71	45.92	26.20	..	..
Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..	*14.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	210.85	..	..
Arkansas	..	..	..	183.98	229.78	30.75	*77.47	..	..	..	183.98	225.64	170.26	123.89	..	..
Tennessee	*14.40	326.21	107.04	67.03	21.27	16.25	12.06	297.54	277.84	79.87	78.74	22.27	20.89	18.12	..	..
Kentucky	539.00	131.17	61.08	78.23	48.61	36.81	1.35	241.02	89.89	57.21	86.28	10.31	16.75	8.27	..	..
Ohio	..	463.50	143.70	102.58	81.25	45.78	45.30	..	..	..	..	50.00	..	..	..	..
Michigan	..	..	45.00	50.00	170.88	205.34	164.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana	..	141.10	212.97	195.04	97.43	37.56	*2.49	..	75.55	*19.83	*20.43	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	..	..	*25.44	228.30	119.79	61.08	56.40	..	..	445.58	*18.68	*65.88	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	..	245.24	132.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	..	..	..	..	..	..	207.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	..	..	..	..	..	83.80	487.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	..	..	*42.83	98.97	172.62	86.32	13.34	..	..	220.49	145.46	122.11	50.16	27.31	..	..
California	..	..	..	..	..	..	196.07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	*41.64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	82.25	72.08	25.23	68.67	30.87	22.48	10.97	27.97	23.40	28.78	20.61	23.91	28.62	22.24	..	..

\* Decrease.

## Population, distinguished by Color, Condition, and Sex, 1850 and 1860.

\* Including taxed Indians and Chinese as follows: Maine, 5; Vermont, 29; Massachusetts 37; Rhode Island, 19; Connecticut, 16; New York, 140; Pennsylvania, 7; Virginia, 117; North Carolina, 1159; South Carolina, 86; Georgia, 39; Florida, 1; Alabama, 160; Mississippi, 2; Louisiana, 113; Texas, 408; Arkansas, 48; Tennessee, 60; Kentucky, 83; Ohio, 39; Michigan, 2,315; Indiana, 290; Illinois, 37; Wisconsin, 1817; Minnesota, 2229; Iowa, 68; Missouri, 30; Kansas, 189; California, 27,808 (including 23,140 Chinese); Oregon, 177; Washington, 438; Utah, 69; New Mexico, 10,587; Nebraska, 63; Dakota, 2281; District of Columbia, 1. total, 60,469, of whom 27,329 were Indians and 23,140 Chinese, and 42,076 males and 18,261 (7298 of both races in California) females.

## Population, distinguished by Color, Condition, and Sex, 1850 and 1860.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Free Colored.		Slaves.						Aggregate.	
	Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.			
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Michigan.....	2,503	4,739	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	397,354	728,115
Indiana.....	11,393	11,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	905,416	1,000,000
Illinois.....	5,436	7,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	651,479	1,111,981
Wisconsin.....	635	1,171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	805,391	874,981
Minnesota.....	38	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,977	121,305
Iowa.....	333	1,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,214	674,305
Missouri.....	2,618	5,371	45,484	57,309	49,905	57,377	57,432	114,361	682,944	1,132,983
Kansas.....	.....	675	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
California.....	302	4,808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,197	673,394
Oregon.....	307	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,296	31,495
Washington.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,301	11,392
Nevada.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,037
Utah.....	.....	80	12	18	24	11	28	29	11,300	60,000
New Mexico.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,547	62,000
Colorado.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,377
Nebraska.....	.....	87	.....	9	.....	9	.....	15	.....	30,301
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,387
Total.....	434,449	467,999	1,001,245	1,001,022	1,001,690	1,071,186	2,304,318	2,553,700	23,191,076	31,446,000

## Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane, and Idiotic, 1850 and 1860.\*

States and Territories.	Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.		Insane.		Idiotic.	
	Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Maine.....	205	..	254	..	125	..	..	..
N. Hampshire.....	183	..	212	..	134	..	..	..
Vermont.....	148	..	188	..	149	..	..	..
Massachusetts.....	358	..	512	..	483	..	1,000	..
Rhode Island.....	95	..	62	..	67	..	..	..
Connecticut.....	404	..	478	..	126	..	..	..
New York.....	1,223	..	2,077	..	1,181	..	2,021	..
New Jersey.....	129	..	302	..	207	..	379	..
Pennsylvania.....	1,145	..	1,687	..	908	..	1,914	..
Delaware.....	52	2	67	1	38	..	85	..
Maryland.....	235	25	244	25	278	45	521	25
Dist. Columbia.....	19	..	54	1	23	1	23	1
Virginia.....	558	99	796	121	882	209	923	59
N. Carolina.....	398	75	440	108	404	155	477	63
S. Carolina.....	302	29	170	59	164	794	120	229
Georgia.....	209	87	348	85	228	129	189	298
Florida.....	18	11	18	9	16	14	21	8
Alabama.....	181	68	225	67	165	128	174	208
Mississippi.....	88	27	164	55	173	98	138	105
Louisiana.....	96	89	215	89	92	122	136	62
Texas.....	49	10	180	24	81	31	61	97
Arkansas.....	89	6	177	15	79	13	26	69
Tennessee.....	226	41	432	72	392	92	117	305
Kentucky.....	612	51	641	75	429	118	144	364
Ohio.....	915	..	1,171	..	643	..	1,817	..
Michigan.....	125	..	236	..	126	..	138	..
Indiana.....	687	..	681	..	258	..	665	..
Illinois.....	354	..	361	..	284	..	226	..
Wisconsin.....	40	..	378	..	68	..	64	..
Minnesota.....	..	..	38	..	..	..	1	..
Iowa.....	50	..	682	..	59	..	42	..
Missouri.....	396	19	620	46	194	36	261	11
Kansas.....	..	..	80	..	..	..	10	..
California.....	7	..	65	..	1	..	2	..
Oregon.....	..	..	16	..	..	..	5	..
Washington.....	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Utah.....	..	..	14	..	2	..	8	..
New Mexico.....	34	..	25	..	96	..	11	..
Nebraska.....	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	9,372	621	14,299	706	8,407	1,367	1,516	15,390
Aggregate.....	9,803	..	15,077	..	9,794	..	15,610	..

\* Of the free colored population in 1850, there were 125 deaf and dumb, 429 blind, 311 insane, and 345 idiotic.

TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO THE SEVENTH CENSUS (1850) AND THE EIGHTH CENSUS (1880), RESPECTIVELY; ALSO THE NUMERICAL INCREASE AND INCREASE PER CENT. [? indicates loss.]

Cities and Towns.	1850	1880	Increase	Increase per cent.	City	Increase per cent.
Albany, N.Y.			04	22.80	Man	7 44.88
Albany City, Pa.			41	35.00	Mon	3 42.01
Augusta, Ga.			40	6.80	Mon	7 627.48
Augusta, Me.			...	1.740	Milw	5 125.54
Auburn, N.Y.			38	15.00	Mayr	10 25.30
Alexandria, Va.			13	44.80	Mick	15 17.54
Ann Arbor, Mich.			...	1.781	Manu	4 185.34
Annapolis, Md.			13	50.42	Man	4 100.80
Alex, Ill.			53	104.80	Med	5 1.47
Baltimore, Md.	1		34	25.68	New	2 98.00
Buffalo, N.Y.			35	91.97	New	15 54.37
Boston, Mass.	1		31	29.90	New	10 84.89
Bangor, Me.			75	13.68	Nord	5 8.90
Beth, Me.			56	0.70	Nash	0 62.18
Burlington, Vt.			03	20.24	N. B	7 12.35
Burlington, N.J.			57	14.48		10 64.94
Burlington, Iowa			24	64.28	Nash	5 72.93
Brooklyn, N.Y.			23	175.87	Nash	1 27.80
Camden, N.J.			79	51.47	New	12 40.00
Charleston, S.C.			...	1.580	New	5 8.88
Cincinnati, Ohio	1		08	29.51	New	14 12.50
Columbus, Ohio			72	3.75		11 25.12
Cleveland, Ohio			53	154.85	New	1 16.04
Charlestown, Mass.			17	45.58	Nash	8 48.17
Chicago, Ill.			77	254.65		12 36.84
Cambridge, Mass.	15,215	20,000	10,845	71.28	Peki	10 106.61
Canandaigua, N.Y.	5,143	7,075	932	15.17	Port	10 20.54
Columbia, S.C.	6,000	8,050	1,990	33.16	Port	...
Columbus, Ohio	17,882	18,629	747	4.18	Port	...
Columbus, Ga.	5,942	9,021	3,079	51.91	Prov	15 22.04
Chillicothe, Ohio	7,100	7,639	539	7.40	Phil	14 65.43
Detroit, Mich.	21,019	45,610	24,590	117.03	Pitts	...
Dover, N.H.	5,195	8,502	3,307	63.78	Pete	...
Dayton, Ohio	10,970	20,081	9,111	83.11	Plyn	12 4.12
Davenport, Iowa	1,848	11,367	9,519	509.68	Poug	12 6.61
Dubuque, Iowa	3,108	18,000	14,892	318.27	Pate	14 72.23
Des Moines, Iowa	986	8,966	7,980	802.12	Peor	10 175.66
Fall River, Mass.	11,524	14,026	2,502	21.71	Quin	10 97.42
Frederick, Md.	6,028	8,148	2,116	35.08	Roch	11 32.42
Fayetteville, N.C.	4,548	4,790	242	5.30	Rich	10 20.54
Fredericksburg, Va.	4,061	5,023	962	23.66	Roxl	8 36.88
Freeport, Ill.	1,436	3,629	2,193	153.76	Read	8 47.12
Fort Wayne, Ind.	4,282	10,888	6,606	154.50	Rale	10 5.80
Gardiner, Me.	6,486	4,487	...	1.30.82	Rich	10 357.57
Gloucester, Mass.	7,786	10,904	3,118	40.04	Roch	9 190.83
Georgetown, D.C.	5,368	8,733	3,365	62.70	Sprig	12 29.18
Galveston, Texas	4,177	7,807	3,630	86.93	Sale	15 9.81
Galena, Ill.	6,004	8,193	2,189	36.46	Syra	8 26.26
Hartford, Conn.	13,555	20,154	15,609	115.08	Sava	10 45.59
Hudson, N.Y.	6,286	7,187	901	14.33	St. L	8 106.49
Harrisburg, Pa.	7,834	18,405	10,571	135.11	San	15 68.34
Ithaca, N.Y.	6,900	8,843	1,943	28.16	Scho	8 7.89
Indianapolis, Ind.	8,034	18,611	10,577	131.66	Stau	4 0.16
Iowa City, Iowa	1,582	5,214	3,632	229.58	Thot	15 18.18
Jersey City, N.J.	8,856	22,228	13,372	150.42	Tren	7 213.07
Kankakee, Ill.	2,478	8,136	5,658	228.22	Troy	7 36.26
Lowell, Mass.	33,383	38,827	5,444	16.31	Tanr	15 47.27
Louisville, Ky.	43,194	68,633	25,439	59.15	Utic	14 22.26
Lynn, Mass.	14,257	19,033	4,776	33.50	Vick	8 24.82
Lockport, N.Y.	12,323	18,523	6,200	50.31	Waa	11 82.78
Lancaster, Pa.	12,869	17,008	4,139	32.16	Willr	15 31.50
Lynchburg, Va.	8,071	6,833	...	1.15.09	Wor	1 40.40
Lexington, Ky.	9,180	9,321	141	1.53	Wes	15 16.10
La Fayette, Ind.	1,215	9,387	8,172	672.59	Willr	15 58.96
Leaning, Mich.	1,229	8,074	6,845	557.12	Whe	15 23.16
La Porte, Ind.	1,824	8,028	6,204	340.14	Zanu	...

MANUMITTED SLAVES, ACCORDING TO THE SEVENTH CENSUS (1850), AND THE EIGHTH CENSUS (1860), RESPECTIVELY.

STATES.	SEVENTH CENSUS.				EIGHTH CENSUS.			
	Slaves.	Manu- mitted.	One out of—	Per cent.	Slaves.	Manu- mitted.	One out of—	Per cent.
Alabama.....	342,844.	16	21,427	.0046	435,080	101	4,310	.0231
Arkansas.....	47,100	1	47,100	.0021	111,115	41	2,711	.0369
Delaware.....	2,290	277	8	12.0900	1,798	12	149	.6674
Florida.....	39,310	22	1,786	.0559	61,745	17	3,632	.0275
Georgia.....	381,682	19	20,088	.0049	462,198	160	4,360	.0229
Kentucky.....	210,981	152	1,388	.0720	225,488	176	1,281	.0780
Louisiana.....	244,809	159	1,539	.0649	331,726	517	641	.1548
Maryland.....	90,368	493	188	.5455	87,189	1,017	85	1.1664
Mississippi.....	309,878	6	51,646	.0019	436,631	182	2,399	.0416
Missouri.....	87,422	50	1,748	.0571	114,931	89	1,201	.0774
North Carolina.....	288,548	2	144,274	.0006	331,059	258	1,283	.0779
South Carolina.....	384,984	2	192,492	.0005	402,406	12	33,532	.0029
Tennessee.....	239,459	45	5,321	.0187	275,719	174	1,584	.0639
Texas.....	58,161	5	11,632	.0085	182,566	87	5,889	.0189
Virginia.....	472,528	218	2,167	.0461	490,865	277	1,771	.0554
District of Columbia.....					3,185	8	398	.2514
	3,200,364	1,467	2,181	.0458	8,953,696	3,018	1,309	.0763

FUGITIVE SLAVES, ACCORDING TO THE SEVENTH CENSUS (1850), AND THE EIGHTH CENSUS (1860), RESPECTIVELY.

STATES.	SEVENTH CENSUS.				EIGHTH CENSUS.			
	Slaves.	Fugi- tives.	One out of—	Per cent.	Slaves.	Fugi- tives.	One out of—	Per cent.
Alabama.....	342,844	29	11,822	.0084	435,080	36	12,086	.0082
Arkansas.....	47,100	21	2,242	.0445	111,115	28	3,968	.0252
Delaware.....	2,290	26	88	1.1353	1,798	12	150	.6674
Florida.....	39,310	18	2,184	.0457	61,745	11	5,613	.0137
Georgia.....	381,682	89	4,288	.0238	462,198	23	20,096	.0049
Kentucky.....	210,981	96	2,198	.0455	225,488	119	1,895	.0527
Louisiana.....	244,809	90	2,720	.0366	331,726	46	7,211	.0138
Maryland.....	90,368	279	324	.3088	87,189	115	758	.1318
Mississippi.....	309,878	41	7,558	.0132	436,631	68	6,422	.0155
Missouri.....	87,422	60	1,457	.0686	114,931	99	1,161	.0860
North Carolina.....	288,548	64	4,508	.0222	331,059	61	5,262	.0184
South Carolina.....	384,984	16	24,061	.0041	402,406	23	17,501	.0057
Tennessee.....	239,459	70	3,421	.0292	275,719	29	9,509	.0105
Texas.....	58,161	29	2,005	.0498	182,566	16	11,410	.0067
Virginia.....	472,528	83	5,693	.0175	490,865	117	4,194	.0238
	3,200,364	1,011	3,165	.0315	3,950,511	803	4,919	.0203

INDIAN POPULATION IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES NOT ENUMERATED IN THE CENSUS, AND RETAINING THEIR TRIBAL CHARACTER.

West of Arkansas.....	65,680	Oregon.....	7,000
California.....	13,540	Tennessee.....	181
Georgia.....	377	Wisconsin.....	2,833
Indiana.....	384	Colorado Territory.....	6,000
Kansas.....	8,189	Dakota Territory.....	39,664
Michigan.....	7,777	Nebraska Territory.....	5,072
Minnesota.....	17,900	Nevada Territory.....	7,550
Mississippi.....	900	New Mexico.....	55,100
New York.....	3,785	Utah Territory.....	20,000
North Carolina.....	1,499	Washington Territory.....	31,000
			294,431



II.—1. MORTALITY STATISTICS OF 1860 (Compiled from the Eighth Census.) A CAUSE OF DEATH.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Deaths from disease.		Deaths from accident.		Deaths from suicide.		Deaths from homicide.		Deaths from murder.		Deaths from absenteeism.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	6,304	5,681	406	263	13	3	17	1	16	1	1	1
	4,474	4,009	335	108	3	1	8	1	17	3	2	1
	2,004	1,189	310	35	24	4	46	1	31	3	4	1
	3,970	3,806	163	69	26	6	1	1	3	3	1	1
	573	614	37	13	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
	605	685	25	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
	680	740	69	68	4	4	4	4	5	5	1	1
	6,104	5,714	309	433	14	7	15	5	17	1	1	1
	9,747	8,734	535	177	34	16	13	1	23	1	1	1
	7,451	7,181	383	178	21	4	8	1	6	1	1	1
	3,045	3,205	207	132	14	4	5	1	4	1	1	1
	749	616	40	16	3	3	3	1	7	1	1	1
	8,087	7,622	313	239	27	5	30	3	23	1	3	1
	6,751	4,895	438	161	24	3	16	1	29	1	3	1
	3,469	3,709	269	61	11	9	4	1	4	1	1	1
	3,617	3,469	195	74	11	4	4	1	5	1	1	1
	10,065	10,368	557	335	29	20	6	8	3	2	1	1
	3,585	3,373	309	195	29	7	5	1	3	1	1	1
	3,589	499	65	34	4	4	3	1	2	1	1	1
	5,937	5,461	445	321	15	6	21	1	6	1	1	1
	9,061	7,757	454	307	25	5	25	1	21	1	1	1
	2,081	2,351	99	36	27	4	3	1	3	1	1	1
	3,789	3,416	232	79	17	7	19	1	3	1	1	1
	23,671	21,391	1,373	404	96	34	6	1	13	1	1	1
	5,381	6,041	399	296	12	3	13	1	15	1	1	1
	12,133	11,378	638	247	37	20	13	1	11	1	1	1
	112	117	7	4	1	1	6	1	3	1	1	1
	15,166	13,708	1,002	357	67	16	17	1	3	1	1	1
	1,174	1,167	196	35	9	6	3	1	3	1	1	1
	4,613	4,601	331	293	7	1	3	1	3	1	1	1
	7,109	7,109	449	302	25	6	19	1	3	1	1	1
	4,683	4,056	345	183	27	3	13	1	3	1	1	1
	1,667	1,673	63	51	17	4	3	1	3	1	1	1
	10,699	10,512	717	427	21	10	9	1	13	1	1	1
	3,874	3,167	291	35	14	4	3	1	1	1	1	1
	3	1										
	160	170	19	10								
	604	631	63	26	1							
	173	147	20	11								
	15	23	6									
Total	103,572	179,919	12,300	8,609	794	308	426	23	479	47	57	4
Aggregate	373,491		13,083		1,003		438		604		61	
Total deaths	290,406											

Total violent deaths 29,113.

II. 1.—B. DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTH AND BY SEX, 1860.

MONTHS.	Number recorded.			Proportions.			State registry.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January.....	17,537	16,156	32,693	4.42	3.82	8.24	7.00
February .....	17,791	16,208	33,999	4.79	4.37	9.16	7.75
March.....	20,569	18,473	39,042	5.18	4.65	9.83	8.11
April.....	19,336	17,593	36,929	5.03	4.58	9.61	7.88
May.....	21,365	19,376	40,741	5.38	4.88	10.26	7.25
June .....	14,323	13,223	27,546	3.73	3.44	7.17	6.81
July .....	16,181	14,351	30,532	4.08	3.62	7.70	8.01
August.....	18,287	16,558	34,845	4.61	4.17	8.78	10.99
September.....	17,243	15,852	33,095	4.49	4.13	8.62	11.20
October .....	15,457	13,892	29,149	3.89	3.45	7.34	8.81
November .....	13,194	11,365	24,559	3.44	2.96	6.40	7.45
December .....	14,614	12,753	27,367	3.68	3.21	6.89	7.94
Unknown.....	1,838	986	2,824	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	207,235	185,586	392,821	52.72	47.28	100.00	100.00

II. 1.—C. DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY AGES AND BY SEX, 1860.

AGES.	Number enumerated.			Proportions.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total, '60.	Total, '50.
0—1.....	44,480	36,794	81,274	11.35	9.39	20.74	16.90
1—2.....	20,588	17,648	38,236	5.25	4.51	9.76	} 21.41
2—3.....	12,493	11,153	23,646	3.19	2.85	6.04	
3—4.....	7,567	7,083	14,650	1.93	1.81	3.74	
4—5.....	5,332	5,147	10,479	1.36	1.31	2.67	
5—10.....	13,822	13,637	27,459	3.53	3.48	7.01	6.68
10—15.....	6,369	6,768	13,137	1.63	1.73	3.36	4.12
15—20.....	8,111	9,265	17,376	2.07	2.36	4.43	4.79
20—25.....	10,398	10,551	20,949	2.65	2.69	5.34	} 11.74
25—30.....	9,452	9,560	19,012	2.41	2.44	4.86	
30—40.....	16,224	15,343	31,567	4.14	3.92	8.06	
40—50.....	13,470	10,522	23,992	3.44	2.68	6.12	
50—60.....	11,902	8,514	20,416	3.04	2.17	5.21	5.56
60—70.....	11,284	8,823	20,107	2.88	2.25	5.13	5.12
70—80.....	8,995	8,009	17,004	2.30	2.05	4.35	4.17
80—90.....	4,776	4,808	9,584	1.22	1.23	2.45	2.54
90—.....	1,284	1,590	2,874	0.33	0.41	0.74	0.76
Unknown.....	688	371	1,059	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	207,235	185,586	392,821	52.72	47.28	100.00	100.00

II. 1.—D. RATIO OF DEATHS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA COMPARED.

Countries.	Population to one death.
Norway.....	56
Sweden .....	49
Denmark .....	49
England.....	44
France.....	44
Belgium .....	42
Netherlands.....	39
Prussia.....	36
United States, Census of 1850 .....	71
United States, Census of 1860.....	76
United States, actual, by corrected estimates.....	45.5

## II. 1.—E. DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY REGIONS.

Natural Divisions.	Rate of Mortality.		
	Annual deaths, 1860.	Per cent. of population.	Per cent. in 1850.
I. LOWLANDS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST, Comprising a general breadth of two counties along the Atlantic from Delaware to Florida, inclusive.....	15,292	1.34	1.45
II. THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, Comprising Louisiana and a breadth of two counties along each bank of the river northward to Cape Girardeau, in Missouri.....	30,154	1.81	2.38
III. THE ALLEGHANY REGION, From Pennsylvania, through Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, &c., to Northern Alabama.....	26,346	1.06	0.96
IV. THE INTERMEDIATE REGION, Surrounding the Alleghanies, and extending to the low- lands of the Atlantic and to the Mississippi valley.....	79,615	1.32	1.19
V. THE PACIFIC COAST, California, Oregon, and Washington.....	3,991	0.96	0.92
VI. THE NORTHEASTERN STATES, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.....	15,433	1.24	1.25
VII. THE NORTHWESTERN STATES, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota.....	15,508	0.96	1.01
The whole United States.....	.....	1.27	1.41

## II. 2.—A. DEATHS FROM DISEASES.

*Zymotic diseases.*

	Deaths, 1860.	Deaths, 1850.	Proportions, 1860.	Proportions, 1850.
Cholera.....	985	33,074	0.28	11.87
Cholera infantum.....	4,804	3,900	1.36	1.45
Croup.....	15,133	10,706	4.25	3.84
Diarrhoea.....	7,847	6,366	2.20	2.28
Dysentery.....	10,461	20,556	2.93	7.38
Erysipelas.....	2,756	2,786	0.77	1.00
Fever, intermittent.....	4,447	964	1.25	0.35
Fever, remittent.....	11,102	18,496	3.11	6.63
Fever, typhoid, typhus.....	19,207	13,099	5.38	4.69
Fever, yellow.....	667	786	0.18	0.28
Influenza.....	337	252	0.11	0.09
Measles.....	3,900	2,983	1.09	1.07
Scarlatina.....	26,393	9,584	7.39	3.44
Smallpox.....	1,263	2,852	0.35	0.84
Syphilis.....	231	146	0.07	0.05
Thrush.....	564	424	0.16	0.15
Whooping-cough.....	8,400	5,280	2.35	1.90
Total zymotic.....	118,532	131,813	33.22	47.23
Other specified diseases.....	218,261	134,803	61.14	48.36
Violent deaths.....	20,115	12,174	5.64	4.36
Unknown.....	86,648	44,233	.....	.....
Grand total.....	303,606	323,023	100.00	100.00

## III.—1. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEARS 1850 AND 1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Asses and Mules.		Milk cows.	
	1850.	1880.	1850.	1880.
Maine.....	55	104	183,556	147,315
New Hampshire.....	19	30	94,277	84,888
Vermont.....	218	35	143,139	171,886
Massachusetts.....	34	108	130,009	144,493
Rhode Island.....	1	10	19,806	19,700
Connecticut.....	49	80	65,461	98,877
New York.....	903	1,553	931,324	1,125,894
New Jersey.....	4,080	5,362	118,786	135,313
Pennsylvania.....	2,260	8,333	530,224	673,547
Delaware.....	791	2,294	19,246	21,566
Maryland.....	5,444	9,839	86,656	98,480
District of Columbia.....	57	122	813	639
Virginia.....	21,483	41,014	317,619	330,637
North Carolina.....	26,269	61,398	321,799	325,829
South Carolina.....	37,483	66,456	198,244	163,989
Georgia.....	57,879	101,999	234,223	293,888
Florida.....	6,002	10,300	71,876	92,704
Alabama.....	59,685	108,791	227,791	334,045
Mississippi.....	54,547	112,486	214,281	307,124
Louisiana.....	44,849	92,259	106,578	130,873
Texas.....	12,463	63,000	217,811	343,082
Arkansas.....	11,556	44,158	92,161	158,673
Tennessee.....	75,803	119,221	250,454	347,106
Kentucky.....	65,600	117,635	247,478	369,215
Ohio.....	3,423	6,917	544,498	696,309
Michigan.....	70	359	99,676	229,635
Indiana.....	4,599	19,627	254,654	491,033
Illinois.....	10,573	38,991	294,671	532,781
Wisconsin.....	166	1,019	64,368	139,690
Minnesota.....	14	695	607	49,895
Iowa.....	754	5,713	45,704	188,544
Missouri.....	41,687	80,341	230,189	345,243
Kansas.....	..	1,430	..	39,736
California.....	1,608	13,744	4,329	136,699
Oregon.....	420	990	9,427	53,073
Washington.....	..	173	..	10,684
Utah.....	325	973	4,861	13,086
New Mexico.....	8,804	11,305	10,685	34,451
Nebraska.....	..	473	..	7,125
Dakota.....	..	19	..	206



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## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Continued.





## PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1850 AND 1860.

STATES.	LANDS IMPROVED.		LANDS UNIMPROVED.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	4,435,614	6,462,987	7,702,067	12,687,918
Arkansas.....	781,530	1,933,036	1,816,884	7,609,938
California.....	32,454	2,430,882	3,861,531	6,583,858
Connecticut.....	1,768,178	1,830,808	615,701	673,457
Delaware.....	580,862	687,066	375,282	367,280
Florida.....	349,049	676,464	1,246,240	2,273,008
Georgia.....	6,378,479	8,062,758	16,442,900	18,587,732
Illinois.....	5,039,545	13,251,473	6,997,867	7,993,557
Indiana.....	5,046,543	8,161,717	7,746,879	8,154,069
Iowa.....	824,682	3,780,253	1,911,382	6,649,136
Kansas.....	.....	372,835	.....	1,284,096
Kentucky.....	5,968,270	7,644,217	10,981,478	11,519,069
Louisiana.....	1,590,025	2,734,901	8,399,018	6,765,879
Maine.....	2,039,596	2,677,216	2,515,797	3,023,539
Maryland.....	2,797,906	3,002,269	1,836,445	1,853,306
Massachusetts.....	2,133,436	2,155,512	1,222,576	1,183,212
Michigan.....	1,929,110	3,419,861	2,454,780	3,511,581
Minnesota.....	5,035	554,397	23,846	2,222,734
Mississippi.....	3,444,358	5,150,008	7,046,061	11,708,556
Missouri.....	2,938,425	6,246,871	6,794,245	13,737,988
New Hampshire.....	2,251,488	2,367,039	1,140,926	1,377,691
New Jersey.....	1,767,991	1,944,445	984,955	1,089,086
New York.....	12,408,964	14,376,397	6,710,120	6,616,553
North Carolina.....	5,453,975	6,517,284	15,543,008	17,245,685
Ohio.....	9,851,493	12,665,587	8,146,000	8,075,551
Oregon.....	182,857	895,875	299,951	5,316,817
Pennsylvania.....	8,623,619	10,463,306	6,294,728	6,548,847
Rhode Island.....	356,487	329,884	197,451	189,814
South Carolina.....	4,072,551	4,572,060	12,145,049	11,623,860
Tennessee.....	5,175,173	6,897,974	13,808,842	13,457,999
Texas.....	643,976	2,649,207	10,852,863	20,486,990
Vermont.....	2,601,409	2,758,443	1,524,413	1,402,396
Virginia.....	10,360,135	11,435,954	15,792,176	19,578,946
Wisconsin.....	1,045,499	3,746,036	1,931,159	4,158,134
Total States.....	112,833,813	162,804,521	180,361,927	244,428,549
<b>TERRITORIES</b>				
Columbia, District of.....	16,267	17,474	11,187	16,789
Dakota.....	.....	2,115	.....	24,333
Nebraska.....	.....	122,582	.....	501,723
New Mexico.....	166,201	149,415	124,370	1,177,055
Utah.....	16,333	82,260	30,516	58,896
Washington.....	.....	83,022	.....	300,897
Total Territories.....	198,801	456,868	166,073	2,079,695
Aggregate.....	113,032,614	163,261,389	180,528,000	246,508,244

**CONDENSED TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE AGGREGATES OF MANUFACTURES IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, 1880.**

States and Territories.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Cost of raw material.	Male hands.	Female hands.	Cost of labor per annum.	Value of product.
Alabama.....	1,026		0	4,397	539		\$4,621,571
Arkansas.....	261		0	812	30		527,000
California.....	1,008		1	8,064	.....		11,000,000
Connecticut.....	8,787		1	34,248	16,483		
Delaware.....	531		1	3,237	651		
District of Columbia.....	403		1	2,034	536		
Florida.....	108		1	876	115		
Georgia.....	1,622		1	6,660	1,718		
Illinois.....	8,162		1	11,066	493		
Indiana.....	4,362		1	13,748	892		
Iowa.....	523		1	1,687	20		
Kentucky.....	3,609		1	19,576	1,900		
Louisiana.....	1,006		1	6,458	759		
Maine.....	3,974		1	21,863	6,167		
Maryland.....	8,725		1	22,729	7,483		
Massachusetts.....	8,859		1	107,784	60,677		
Michigan.....	2,038		1	6,990	364		
Mississippi.....	947		1	3,046	108		
Missouri.....	2,923		1	14,680	928		
New Hampshire.....	3,211		1	14,103	12,989		
New Jersey.....	4,207		1	29,068	8,762		
New York.....	23,553		1	147,737	51,612		
North Carolina.....	2,963		1	12,473	2,128		
Ohio.....	10,622		1	47,064	4,437		
Pennsylvania.....	21,805		1	124,688	22,078		
Rhode Island.....	864		1	12,923	8,044		
South Carolina.....	1,430		1	6,962	1,074		
Tennessee.....	2,887		1	11,080	959		
Texas.....	309		1	1,042	24		
Vermont.....	1,849		1	6,694	1,561		
Virginia.....	4,740		1	25,790	3,320		
Wisconsin.....	1,262		1	5,798	291		
Minnesota.....	5		1	63	.....		20,000
New Mexico.....	23		1	81	.....		2,000,000
Oregon.....	82		1	285	.....		20,000
Utah.....	14		1	61	.....		20,000
<b>Aggregate.....</b>	<b>123,025</b>	<b>533,245,361</b>	<b>555,123,822</b>	<b>781,187</b>	<b>225,922</b>	<b>236,756,464</b>	<b>1,019,108,554</b>

**STATEMENT OF THE LEADING MANUFACTURES, AND THE VALUE OF PRODUCT OF EACH IN THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 1, 1880, AND JUNE 1, 1880.**

No.	Leading manufactures.	Value of product in 1880.	Value of product in round numbers, 1880.
1	Flour and meal.....	\$136,056,736	\$224,000,000
2	Cotton goods.....	66,501,687	115,000,000
3	Lumber.....	58,520,986	90,000,000
4	Boots and shoes.....	53,967,408	90,000,000
5	Leather, including morocco and patent leather.....	37,702,338	72,000,000
6	Clothing.....	48,311,709	70,000,000
7	Woollen goods.....	39,848,567	60,000,000
8	Machinery, steam engines, &c.....	27,998,344	47,000,000
9	Printing: book, job, and newspaper ..	11,538,549	42,000,000
10	Sugar refining.....	9,696,800	30,000,000
11	Iron founding.....	20,111,517	28,500,000
12	Spirituuous liquors.....	15,770,240	25,000,000
13	Cabinet furniture.....	17,663,064	24,000,000
14	Bar and other rolled iron.....	6,936,081	21,000,000
15	Pig iron.....	22,494,603	19,500,000
16	Malt liquors.....	5,723,568	18,000,000
17	Agricultural implements.....	6,842,611	17,500,000
18	Paper.....	10,167,177	17,500,000
19	Soap and candles.....	10,199,730	17,500,000

## APPROXIMATE STATISTICS OF THE PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1880.

States and Territories.	Number of establishments.	Capital invested, in real and personal estate, in the business.	Value of raw material used, including fuel.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		Value of annual product.
				Males.	Females.	
Maine.....	2,582	\$32,000,000	\$20,861,442	26,000	14,716	\$88,075,408
New Hampshire.....	2,582	25,800,000	24,400,000	19,200	18,900	45,500,000
Vermont.....	1,501	9,600,000	8,110,000	8,840	1,600	16,000,000
Massachusetts.....	7,768	132,000,000	141,000,000	148,800	68,200	\$66,000,000
Rhode Island.....	1,160	23,900,000	23,400,000	21,200	12,000	47,500,000
Connecticut.....	2,923	45,720,000	40,140,000	44,160	21,520	82,000,000
<b>Total in New England States.....</b>	<b>19,514</b>	<b>259,420,000</b>	<b>257,911,452</b>	<b>267,200</b>	<b>135,300</b>	<b>494,075,408</b>
New York.....	23,288	175,449,206	209,899,800	174,050	47,422	372,622,500
Pennsylvania.....	21,100	189,000,000	145,800,000	185,141	38,000	288,500,000
New Jersey.....	4,080	40,000,000	42,600,000	114,000	13,000	81,000,000
Delaware.....	564	5,300,000	5,375,000	5,223	860	9,920,000
Maryland.....	1,980	\$1,800,000	\$1,900,000	20,800	20,100	42,576,900
District of Columbia.....	424	2,660,000	2,801,000	2,564	367	5,512,000
<b>Total in Middle States.....</b>	<b>52,364</b>	<b>484,259,206</b>	<b>427,875,880</b>	<b>502,549</b>	<b>119,829</b>	<b>\$64,131,500</b>
Ohio.....	10,710	88 00	70,000,000	69,800	11,400	125,000,000
Indiana.....	5,120	18 00	27,380,000	20,600	710	43,280,000
Michigan.....	2,580	24 00	19,000,000	22,860	1,200	35,200,000
Illinois.....	4,100	27 00	33,800,000	23,600	810	54,760,000
Wisconsin.....	3,120	16 00	17,250,000	16,820	770	28,500,000
Minnesota.....	506	2 00	2,080,000	2,316	15	3,600,000
Iowa.....	1,790	7 00	8,500,000	8,475	108	14,900,000
Missouri.....	2,800	20 00	24,000,000	20,120	1,900	42,000,000
Kentucky.....	3,160	20 00	21,380,000	20,580	1,440	36,320,000
Kansas.....	209	1 00	600,000	1,719	.....	2,800,000
Nebraska.....	107	76	238,325	331	8	481,942
<b>Total in Western States.....</b>	<b>84,301</b>	<b>196,889,475</b>	<b>224,257,494</b>	<b>304,680</b>	<b>17,795</b>	<b>\$80,411,942</b>
Virginia.....	4,890	28 00	30 00	33,050	3,540	51,200,000
North Carolina.....	2,790	9 00	9 00	11,760	2,130	14,450,000
South Carolina.....	1,050	6 00	3 00	6,000	800	6,800,000
Georgia.....	1,724	11 00	10 00	9,910	2,180	12,700,000
Florida.....	180	6 00	00 00	2,310	176	2,700,000
Alabama.....	1,117	8 00	4 00	6,620	1,140	9,400,000
Louisiana.....	1,710	7 00	7 00	7,610	80	16,500,000
Texas.....	910	3 00	2 00	3,300	110	6,250,000
Mississippi.....	880	3 00	2 00	4,540	160	6,000,000
Arkansas.....	376	1 00	00 00	1,620	85	2,180,000
Tennessee.....	2,420	17 00	9 00	11,960	1,136	17,100,000
<b>Total in Southern States.....</b>	<b>18,028</b>	<b>100,665,000</b>	<b>82,609,000</b>	<b>66,640</b>	<b>11,420</b>	<b>145,350,000</b>
Utah.....	162	412,126	398,528	348	■	823,000
California.....	3,505	23,682,563	16,558,636	23,808	462	60,500,000
Oregon.....	300	1,293,000	1,452,000	996	10	2,128,000
Washington.....	62	1,296,700	505,000	886	4	1,405,000
New Mexico.....	86	2,081,900	432,000	946	30	1,165,000
<b>Total in Pacific States.....</b>	<b>4,096</b>	<b>28,766,319</b>	<b>19,346,164</b>	<b>26,982</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>68,031,000</b>
<b>Aggregate in United States.....</b>	<b>128,300</b>	<b>1,060,000,000</b>	<b>1,012,000,000</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>285,000</b>	<b>1,900,000,000</b>

STATISTICS OF IRON-FOUNDING IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 1, 1850, AND JUNE 1, 1860.

STATES.	Value in 1850.	Value in 1860.	STATES.	Value in 1850.	Value in 1860.
Maine .....	\$309,671	\$429,896	Louisiana.....	\$312,500	\$525,900
New Hampshire.....	256,129	379,923	Texas.....	60,500	70,877
Vermont.....	413,501	296,430	Mississippi.....	84,400	147,550
Massachusetts.....	1,921,895	1,801,035	Arkansas .....	.....	52,000
Rhode Island .....	195,700	336,600	Tennessee .....	235,618	552,050
Connecticut.....	851,888	752,895	Ohio.....	2,484,878	1,650,322
New York .....	5,912,698	8,216,124	Indiana.....	296,080	169,576
Pennsylvania.....	3,092,347	4,977,793	Michigan.....	61,000	383,003
New Jersey.....	1,016,151	2,203,338	Illinois.....	347,180	695,429
Delaware .....	156,462	640,000	Wisconsin.....	114,214	377,301
Maryland.....	515,862	742,876	Iowa.....	8,800	187,425
District of Columbia.....	41,296	94,400	Missouri.....	341,496	1,941,520
Virginia.....	409,836	809,955	Kentucky.....	186,340	757,400
North Carolina.....	48,577	56,650	Aggregate in U. S....	\$20,111,517	\$28,546,656
South Carolina.....	98,959	5,000	Increase (42 p. cent.).	.....	\$8,435,139
Georgia.....	99,040	79,000			
Florida.....	.....	63,000			
Alabama.....	238,500	142,480			

STATISTICS OF COAL PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1860.

STATES.	BITUMINOUS.		ANTHRACITE.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Rhode Island.....	95,000	\$28,000	1,000	\$5,000
Pennsylvania.....	70,334,729	2,978,449	*9,416,332	11,874,574
Maryland.....	14,200,000	484,838	.....	.....
Ohio.....	81,639,376	1,653,558	.....	.....
Indiana.....	379,036	27,000	.....	.....
Illinois .....	14,906,643	1,019,761	.....	.....
Iowa .....	86,500	6,640	.....	.....
Missouri.....	97,000	8,200	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	6,732,000	476,800	.....	.....
Virginia .....	11,229,675	725,678	.....	.....
Georgia .....	48,000	4,800	.....	.....
Alabama.....	10,000	1,200	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	3,474,100	413,662	.....	.....
Washington Territory.....	134,350	32,244	.....	.....
	153,366,427	\$7,840,820	9,416,332	\$11,874,574

Anthracite—tons.....	9,416,332	\$11,874,574
Bituminous—tons.....	6,134,656	7,840,820
Aggregate tons.....	15,550,988	19,715,394
Value of coal mined in 1850.....		7,173,750
Increase (174.8 per cent.).....		\$12,541,644

\* Of bituminous coal, Pennsylvania produced 45.8 per cent. of the quantity, and 38 per cent. of the value, of the whole; of all kinds of coal, 75.3 per cent. of the whole value.

STATISTICS OF COPPER AND OTHER METALS MINED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1860.

STATES.	ZINC.		NICKEL.		LEAD.		COPPER.	
	Tons of ore.	Value.	Tons of ore.	Value.	Tons of ore.	Value.	Tons of ore.	Value.
New York .....						\$800		
Pennsylvania.....	11,800	\$72,600	2,348	\$28,176			70	\$2,450
Maryland.....							1,500	60,000
Michigan.....							6,283	2,292,186
Illinois.....						72,953		
Wisconsin.....						325,368		
Iowa.....						160,500		
Missouri.....					4,164	356,660	50	6,000
Virginia.....						61,000	1,500	31,880
North Carolina .....							2,000	105,000
Tennessee .....							2,379	404,000
New Mexico .....							650	415,000
Total.....	11,800	\$72,600	2,348	\$28,176	4,164	\$977,281	14,432	\$3,816,516

STATISTICS OF PRINTING IN THE FOLLOWING STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1860.

STATES.	Books.	Jobs.	Newspapers.	Value in 1860.	Value in 1850.
Maine.....	\$54,000	\$63,836	\$177,103	\$294,939	\$119,988
New Hampshire.....		120,080	124,790	244,879	44,706
Vermont.....	9,975	86,450	53,276	99,701	19,980
Massachusetts.....	397,500	529,347	1,979,069	2,905,916	1,493,232
Connecticut.....	487,900	36,000	117,600	641,500	577,850
Rhode Island.....	20,500	70,062	114,700	205,282	
New York.....	6,920,102	2,574,529	13,422,254	22,916,885	6,163,809
New Jersey.....	24,163	43,469	149,638	217,270	36,142
Pennsylvania .....	2,264,250	1,905,205	2,112,132	6,281,587	1,717,612
Delaware .....		81,400	23,932	105,332	
Maryland.....	58,000	122,800	169,855	350,155	379,569
District of Columbia.....	635,000	39,500	104,000	778,500	77,736
Michigan .....	4,200	83,281	122,248	209,729	20,000
Illinois .....	13,900	327,925	412,148	752,973	18,475
Wisconsin .....	15,419	74,070	90,955	180,444	28,698
Iowa .....	15,000	76,077	49,136	140,213	5,450
Missouri.....	10,000	119,753	189,996	269,749	22,150
Kentucky.....	64,000	49,500	191,100	304,600	131,200
Ohio .....	673,800	632,606	844,377	2,150,783	357,565
Indiana.....		62,123	73,292	135,415	92,648
Tennessee.....	175,750	133,200	182,270	491,220	45,895
Aggregate.....	\$11,843,459	\$7,181,218	\$20,653,371	\$39,678,643	\$11,352,705

VII. 1.—STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ALIEN PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES BY SEA FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1819, TO DECEMBER 31, 1860.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Year ending September 30, 1820.....	4,871	2,393	1,121	8,385
1821.....	4,651	1,636	2,840	9,127
1822.....	3,816	1,013	2,082	6,911
1823.....	3,598	848	1,908	6,354
1824.....	4,706	1,398	1,813	7,912
1825.....	6,917	2,959	823	10,199
1826.....	7,702	3,078	57	10,837
1827.....	11,803	5,939	1,133	18,875
1828.....	17,261	10,060	61	27,382
1829.....	11,303	5,112	6,106	22,520
1830.....	6,439	3,135	13,748	23,322
1831.....	14,909	7,724	.....	22,633
1832.....	34,596	18,583	.....	53,179
Quarter ending December 31, 1832.....	4,691	2,512	100	7,303
Year ending December 31, 1833.....	41,546	17,094	.....	58,640
1834.....	38,796	22,540	4,029	65,365
1835.....	28,196	17,027	151	45,374
1836.....	47,865	27,553	824	76,242
1837.....	48,837	27,653	2,850	79,340
1838.....	23,474	13,685	1,756	38,914
1839.....	42,932	25,125	12	68,069
1840.....	52,883	31,132	51	84,066
1841.....	48,082	32,031	176	80,289
1842.....	62,277	41,907	381	104,565
First three quarters of 1843.....	30,069	22,424	3	52,496
Year ending September 30, 1844.....	44,431	34,184	.....	78,616
1845.....	65,015	48,115	1,241	114,371
1846.....	87,777	65,742	897	154,416
1847.....	136,086	97,917	965	234,968
1848.....	133,906	92,149	472	226,527
1849.....	177,232	119,280	512	297,024
Year ending September 30, 1850.....	196,331	112,635	1,038	310,004
Quarter ending December 31, 1850.....	32,990	26,805	181	59,976
Year ending December 31, 1851.....	217,181	162,219	66	379,466
1852.....	212,469	157,696	1,438	371,603
1853.....	207,958	160,615	72	368,645
1854.....	256,177	171,656	.....	427,833
1855.....	115,307	85,567	3	200,877
1856.....	115,846	84,590	.....	200,436
1857.....	146,215	105,091	.....	251,306
1858.....	72,824	50,002	300	123,126
1859.....	69,161	51,640	481	121,282
1860.....	88,477	65,077	86	153,640
Total.....	2,977,603	2,035,536	49,275	5,062,414

The following aggregates also exhibit the number of arrivals of passengers from foreign countries during periods of nearly ten years each, and thus indicate the accelerated progress of immigration:—

Periods.	Passengers of foreign birth.	American and foreign.
In the 10 years ending September 30, 1829.....	128,502	151,636
In the 10½ years ending December 31, 1839.....	538,381	572,716
In the 9½ years ending September 30, 1849.....	1,427,337	1,479,478
In the 11½ years ending December 31, 1860.....	2,968,194	3,255,591
In the 41½ years ending December 31, 1860.....	5,062,414	5,459,421



## STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ALIEN PASSENGERS, etc.—Continued.

Adjusting the returns to the periods of the decennial census, by the aid of the quarterly reports, we find very nearly the following numbers :—

Three census periods.	Passengers of foreign birth.
In the 10 years previous to June 1, 1840.....	552,000
In the 10 years previous to June 1, 1850.....	1,558,300
In the 10 years previous to June 1, 1860.....	2,707,624

## VII. 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF AGES ON ARRIVAL.

Ages.	Number of ages stated from 1820 to 1860.			Proportions.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5.....	218,417	200,676	419,093	4.143	3.806	7.949
5 and under 10.....	199,704	180,606	380,310	3.788	3.425	7.213
10 and under 15.....	194,580	166,833	361,413	3.691	3.164	6.855
15 and under 20.....	404,338	349,755	754,093	7.669	6.633	14.302
20 and under 25.....	669,853	428,974	1,098,827	12.706	8.136	20.842
25 and under 30.....	576,822	269,554	846,376	10.940	5.112	16.052
30 and under 35.....	352,619	163,778	516,397	6.688	3.106	9.794
35 and under 40.....	239,468	114,165	353,633	4.542	2.165	6.707
40 and upwards.....	342,022	200,322	542,344	6.487	3.799	10.286
Total.....	3,197,823	2,074,663	5,272,486	60.654	39.346	100.000

## VII. 3.—NATIVITY AND OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1820-1860.

Nativity.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
England.....	302,665	*Merchants.....	231,862
Ireland.....	967,366	*Farmers.....	764,837
Scotland.....	47,890	*Mechanics.....	407,624
Wales.....	7,935	*Mariners.....	29,484
Great Britain and Ireland.....	1,425,018	*Miners.....	39,967
France.....	208,063	*Laborers.....	872,317
Spain.....	16,248	Shoemakers.....	8,474
Portugal.....	2,614	Tailors.....	3,634
Belgium.....	9,862	Seamstresses and milliners.....	5,246
Prussia.....	60,432	Actors.....	568
Germany.....	1,486,044	Weavers and spinners.....	11,557
Holland.....	21,579	*Clergymen.....	4,326
Denmark.....	5,540	Clerks.....	3,882
Norway and Sweden.....	36,129	*Lawyers.....	2,676
Poland.....	1,659	*Physicians.....	7,109
Russia.....	1,374	Engineers.....	2,016
Turkey and Greece.....	286	Artists.....	2,490
Switzerland.....	37,733	Teachers.....	1,528
Italy.....	11,202	Musicians.....	729
Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Malta....	2,718	Printers.....	705
Iceland.....	10	Painters.....	647
Europe.....	526	Masons.....	2,310
British America.....	117,142	Hatters.....	255
South America.....	6,201	Manufacturers.....	3,120
Central America and Mexico.....	18,734	Millers.....	631
West Indies.....	40,487	Butchers.....	945

NATIVITY AND OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANTS, etc.—Continued.

Nativity.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
China .....	41,443	Bakers .....	1,272
East Indies.....	127	*Servants.....	49,494
Persia.....	22	Other occupations.....	28,206
Asia .....	27	Not stated .....	2,978,599
Liberia, Egypt, Morocco, Algiers, and Barbary States.....	34	Total.....	5,459,421
Cape of Good Hope.....	2		
Africa.....	279		
Azores, Canary, Madeira, and Cape Verd Islands.....	3,871		
Sandwich and Society Islands.....	86		
Australia.....	109		
St. Helena.....	17		
Isle of France .....	3		
South Sea Islands and New Zealand...	83		
Not stated.....	180,854		
Total aliens.....	5,062,414		
United States.....	397,007		
Total.....	5,459,421		

\* The ten trades marked with an asterisk were always enumerated during the whole period; the other occupations were not reported during the four years 1856-1859, except that their aggregate only was embraced under the single title of "other occupations." But the omission could be supplied with a near approach to accuracy by assuming the number in each trade to be the same fraction of the yearly passengers that it was during the other six years of that decade.

THE TRUE VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY ACCORDING TO THE SEVENTH CENSUS (1850), AND THE EIGHTH CENSUS (1860), RESPECTIVELY; ALSO THE INCREASE, AND INCREASE PER CENT.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.		Increase.	Increase per cent.
	1850.	1860.		
Alabama.....	\$228,204,332	\$495,237,078	\$267,032,746	117.01
Arkansas.....	39,841,025	219,256,473	179,415,448	450.32
California .....	22,161,872	207,874,613	185,712,741	837.98
Connecticut.....	155,707,980	444,274,114	288,566,134	185.32
Delaware.....	21,062,556	46,242,181	25,179,625	119.54
Florida.....	22,862,270	73,101,500	50,239,230	219.74
Georgia.....	335,425,714	645,895,237	310,469,523	92.56
Illinois .....	156,285,006	871,860,282	715,575,276	457.93
Indiana .....	202,650,264	528,835,371	326,185,107	160.95
Iowa .....	23,714,638	247,338,265	223,623,627	942.97
Kansas .....	.....	81,327,895	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	301,628,456	666,043,112	364,414,656	120.81
Louisiana .....	283,998,764	602,118,568	368,119,804	157.31
Maine .....	122,777,571	190,211,600	67,434,029	54.92
Maryland .....	219,217,364	376,919,944	157,702,580	71.93
Massachusetts.....	573,842,286	815,237,433	241,395,147	42.19
Michigan .....	59,787,255	257,163,983	197,376,728	330.12
Minnesota.....	Not returned.	52,294,413	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	228,951,130	607,324,911	378,373,781	165.26
Missouri.....	137,247,707	501,214,398	363,966,691	265.18
New Hampshire.....	103,652,835	156,310,860	52,658,025	50.89
New Jersey, (partly estimated)....	200,000,000	467,918,324	267,918,324	133.96
New York.....	1,080,809,216	1,843,388,517	763,029,301	70.63
North Carolina.....	226,809,472	358,739,399	131,938,927	58.17
Ohio.....	504,726,120	1,193,898,422	689,172,302	136.54
Oregon.....	5,068,474	28,930,637	23,862,163	471.35
Pennsylvania .....	722,486,120	1,416,501,818	694,015,698	96.05
Rhode Island.....	80,508,794	135,337,588	54,828,794	68.10
South Carolina .....	288,257,694	548,138,754	259,881,060	90.15
Tennessee.....	201,246,666	493,903,892	292,657,226	145.42
Texas.....	52,740,473	365,200,614	312,460,141	592.44
Vermont.....	92,205,049	122,477,170	30,272,121	32.83
Virginia.....	430,701,082	793,249,681	362,548,599	84.17
Wisconsin .....	42,056,595	273,671,668	231,615,073	550.72
District of Columbia.....	14,018,874	41,084,945	27,066,071	193.06
Nebraska Territory.....	.....	9,131,056	.....	.....
New Mexico Territory.....	5,174,471	20,813,768	15,639,298	302.24
Utah Territory.....	986,083	5,596,118	4,610,035	467.59
Washington Territory.....	.....	5,601,466	.....	.....
	\$7,135,780,228	\$16,159,616,068	\$8,925,481,011	126.45

## PRINCIPAL RAILROADS OF NORTH AMERICA.

A dash (—) signifies that there has been no report; running dots ( . . . ), that particulars are not ascertained. Land-grant Railroads are in "italics." In most of the seceded States there have been no published reports, or they were not to be obtained.

COMPANIES.	EARNINGS.	
	Gross.	Net.
	\$	\$
<b>ALABAMA.</b>		
Alabama and Florida.....	101,102	37,008
Alabama and Mississippi.....	65,791	31,027
Alabama and Tennessee Rivers.....	207,826	111,222
Mobile and Girard.....	78,772	21,006
Mobile and Great Northern.....		
Mobile and Ohio.....	1,402,050	685,270
Montgomery and West Point.....	508,156	208,240
North East and South West.....		
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>		
Cairo and Fulton.....	—	—
Memphis and Little Rock.....	—	—
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>		
Sacramento Valley.....	220,251	104,004
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>		
Danbury and Norwalk.....	77,000	34,000
Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill.....	360,147	149,477
Hartford and New Haven.....	112,876	254,120
Newtown.....	228,297	20,400
Newtown.....	202,209	64,601
New Haven, New London, and Stratford.....	126,872	
New London and Northern.....	116,907	102,722
New York and New Haven.....	806,000	804,970
Norwich and Worcester.....	208,512	108,836
New Haven and Northampton.....	148,317	140,817
<b>DELAWARE.</b>		
Deltaware.....	120,970	61,008
Newcastle and Frenchtown.....	22,806	7,815
<b>FLORIDA.</b>		
Florida.....	—	—
Florida and Alabama.....	7,351	3,625
Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central.....	—	—
Panhandle and Georgia.....	—	—
<b>GEORGIA.</b>		
Atlanta and West Point.....	619,026	285,872
Atlantic and Gulf—main trunk.....		
Augusta and Savannah.....	168,308	95,612
Brunswick and Florida.....		
Central of Georgia (and Bank).....	1,718,028	704,874
Georgia (and Bank).....	1,100,180	628,048
Macon and Western.....	404,910	212,876
Macon.....	202,714	170,514
Savannah, Albany, and Gulf.....	—	—
South Western.....	—	—
Western and Atlantic.....	332,340	454,541
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>		
Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis.....	1,000,405	452,800
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy.....	1,314,470	242,564
Chicago and Milwaukee.....	248,202	120,206
Chicago and Northwestern.....	849,719	434,828
Chicago and Rock Island.....	1,064,704	416,971
Fox River Valley.....		
Galena and Chicago Union.....	1,720,390	611,185
Great Western.....	486,848	121,320
Illinois Central.....	2,965,750	1,750,808
Illinois River.....	—	—
Ohio and Mississippi.....	—	—
Peoria and Bureau Valley.....	—	—
Peoria and Hannibal.....	—	—
Peoria and Oquawka.....	—	—
	ated by	120,000
	\$ 2 1/2 %	—

## Principal Railroads of North America.—Continued.

COMPANIES.	Returns for year ending	Road in progress or projected.	REVENUES.				Miles.
			Engines.	Gross.		Freight, &c.	
				Passenger.	No.		
		M.	No.	No.	No.		
Quincy and Chicago.....	31 Dec. '56	108.0	..	..	1,1	Burlington Co. &	
Rock Island Bridge.....		1.0	..	..	..		
Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis.....	31 Dec. '56	108.5	31	39	436	8,1	
INDIANA.							
Cincinnati and Chicago.....		102.0	..	..	2,1		
Cincinnati, Peru, and Chicago.....		20.0	..	..	..		
Evansville and Crawfordsville.....	31 Aug. '57	108.0	..	..	..	112,343	
Indiana Central.....	31 Dec. '56	71.4	18	15	374	2,1	
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	31 Dec. '56	69.6	23	28	313	3,1	
Indianapolis, Pittsburg, and Cleveland.....	31 Dec. '56	64.0	..	..	..	119,745	
Jeffersonville.....	31 Dec. '56	78.0	16	16	119	1,1	
Lafayette and Indianapolis.....	31 Dec. '56	64.0	..	..	..	1,1	
Madison and Indianapolis.....	Dec. '56	66.0	23	..	..	3,1	
Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago.....	'56	96.0	..	..	..	371,002	
Peru and Indianapolis.....	'56	74.0	..	..	..	2,1	
Terre Haute and Richmond.....	30 Nov. '61	73.6	15	17	306	1,1	
IOWA.							
Burlington and Missouri.....	1 June '56	75.5	..	..	..	1,1	
Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska.....	31 Dec. '56	66.0	..	..	..	1,1	
Des Moines and Sioux City.....	31 Dec. '61	111.0	7	7	100	2,1	
Iowa Central Air Line.....	1 June '56	38.5	4	4	64	1,1	
Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Missouri.....	1 June '56	11.2	..	..	..	..	
Keokuk, Mount Pleasant, and Muscatine.....	'56	65.0	..	..	..	4,1	
Mississippi and Missouri.....			..	..	..	..	
KENTUCKY.							
Covington and Lexington.....	31 Oct. '56	66.0	..	..	..	4,1	
Lexington and Big Sandy.....	30 June '56	22.0	..	..	..	..	
Lexington and Danville.....	'56	14.0	..	..	..	..	
Lexington and Frankfort.....	30 June '61	39.9	13	10	230	..	
Louisville and Frankfort.....	30 June '61	66.1	..	..	..	..	
Louisville and Nashville.....	1 Oct. '56	126.0	30	30	486	8,1	
Mayville and Lexington.....	'56	18.0	..	..	..	..	
LOUISIANA.							
Climon and Port Hudson.....		21.0	..	..	..	..	
Mexican Gulf.....		27.0	..	..	..	..	
N. Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western.....	31 Dec. '56	60.0	12	12	210	4,1	
N. Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern.....	31 Mar. '61	106.0	46	37	533	6,1	
Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas.....	31 Aug. '56	53.7	..	..	..	1,1	
MAINE.							
Androscoggin.....	31 May '56	36.5	4	4	22	..	
Androscoggin and Kennebec.....	31 May '61	55.0	8	20	120	2,1	
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.....	31 Dec. '56	149.0	41	17	343	8,1	
Bangor, Oldtown, and Milford.....	30 June '56	12.5	4	8	45	..	
Kennebec and Portland.....	30 Sep. '61	62.0	13	11	120	2,1	
Pasaden.....	31 Dec. '56		..	..	..	..	
Pasaden and Kennebec.....	31 May '61	54.7	4	10	93	3,1	
Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth.....	31 May '61	51.3	11	13	113	2,1	
Somerset and Kennebec.....	31 May '56	27.0	..	..	..	..	
York and Cumberland.....	31 May '61	18.0	..	..	..	1,1	
MARYLAND.							
Baltimore and Ohio.....	30 Sep. '56	278.6	236	136	3,272	26,1	
Washington Branch.....	30 Sep. '56	30.0	7	33	167	1,1	
Northern Central.....	31 Dec. '61	133.0	41	30	1,410	8,1	
MASSACHUSETTS.							
Berkshire.....	30 Nov. '61	21.3	6	4	90	4,1	
Boston and Lowell.....	30 Nov. '61	28.7	21	28	506	2,1	
Boston and Maine.....	31 May '62	74.3	36	53	604	4,1	
Boston and Providence.....	30 Nov. '61	47.0	23	37	210	8,1	
Boston and Worcester.....	30 Nov. '61	44.6	30	50	207	4,1	
Cape Cod Branch.....	30 Nov. '61	46.0	7	10	100	1,1	
Connecticut River.....	30 Nov. '61	60.0	13	13	331	1,1	
Quincy.....	30 Nov. '61	44.2	20	37	430	4,1	

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Principal Railroads of North America.—Continued.

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## Principal Railroads of North America.—Continued.

## Principal Railroads of North America.—Continued.

COMPANIES.	Route for ye ends
Cleveland, Zanesville, and Cincinnati....	31 Dec.
Columbus and Indianapolis.....	31 Dec.
Columbus and Xenia.....	30 Nov.
Dayton and Michigan.....	31 Mar.
Dayton and Western.....	31 Aug.
Dayton, Xenia, and Selma.....	31 Aug.
Easton and Hamilton.....	1 Nov.
Fremont and Indiana.....	31 Oct.
Greenville and Miami.....	30 Nov.
.....	30 Nov.
.....	31 Jan.
.....	30 Apr.
A Cincinnati.....	31 Aug.
Cincinnati.....	30 Jan.
..... Newark.....	31 Dec.
.....	30 Nov.
.....	31 Aug.
..... and Pittsburg	30 Nov.
.....	31 Aug.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>	
Allegheny Valley.....	31 Jan.
Beaver Meadow.....	31 Aug.
Gettysburg.....	31 Dec.
Gettysburg and Harrisburg.....	30 Sep.
Harrisburg, Lockport, and Western.....	31 Dec.
East Pennsylvania.....	30 Nov.
Erie and Northeast.....	30 Sep.
Harrisburg and Lancaster.....	31 Aug.
Hempfield.....	31 Aug.
Huntingdon and Broad Top.....	31 Aug.
Lockport and Harrisburg.....	30 Sep.
Lehigh Valley.....	30 Nov.
Little Schuylkill.....	30 Nov.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation.....	31 Dec.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven.....	31 Dec.
North Pennsylvania.....	30 Nov.
Pennsylvania.....	31 Dec.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central.....	30 Sep.
Philadelphia, Germantown, & Norristown	30 Sep.
Philadelphia and Reading.....	30 Nov.
Philadelphia and Trenton.....	30 Nov.
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore	1 Oct.
Pittsburg and Connellsville.....	31 Oct.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago.....	31 Dec.
Pittsburg and Scranton.....	30 Sep.
Schuylkill and Susquehanna.....	30 Sep.
Schuylkill Valley.....	30 Nov.
Shamokin Valley and Pottsville.....	30 Nov.
Summers (Philadelphia) and Erie.....	30 Sep.
Toga.....	30 Sep.
West Chester and Philadelphia.....	30 Sep.
Williamsport and Elmira.....	31 Mar.
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>	
New York, Providence, and Boston.....	1 Jan.
Providence, Warren, and Bristol.....	30 Nov.
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>	
Blue Ridge.....	31 Dec.
Charleston and Savannah.....	31 Dec.
Charlotte and South Carolina.....	31 Dec.
Cheraw and Darlington.....	.....
Greenville and Columbia.....	1 Jan.
King's Mountain.....	31 Aug.
Laurens.....	31 July
Northeastern.....	30 Feb.
South Carolina.....	31 Dec.
Spartanburg and Union.....	31 July



## Principal Railroads of North America.—Continued.

Miles.

Miles.

Miles.

57	19,147
58	7,400
59	107,000
60	149,167
61	579,507

62	60,000
63	44,000
64	10,000
65	107,000
66	107,000
67	107,000
68	107,000
69	107,000
70	107,000

71	107,000
72	107,000
73	107,000
74	107,000
75	107,000
76	107,000
77	107,000
78	107,000
79	107,000
80	107,000

81	107,000
82	107,000
83	107,000
84	107,000
85	107,000
86	107,000
87	107,000
88	107,000
89	107,000
90	107,000

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92	107,000
93	107,000
94	107,000
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125	107,000
126	107,000
127	107,000
128	107,000
129	107,000
130	107,000

131	107,000
132	107,000
133	107,000
134	107,000
135	107,000
136	107,000
137	107,000
138	107,000
139	107,000
140	107,000

## Principal Railroads of North America.—Concluded.

COMPANIES.	Returns for year ending	Road in progress or projected.	EQUIPMENT.			Property and Assets.	Liabilities.	Road operated, includ- ing road leased, &c.	EARNINGS.	
			Engines.	CARS.					Gross.	Net.
				Passenger.	Freight, &c.					
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
European and North American.....	31 Oct. '81	108.0	14	19	286	4,548,544	4,897,652	108.0	130,878	26,422
New Brunswick and Canada.....	1 July '81	80				1,005,126	1,420,100	80.0	132,556	24,679
NOVA SCOTIA.										
Nova Scotia.....	31 Dec. '81	31.5	...	...	...	4,205,717	.....	31.5	128,312	26,806
NEW GRANADA.										
Patena.....	Dec. '81	45.7	11	23	120	8,628,804	9,808,586	45.7	1,539,660	1,720,868

## RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES, Jan. 1882.

The following table, compiled from the "Railroad Journal," shows the condition of the railroads of the United States, their cost, and number of miles open for traffic on the 1st of January, 1882, with a column showing the number of miles open in 1852.

STATES.	Jan. 1, 1852.	Jan. 1, 1882.		COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.	STATES.	Jan. 1, 1882.	Miles open.	Miles open and under way.
	Miles open.	Miles open and under construc- tion.	Miles open for traffic.					
Maine.....	298	636.76	448.56	157	Louisiana.....	117	28	28
New Hampshire.....	423	684.29	657.08	154	Texas.....	2,000	7,000	7,000
Vt.....	808	575.87	555.07	105	Arkansas.....	70	70	70
N. York.....	1,053	1,980.01	1,357.73	157	Tennessee.....	124	1,400	1,400
Mass.....	50	136.21	104.53	158	Kentucky.....	86	86	86
Conn.....	570	751.30	616.78	146	Ohio.....	380	5,000	5,000
N. J.....	1,751	3,362.17	2,785.53	143	Michigan.....	474	1,400	1,400
Pa.....	290	808.36	632.28	165	Indiana.....	536	2,400	2,400
M. Del.....	1,336	2,505.85	2,928.48	100	Illinois.....	271	2,800	2,800
Pa. D.....	16	157.00	156.00	157	Wisconsin.....	30	2,200	2,200
N. C.....	355	538.00	445.00	158	Minnesota.....	1,114	1,114	1,114
S. C.....	443	2,316.00	1,730.20	158	Iowa.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Georgia.....	249	1,297.42	945.00	160	Missouri.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Florida.....	283	1,018.83	905.00	160	Kansas.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Alabama.....	663	1,006.16	1,419.16	160	California.....	84	84	84
Miss.....	21	506.50	461.50	160	Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....
Ark.....	113	1,494.70	743.18	167				
Idaho.....	65	1,072.12	967.12	160	Total.....	10,900	51,171	51,171

## RAILROAD ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1861 AND 1862, WITH THE WHOLE NUMBER KILLED AND WOUNDED IN TEN YEARS.

Months.	1861.			1862.			Months.	1861.			1862.		
	Accidents.	Killed.	Wounded.	Accidents.	Killed.	Wounded.		Accidents.	Killed.	Wounded.	Accidents.	Killed.	Wounded.
January.....	4	3	10	13	19	36	August.....	4	4	41	5	18	67
February.....	6	3	21	10	29	49	September.....	13	61	224	5	24	155
March.....	4	4	17	9	22	39	October.....	9	9	23	11	62	136
April.....	4	2	19	10	15	101	November.....	1	1	1	9	32	90
May.....	4	6	32	4	7	4	December.....	3	3	6	6	6	10
June.....	4	4	9	5	10	47	Total.....	62	101	459	50	264	677
July.....	4	4	27	8	17	127							

The above figures do not include accidents to individuals which were caused by their own carelessness or design, or deaths or injuries resulting from the recklessness of persons in crossing or standing upon railroad-tracks where trains are in motion.

The following additional table exhibits the number of railroad accidents, with the number of persons killed and injured by such casualties, during the last ten years:—

Years.	Accidents.	Killed.	Wounded.	Years.	Accidents.	Killed.	Wounded.
1862.....	100	224	406	1869.....	79	129	421
1863.....	106	105	500	1870.....	74	67	315
1864.....	142	115	594	1871.....	68	101	463
1865.....	146	196	628	1872.....	96	264	678
1866.....	126	120	584	Total in ten years..	1,120	1,551	5,282
1867.....	83	119	417				

Canals and river improvements.	Points connected.	Miles of Canal.	Dimensions.		Locks.			Total rise and fall in feet.	Cost of construction in dollars.
			Width in feet.	Depth in feet.	No. of Structures.	Chambers.			
						Length in feet.	Width in feet.		
		20.00	34	4	2	200	100	50,000	
		0.75	10	4	4	100	20	25,000	
		1.00	10	4	2	100	16	17,000	
		1.00	10	4	2	100	16	50,000	
		2.00	10	4	2	100	16		
		0.35	10	4	2	100	16		
		1.65	10	4	2	100	16		
		0.50	10	4	2	100	16		
		0.40	10	4	2	100	16		
		0.16	10	4	2	100	16		
		2.00	10	4	2	100	16		
		3.00	10	4	2	100	16		
		5.50	10	4	2	100	16		
		20.05	70	7	1	110	100	41,373,786	
		64.00	70	7	1	110	100	63,019,531	
		2.75	70	7	1	110	100	13,019,531	
		7.00	70	7	1	110	100	2,428,678	
		35.00	70	7	1	110	100	50,000	
		12.48	60	7	1	110	100	51,877	
		37.17	70	7	1	110	100	2,804,187	
		17.50	70	7	1	110	100	1,108,274	
		6.00	70	7	1	110	100	206,343	
		16.25	70	7	1	110	100	640,000	
		1.00	70	7	1	110	100	1,064	
		20.71	70	7	1	110	100	1,064	
		2.06	70	7	1	110	100	1,064	
		7.00	70	7	1	110	100	1,064	
		31.00	70	7	1	110	100	1,064	
		16.75	70	7	1	110	100	1,064	
		167.00	70	7	1	110	100	1,064	
		0.75	70	7	1	110	100	1,064	
		11.50	70	7	1	110	100	1,064	



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UNITED STATES CENSUS TABLES.—CANADA, ETC.—Continued.

† Not yet completed.

† Completed in 1896.

\* Not yet completed through.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CONDITION OF THE RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES IN DIFFERENT YEARS FROM 1864 TO 1862 INCLUSIVE.

(Corrected by the editor of the Bankers' Magazine, for the National Almanac.)

## Prices of Leading Articles in the New York Market

On the 1st of May in each year from 1855 to 1862.

ARTICLES.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>								
Wheat Flour, State..... bbl.	\$9.81½	\$5.50	\$6.00	\$4.25	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$5.20	\$4.95
Rye Flour, fine..... "	6.75	3.25	3.50	3.40	3.75	3.50	3.10	3.15
Corn Meal, Jersey..... "	5.25	3.12½	3.25	3.50	3.90	3.80	2.85	2.95
Oats, State..... bushel.	.81	.40	.58	.46	.54	.43	.36	.39
Corn, Yellow..... "	1.13	.62	.80	.73	.86	.82	.67	.70
Candles, Mould..... lb.	.14½	.14	.14	.10½	.20½	.17	.17	.16
" Sperm..... "	.29	.40	.42	.39	.40	.38	.32	.28
Coal, Anthracite..... ton.	6.00	5.50	5.25	4.25	5.00	5.00	4.75	4.00
Coffee, Brazil..... lb.	.10½	.11½	.11	.10½	.12	.13½	.13	.21½
" Java..... "	.14	.14½	.15½	.18	.15	.15½	.17	.28
Cotton, Middling Upland..... "	.9½	.10½	.14½	.12½	.12	.11½	.13½	.29½
Fish, Dry Cod..... quintal	3.87½	4.00	3.75	3.37½	4.00	4.37½	3.75	3.75
" Mackerel..... keg	20.00	20.75	21.00	18.75	16.25	17.25	14.50	14.50
Fruit, Malaga Raisins..... box	2.42	3.25	4.75	2.50	2.20	2.35	1.55	3.18
" Dried Apples..... lb.	.06½	.09	.10½	.06	.08½	.06	.03½	
Hay..... C.	1.12½	.80	.75	.45	.75	.95	.80	.55
Hops..... lb.	.19	.09	.10	.08	.13	.10	.16	.15
Iron, Scotch pig..... ton	27.50	32.00	36.00	25.50	25.00	24.00	21.00	23.00
" Common English bar..... "	56.00	62.00	60.00	47.00	47.00	40.00	44.00	53.75
Leather, Hemlock sole..... lb.	.22	.26	.29	.25	.26	.21	.19	.23½
Lime, Common Rockland.....	1.00	1.00	.90	.70	.70	.70	.80	.66
Molasses, New Orleans..... gall.	.28	.47	.75	.35	.39	.49	.32	.42½
" Muscovado..... "	.26	.36	.62	.30	.31	.30	.22	.28
" Cardenas..... "	.23	.30	.54	.24	.25	.27	.17	.22
Naval Stores, Spirits Turpentine. gall.	.44	.40	.48	.49½	.53	.47	.80	1.44
Rosin, Common..... bbl.	1.70	1.67½	1.90	1.52½	1.70	1.57½	1.85	7.88
Oils, Whale, manufactured..... gall.	.75	.86	.83	.68	.60	.55	.57	.56
" Sperm, "..... "	2.05	2.05	1.55	1.35	1.45	1.45	1.60	1.63
" Linseed, "..... "	.84½	.75	.80	.68	.63	.60	.58	.83
<b>Provisions:</b>								
Pork, Mess..... bbl.	17.37½	19.00	23.00	18.75	16.35	17.75	17.87	12.50
Pork, Prime..... "	14.37½	15.50	18.90	15.35	12.75	14.25	13.25	9.88
Beef, Mess, country..... bbl.	11.00	8.50	13.50	11.50	8.25	5.25	6.00	14.75
Beef, Prime..... "	8.50	8.00	11.25	8.50	6.50	4.25	4.25	5.50
Pickled Hams..... lb.	.09½	.09½	.11	.10	.09½	.09½	.08½	.06½
Pickled Shoulders..... "	.07½	.07½	.09	.07½	.06½	.07½	.06½	.04½
Lard..... "	.10½	.10	.14½	.11½	.11½	.11½	.09½	.06½
Butter, N. Y. State..... "	.26	.20	.27	.25	.22½	.18	.16	.18
Cheese..... "	.11	.10	.13	.08½	.10	.10	.07	.07½
Rice..... cwt.	6.00	4.25	5.00	4.25	4.00	4.12½	5.75	7.12
Salt, Liverpool, fine..... sack	1.45	1.78	1.45	1.37½	1.50	1.70	1.60	1.75
Seeds, Clover..... lb.	.10½	.12	.11	.07½	.08½	.08½	.08	.07½
" Timothy..... tierce	28.00	24.50	24.50	18.25	15.00	16.00	18.75	18.75
Soap, New York..... lb.	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05½	.06	.05½	.05½
" Castile..... "	.10½	.10½	.11½	.12½	.09½	.10	.10	.13½
Spices, Pepper..... "	.10½	.10½	.12½	.09½	.09½	.08½	.08	.16
" Nutmegs..... "	1.00	.92½	.85	.57½	.47½	.44	.40	.57½
<b>Sugars:</b>								
New Orleans..... lb.	.05½	.07½	.12½	.06½	.06½	.07	.05½	
Cuba..... "	.05½	.07	.10½	.05½	.06½	.06½	.04½	.07
Refined White..... "	.08½	.10½	.14	.09½	.09½	.09½	.07½	.09½
Tallow..... "	.11½	.10½	.11½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.09	.06½
<b>Teas:</b>								
Young Hyson..... "	.43	.35	.45	.35	.39	.40	.50	.80
Souchong..... "	.30	.30	.40	.30	.38	.38	.40	.42
Oolong..... "	.40	.40	.50	.37	.43	.35	.35	.72
Tobacco, Kentucky..... "	.10	.12½	.16	.12	.11	.10	.09	
" Manufactured..... "	.24	.28	.32	.24	.20	.20	.17	
<b>Wool:</b>								
Common..... lb.	.30	.32	.39	.25	.40	.35	.32	.42
½ blood..... "	.87	.45	.50½	.34	.50	.48	.40	.45
Merino..... "	.45	.48	.56	.37	.56	.55	.47	.48
Pulled No. 1..... "	.24	.34	.37	.22	.33	.32	.23	.39



INDIVIDUAL STATES.

I.—MAINE.

First settlement, 1625. Capital, Augusta. Area, 31,766 square miles. Population, 1860, 628,276.  
Government for the year ending the 1st Wednesday in January, 1864.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
ARNER COBURN.....	.....	Governor.....	Jan. 1864.	\$1,500
Joseph B. Hall.....	Portland .....	Secretary of State.....	" "	900 & fees.
Lewis D. Moore.....	Augusta .....	Dep. Secretary of State....	" "	1,000
Nathan Dane.....	Alfred .....	Treasurer.....	" "	1,000
John L. Hodgdon .....	Bangor .....	Adjutant-General.....	" "	800
B. W. Norris.....	Skowhegan...	Land Agent.....	" "	1,000
Richard Tinker.....	Ellsworth ....	Warden of State Prison....	" "	1,200
Henry M. Harlow.....	Augusta.....	Sup't of Insane Hospital....	" "	1,000
Seth Scammon.....	Saco.....	Sup't of St. Reform School.	" "	1,500
E. P. Weston.....	Gorham.....	Sup't of Common Schools, and not over \$400 for travelling-expenses.	" "	1,000
Gilman Turner.....	Augusta.....	Sup't of Public Buildings..	.....	1.25 pr. day.
Francis K. Swan.....	Calais .....	Bank Commissioners.....	.....	.....
A. C. Robbins.....	Brunswick. }		.....	.....
Nathan Farwell.....	.....	President of Senate.....	.....	\$300, or \$4 per day.
James M. Lincoln.....	Bath.....	Secretary of the Senate.....	.....	.....
Nelson Dingley, Jr.....	.....	Speaker of the House.....	.....	\$300, for 75 days.
Charles A. Miller.....	Rockland.....	Clerk of the House.....	.....	.....

Councillors.—Washington Wilcox, of Monmouth; Lewis L. Wadsworth, Jr., of Pembroke; George A. Frost, of Sanford; John H. Gilman, of Lubec; Charles Holden, of Portland; John M. Frye, of Lewiston; Raymond S. Rich, of Thorndike.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

	Salary.
John S. Tenney, of Norridgewock, Chief Justice.....	\$1,800
Daniel Goodenow, of Alfred.....Associate Justice.....	1,800
Richard D. Rice, of Augusta....." "	1,800
John Appleton, of Bangor....." "	1,800
Edward Kent, of Bangor....." "	1,800
Jonas Cutting, of Bangor....." "	1,800
Charles W. Walton, of Auburn....." "	1,800
Woodbury Davis, of Portland....." "	1,800
J. H. Drummond, of Portland, Attorney-General, Jan. 1863.....	1,000
Wales Hubbard, of Wiscasset, Reporter of Decisions.....	1,000

The State is divided into three Judicial Districts, denominated the Western, Middle, and Eastern Districts; and for the purpose of hearing and determining questions of law and equity, the terms are held for these districts, instead of being held, as heretofore, in the several counties. These terms are held annually in Portland for the Western, in Augusta for the Middle, and in Bangor for the Eastern District. The other cases are tried, as heretofore, in the several counties where they are commenced.

Municipal and Police Courts.

Samuel Titcomb, of Augusta; Spencer A. Pratt, of Bangor; Jacob Smith, of Bath; Joseph Williamson, Jr., of Belfast; Henry Orr, of Brunswick; Luther Brackett, of Calais; William Palmer, of Gardiner; Samuel K. Gilman, of Hallowell; L. D. McLane, of Portland; John M. Meserve, of Rockland; William Berry, of Biddeford; and John Smith, of Lewiston, are judges at those places respectively. Some are paid by salaries, others by fees.

Probate Courts.

Counties.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Registers.	Residence.	Salary.
Androscoggin...	Edward T. Little....	Auburn .....	\$200	George S. Woodman	Auburn .....	\$300
Aroostook.....	Zenas P. Wentworth	Houlton.....	200	Lyman O. Putnam...	Houlton .....	200
Cumberland.....	Wm. G. Barrows.....	Brunswick.....	700	Eugene Humphrey...	Portland.....	950
Franklin.....	Philip M. Stubbs.....	Strong.....	150	Benj. Sampson.....	Farmington ...	250
Hancock.....	Parker Tuck .....	Bucksport .....	375	Alvin A. Bartlett....	Ellsworth.....	400
Kennebec .....	Henry K. Baker.....	Hallowell.....	450	Joseph Burton.....	Augusta .....	700
Knox.....	Horatio Alden .....	Camden.....	250	Albert S. Rice.....	Union .....	400
Lincoln .....	Hiram Chapman.....	Newcastle.....	500	Erastus Foote.....	Wiscasset.....	650
Oxford .....	Enoch W. Woodbury	Sweden.....	275	Josiah S. Hobbs.....	Waterford.....	400
Penobscot.....	John E. Godfrey.....	Bangor.....	350	Joseph Bartlett.....	Bangor .....	800
Piscataquis.....	Thomas S. Pullen....	Dover.....	135	Asa Getchell.....	Dover .....	125
Sagadahoc .....	Amos Nourse.....	Bath.....	200	Elijah Upton.....	Bath.....	300
Somerset .....	James G. Waugh.....	Stark.....	250	Stephen D. Lindsay.	Norridgewock..	300
Waldo .....	Joseph W. Knowlton	Liberty.....	200	Bohan P. Field .....	Belfast .....	425
Washington.....	Jotham Lippincott...	Columbia.....	400	Wm. B. Smith.....	Machias .....	450
York.....	Edward E. Bourne...	Kennebunk.....	400	George H. Knowlton	Biddeford .....	600

Clerks of the Judicial Courts.

Counties.	Shiretowns.	Clerks.	Counties.	Shiretowns.	Clerks.
Androscoggin...	Auburn.....	Josiah D. Pulsifer.	Oxford .....	Paris.....	Sidney Perham.
Aroostook.....	Houlton .....	B. L. Staples.....	Penobscot .....	Bangor.....	A. S. French.
Cumberland ....	Portland .....	Dan. W. Fessenden	Piscataquis....	Dover .....	E. Flint.
Franklin .....	Farmington...	Simeon H. Lowell.	Sagadahoc .....	Bath.....	A. C. Hervey.
Hancock.....	Ellsworth.....	Parker W. Ferry..	Somerset.....	Harmony.....	Jas. W. Merrill
Kennebec .....	Augusta.....	Wm. M. Stratton..	Waldo.....	Belfast.....	S. L. Millikin.
Knox .....	Rockland .....	Ezekiel Ross.....	Washington....	Machias .....	C. W. Porter.
Lincoln .....	Wiscasset.....	George B. Sawyer.	York.....	Alfred.....	Caleb B. Lord.

FINANCES.

Amount of receipts of the year ending Dec. 31, 1861.

Ordinary receipts for civil purposes.....	\$385,712 33
Receipts on account of war purposes.....	1,002,087 50
Total receipts for 1861.....	1,388,799 83
To which add balance in Treasury Jan. 1, 1861.....	36,739 99
Total .....	\$1,425,539 83

Amount of expenditures for civil purposes of the year ending Dec. 31, 1861.... \$358,527 02

Expenditures for war purposes .....	998,576 17	1,357,105 19
Leaving a balance in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1861, of.....		\$68,434 63
Which corresponds with the cash actually on hand.		

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Pay of the Legislature.....	\$34,829 00	Roads and Bridges.....	\$3,000 00
Pay-Roll of the Council.....	4,535 00	School Funds.....	68,043 21
Contingent Fund of Governor and Council.....	2,891 24	Normal Schools and Superintendent..	3,354 17
Salaries of Public Officers.....	30,926 17	Academies and Seminaries.....	1,500 00
Clerks in Public Offices.....	7,322 03	Military Purposes and Pensions.....	3,852 64
Rolls of Accounts.....	6,706 58	War Purposes.....	1,006,625 13
Printing, Binding, Stationery, and Postage.....	24,607 76	Indians .....	9,005 02
State Prison.....	6,750 00	Maine Reports.....	1,500 00
Insane Hospital, and Insane Paupers	28,786 78	Public Debt Paid.....	30,500 00
Deaf, Dumb and Blind.....	5,566 44	Interest on Public Debt.....	39,830 00
Reform School.....	11,500 00	Reserved Lands and Interest on do..	2,584 13
Board of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies.....	6,329 47	Bank Commissioners.....	600 00
Scientific Survey.....	2,000 00	Contingent Fund of Secretary and Treasurer .....	800 00
		Fuel, Lights, and Furniture.....	4,800 00
		Library and Miscellaneous.....	2,000 00

*Chief Sources of Income.*

State and County Taxes .....	\$231,051 75	War Purposes refunded by Paymas-	
Land Agent.....	21,743 28	ters, &c.....	\$8,046 96
Duty on Commissions.....	1,920 00	Notes Receivable.....	6,208 62
Bank Tax.....	78,069 87	Permanent School Fund.....	3,576 36
Renewal of a Portion of State Debt,		Military Purposes.....	515 16
and Premium on do .....	31,907 50	Lands Reserved for Public Uses.....	988 58
War Loan and Premium.....	803,087 50	Interest.....	354 11
United States, for War Purposes.....	200,000 00		

*Public Debt and Resources of the State.*—The funded debt of the State on the 1st Jan. 1862, including the war loan, was \$1,499,000, which falls due in annual instalments of varying amount up to 1877. Beside this, the State is liable for funds held in trust for school fund, Indians, &c., to the amount of \$851,747 43, and has unsettled warrants and balances due, but not called for, of \$132,279 33. There is also due to counties for taxes to be refunded \$4,271 82, making the entire liabilities of the State, direct and indirect, \$1,987,398 58. The resources of the State at the same date were—Cash, \$68,434 63; due on State taxes, \$222,580 56; notes receivable in Treasury office, \$26,415 04; Land Office, \$87,738 75; in all, \$405,163 98. The State also owns 8,446,634 acres of wild lands, valued at \$2,422,506. The value of real and personal estate in the State according to the census of 1860 was \$190,211,600, an increase of \$67,434,029 on the valuation of 1850. The State valuation for the same year was \$164,714,168, and 128,899 polls were reported.

## EDUCATION.

*School Fund.*—The permanent school fund of the State on the 1st Jan. 1862, was \$158,386 72. It is increased annually from the sales of reserved lands, of which 487,567 acres are set apart for this purpose, and 20 per cent. of all moneys hereafter received from the sales of State lands, and the amount due on notes given for school lands, of which nearly \$30,000 is yet outstanding. The amount apportioned for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, was \$68,043 21. The banks are taxed one per cent. on their capital for the support of schools, the tax amounting in 1861 to \$78,069 87. The towns are obliged to raise by tax for school purposes a sum equal to 60 cents for each inhabitant, as the condition of receiving their share of the school money.

There are two colleges in the State,—Bowdoin, at Brunswick, founded in 1792, under the care of the Congregationalists, and Waterville, at Waterville, founded in 1820, under the care of the Baptists. The condition of both is given in the Table of Colleges (pp. 644, 645). There is one theological seminary at Bangor, founded in 1816, supported by the Congregationalists, and a medical school at Brunswick, founded in 1820. The particulars in regard to both may be found in the Tables of Theological and Medical Schools (pp. 650–51, 654–55).

The State has a large number of incorporated

academies, many of them very well conducted, but there is no report of their number of teachers or pupils accessible.

*Common Schools.*—The report of Hon. E. P. Weston, Superintendent of Common Schools for the year ending December, 1861, gives the following statistics: number of towns in the State, 399, from 395 of which returns were received; number of organized plantations, 116, from 68 of which returns were received; number of school districts, 4151; number of parts of districts, 860; number of persons between 4 and 21 years of age, 249,061; number registered in summer schools, 138,924; average attendance, 105,861; number registered in winter schools, 148,571; average attendance, 116,557; average attendance for summer and winter, 110,969; rates of average attendance to number of persons of school age, 45 per cent. Average length of schools, 5.85 months; number of school-houses in the State, 4010; number reported in good condition, 2157; number built during the year, 119; cost of the same, \$92,358; estimated value of all the school-houses in the State, \$1,250,000; number of male teachers employed, 2995; number of female, ditto, 4926; wages of male teachers per month, exclusive of board, \$22 91; inclusive of board, \$28 00; wages of female teachers per month, exclusive of board, \$8 76; inclusive of board, \$13. School money raised by taxation, \$478,017 76, an excess of \$64,626 above the requirement of the law; average amount raised per scholar, \$1 62.5; amount of public school fund, \$154,760 36; interest of same apportioned to schools, \$9,280 62; bank tax distributed to schools, \$76,128 30; amount derived from local funds, \$19,210 31; contributed to prolong public schools, \$12,488 22; amount paid for private schools, \$48,517 68; paid for repairs, fuel, &c., \$57,013 41; average cost of board per week, \$1 45; estimated amount paid for board, \$134,390 93; amount paid for school supervision, \$12,056 13; aggregate expenditure for school purposes, \$742,952 01; number of towns that have their schools graded in part, 187; number of towns that raised \$4 or over per scholar by taxation, 1; number that raised \$3 and over, 8; number that raised \$2 and over, 42; less than \$2, 357. The State in 1860 appropriated \$3600 per annum, to be distributed in sums of \$200 each to one academy or seminary in each county, as part compensation for the instruction of normal classes for two terms each year, the male teachers attending to pay a further sum of \$1 per term, and the fe-

male teachers 60 cents per term. Under this law 15 of the 18 designated seminaries had a normal class in the spring of 1861, and 14 in the autumn of that year; the spring sessions were attended by 216 male and 241 female pupils, and the autumn sessions by 454 males and 438 females. Although some benefits resulted from this in-

struction, the Superintendent regards the plan as objectionable, and suggests its abrogation and the establishment of a Normal School in its stead. He also recommends the introduction of object-teaching and a uniformity in school-books throughout the State.

**BANKS.**—There were on the 1st January, 1862, sixty-nine banks doing business in the State, and their condition, as appeared by the report of the Bank Commissioners, was as follows:—

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources.</i>	
Capital .....	\$7,968,850 00	Loans .....	\$12,540,377 67
Circulation .....	4,075,433 00	Real Estate .....	289,313 48
Deposits .....	3,104,074 66	Bank Balances .....	1,929,793 81
Bank Balances .....	159,339 19	Bills of other Banks, &c. ....	493,231 67
Profits .....	639,046 15	Specie .....	724,026 37
Total .....	\$15,946,743 00	Total .....	\$15,946,743 00
Immediate Liabilities .....	\$7,338,846 85	Immediate Resources .....	\$3,147,061 85

The amount of overdue or suspended paper in the 69 banks at that date was \$776,115 37, and the probable loss on the same \$124,339 31.

There were on the 1st of Jan. 1862, 16 savings-banks in the State, of which two were incorporated during the previous year, and one was closing its affairs. The statistics of 14 of these banks were: number of depositors, 9768; amount due depositors, \$1,620,270 26; profits, \$58,691 14; assets, \$1,708,961 40. The increase over the previous year in the amount of deposits was \$153,812 70. The annual expenses of the whole 14 were only about \$6000.

**Maine Insane Hospital, at Augusta.**—Henry M. Harlow, M.D., Superintendent and Physician; Richard L. Cook, M.D., Assistant Physician; Theodore C. Allan, Steward and Treasurer; Maria Johnson, Matron; Rev. John H. Ingraham, Chaplain. On the 30th of Nov. 1860, there were in the hospital 240 patients (131 males, 109 females). There were admitted during the year 135 patients (77 males and 58 females); making a total number of patients under treatment during the year of 375 (208 males and 167 females). There were discharged during the year ending Nov. 30, 1861, 123 patients (74 males and 49 females), leaving in the hospital at the close of the year (Nov. 30, 1861) 252 (133 males and 119 females); of those discharged there were, recovered, 55 (32 males and 23 females); improved, 25 (15 males and 10 females); unimproved, 16 (12 males and 4 females); died, 27 (15 males and 12 females). In the 21 years since the opening of the hospital in Oct. 1840, 2398 had been admitted and 2146 discharged; of whom there were recovered, 989; improved, 416; unimproved, 416; died, 325. During the year, a new heating and ventilating apparatus was introduced, at a cost of \$13,638 32. The expenditures of the year for ordinary purposes were \$35,254 08, and the receipts \$33,945 05; besides

which, there was due to the hospital for board, clothing, &c., \$7,944 80, and due by the hospital for outstanding bills, \$3,919 76. The hospital has capacity for accommodating 250 patients. The price of board, washing, medicine, and attendance is fixed at \$2 50 per week. The census of 1860, which is, however, evidently defective, gives the number of insane persons in the State as 704. The true number is probably not far from 1400.

**State Prison at Thomaston.**—Richard Tinker, Warden; P. R. Baker, Physician; Edward Freeman, Chaplain; number of convicts, Nov. 30, 1860, 112; received up to Nov. 30, 1861, 59; discharged up to same period by expiration of sentence, 29; pardoned, 18; removed to Alfred jail, 2; died, 2; total discharged, 46; remaining in prison, Nov. 30, 1861, 125: of these, 43 were committed for larceny; 13 for burglary; 2 for adultery; 8, each, for murder and arson; 4, each, for assault to kill, assault to ravish, and forgery; 22 for shop-breaking; 4 for manslaughter; 8 for uttering forged bills; 2, each, for robbery, and for robbing the mail; and 1, each, for incest, rape, conspiracy to cheat, perjury, polygamy, and malicious burning. The prison is conducted on the silent or Auburn system, and up to May 28, 1861, the labor of the convicts had been contracted for the wheelwright, shoemaking, blacksmithing, lime-quarrying, and basket-making businesses, the contractors supporting the convicts for their labor. The failure of the contractors at that time compelled the warden to carry on various branches of business on account of the State; and, owing to the loss of time and the purchase of the tools and machinery of the contractors, there was a considerable balance against the prison. The expenditures were \$17,237 12, and the receipts \$11,105 73. During the six months ending Nov. 30, 1861, the cost of subsistence of each convict averaged \$17 95, equal to \$35 90 for the year.



At a railroad convention held at Portland, Maine, in 1850, in which gentlemen interested in railroads from the British Provinces met the leading railroad directors of the Eastern States, a railroad was projected to connect the routes running near the coast of Maine with those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, under the name of the European & North American Railway. This project, which from subsequent events was for a time held in abeyance, has of late been revived. The Provinces have constructed 108 miles of the road, extending from St. John's, N. B., to Port Du Chene, at a cost of \$4,500,000, and it is in contem-

plation to connect it with the Canadian line, either by the north shore of New Brunswick or by Douglas Valley, and it will probably be tapped by a branch from Maine, that State having granted in 1861 the proceeds of one million of acres of the public lands, and the claims of Maine on the United States Government, in furtherance of the enterprise. The scientific survey now in progress in the State is developing an amount of mineral wealth in the region which would be opened by this railroad route which will be likely greatly to facilitate its construction.

CANALS AND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

NAME.	POINTS CONNED.	MILES OF NAVIGATION.		DIMENSIONS.		LOCKS.	Total rise & fall, feet.	Cost.
		Canal.	Slack-water.	Width, feet.	Depth, feet.	No. of struct's.		
Cumberland and Oxford.....	Portland and Sebago Pond.	20.50	.....	34	4	25	168	\$50,000
Songo River Improvement.....	Sebago Pond & Brandy and Long Ponds.	.....	30.00	.....	4	1	8	

*State Reform School, Cape Elizabeth.*—Seth Scammon, *Superintendent.* The whole number received from the opening of the school, November 14, 1853, to Nov. 30, 1861, was 621; of whom 481 have left, and 140 remain. The number of boys in the school, December 1, 1860, was 170; committed up to Nov. 30, 1861, 44; returned apprentices, and runaways, 6; total, 50; making 220 under instruction during the year: in the same time, 76 were discharged or apprenticed, 3 escaped, and 1 died; total, 80; making the number in the school, Nov. 30, 1861, 140: of those who have been committed to the school, 856 were for larceny; 6 for house-breaking; 73 as common runaways; 34 for truancy; 18, each, for assault and malicious mischief; 57 for vagrancy; 15 for shop-breaking; 14 for being idle and disorderly; 4 for malicious trespass; 5 for cheating by false pretences; 3, each, for being common drunkards and common pilferers; 4 as Sabbath-breakers; 2, each, for robbery and for disturbing the peace; and 1, each, for riot, setting fire to a school-house, threatening to burn, attempt to commit arson, embezzlement, night-walking, and assault with intent to kill. Of the 621 who were committed, 87 were of foreign birth, 454 natives of Maine, and 80 natives of other States. Of the whole number, 257 had intemperate parents; 304 had lost either father or mother; 162 had relatives in prison; 155 had step-parents; 328 were truants; 379 Sabbath-breakers; 514 untruthful; 482 profane; 134 drank ardent spirits; 222 had been previously arrested, and 91 imprisoned for crime; and 304 used tobacco. The farm connected with the school contains 160 acres, and is for the most part under good cultivation; the produce

from it in 1861 was estimated as worth \$3,077 29. A part of the boys were employed in making tile and brick, and a considerable portion of the farm was ditched and underdrained with tile made on the premises. A shoe-shop and chair-shop on the premises had been closed most of the time for want of work. Some of the boys were occupied a part of the time in the sewing-room, making and mending clothes, and performing other sewing, and some in general work about the premises. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1861, was \$19,799 95, and the receipts from all sources \$20,561 38; of which, \$13,000 was from the State, \$3,169 74 from cities and towns, \$2,638 31 from sale of brick, \$667 22 from labor of boys, \$584 51 from produce of farm sold, and \$170 18 from all other sources. The receipts for the year ending March 31, 1862, were \$15,954 05; of which but \$1,073 61 was credited to labor,—and the expenditure \$15,321. It was estimated by the trustees that the farm, brick-yard, and other labor of the boys during the year ending March 31, 1863, would be \$3800,—about \$29 per head. A library of 942 volumes is attached to the school.

*Indian Tribes in Maine.*—There are in Maine remnants of two of the aboriginal tribes, the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indians, who live on reservations and are under the protection of the State, which allows them a sufficient sum for the support of their sick and poor and for the maintenance of schools and religious worship. An agent is appointed by the State for each tribe, who has the superintendence of their relations with the State, and acts as their guardian. Mr. James A. Purinton, agent of the Penobscot Indians, at



Oldtown, reports on the 14th Dec. 1861, that the whole number of persons belonging to the tribe is 506; that he had received from the Indian fund and other sources \$5306, and had expended for annuities, schools, poor and sick, bounties, seed, labor, tools, and supplies on farm and repairs on farm-buildings, repairs on their chapel, and salary of agent, \$7,428 01. They own 4482 acres of land,—islands in the Penobscot River. Of this amount about 1000 acres are under cultivation. By a judicious system of bounties, they have been stimulated to industry and improvement, and most of those capable of labor are employed either in agriculture or other pursuits. They have two good schools, and more than 100 can read, and about 40 can write. The estimated expenditure for the year ending Dec. 14, 1862, was \$7,847 01. Mr. Geo. W. Nutt, agent of the Passamaquoddy Indians, who are located at Pleasant Point and Peter Dennis Point, on Passamaquoddy Bay, reports in December, 1861, that the number of the tribe is 463, that the money received for them was \$2125, and the expenditures were \$2,969 39, the excess being mainly for agricultural bounties authorized, but for which no appropriation had been made. 121 of the members of the tribe were engaged in agricultural labor, and others in hunting the porpoise, in which they were very successful. They had two schools, which were attended by 67 children. There is a Catholic priest stationed among them, who gives them religious instruction. The tribe is improving in industry, temperance and self-reliance.

**THE VOLUNTEER ARMY FROM MAINE.**—Up to the 20th of Oct. 1862, Maine had sent into the field, besides 8 regiments of three-months men sent under the President's call of April 15, 1861, 27 regiments infantry, one regiment cavalry, one regiment mounted artillery, six batteries, and one company sharpshooters, making a total force of over 30,000 men. Of these, the 1st cavalry, and the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th, 11th and 16th infantry were at that time in the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan; the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th infantry, the mounted artillery, all the batteries, and the sharpshooters, were near Washington; the 8th infantry were at Port Royal, S.C.; the 9th infantry at Fernandina, Florida; the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, in the Department of the Gulf, the 12th being stationed at New Orleans, the 13th at the forts below that city, and the 14th and 15th at Pensacola. The 7th infantry, Col. E. C. Mason, formerly with the Army of the Potomac, having been decimated by battle and sickness, was sent to Maine to recruit by special order of the War Department and General McClellan.

**SCIENTIFIC SURVEY OF MAINE.**—A scientific corps was organized in the State in 1861, for the purpose of making a thorough scientific exploration of the State under the direction of the State Government.

It consisted of Ezekiel Holmes, Naturalist; Charles H. Hitchcock, Geologist; George L. Goodale, Botanist and Chemist; John C. Houghton, Mineralogist; Alpheus S. Packard, Jr., Entomologist; and Charles B. Fuller, Marine Zoologist.

They have published an octavo report of 368 pages, with illustrations, besides a number of articles in the Proceedings of the Portland Society of Natural History. They have made important additions to geology by exploring the new lands of the State which had never before been visited by scientific men. Belts of fossiliferous, Silurian, and Devonian rocks have been traced over scores of miles where all was before a blank. They have made valuable discoveries of gold, copper, lead, tin, and iron ores,—particularly of a variety of iron-ore better suited for the manufacture of iron plates for gunboats than any other known to exist in the United States. Fine quarries of roofing-slate and of statuary marble have also been pointed out where their existence was not formerly suspected.

While aiming at the development of the physical resources of the State, the Surveyors regard the technically scientific results of exploration as of the highest importance, and propose to prepare such descriptions of all the natural objects in their field as will enable the people at large to understand and profit by them. Their careful study of the distribution of the indigenous floras indicates that the different parts of the State are characterized by different plants, and even that the climate is warmer in a portion of Aroostook county than in some portions of the State farther south.

**AGRICULTURE.**—There are no statistics by which the agriculture of Maine can be compared from year to year. By the United States Census it appears that from 1850 to 1860 the number of acres in farms had increased 30 per cent., and their value had increased 48 per cent. Value of farm implements and machinery had increased 44 per cent. Farm-animals had increased in numbers only 6½ per cent., but their improvement was such that the value was increased 59 per cent. The value of slaughtered animals had increased 68 per cent. Its largest agricultural products are hay, in the production of which it ranks as the fifth State of the Union, potatoes, in which it stands fourth, and buckwheat.

There is a State Board of Agriculture, consisting of one member from each county, holding an annual session at the capital. 15,000 copies of the octavo volume on Agriculture in Maine, consisting of the Report of the Secretary of the Board, with Abstracts of the returns of Agricultural Societies, are annually published for distribution among the farmers of the State.

There is also a State Agricultural Society, and twenty-seven County Societies holding annual exhibitions.



II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Settled in 1623. Capital, Concord. Area, 9280 square miles. Population, 1860, 826,073.

Government for the Year ending the first Wednesday in June, 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
NATHANIEL S. BERRY.....	Hebron.....	Governor .....	June, 1863	\$1,000
Allen Tenny.....	Concord.....	Secretary of State.....	" "	800
Benjamin Gerrish, Jr.....	Dover .....	Dep. Secretary of State.....	" "	200 & fees.
Peter Sanborn.....	Concord.....	Treasurer.....	" "	600
John Sullivan.....	Exeter.....	Attorney-General .....	" "	1,800
Anthony Colby.....	New London..	Adjutant-General.....	" "	400
William H. Y. Hackett..	Portsmouth..	President of the Senate....	.....	\$2.50 pr. day.
Edw. A. Rollins.....	Somersworth	Speaker of the House.....	.....	2.50 pr. day.
William A. Preston.....	New Ipswich	Clerk of the Senate.....	.....	Fees.
Samuel D. Lord.....	Manchester ..	Clerk of the House.....	.....	Fees.
Henry McFarland.....	Concord.....	State Printer.....	.....	.....
Daniel L. Randall.....	Portsmouth..	Commissary-General.....	.....	.....
John H. Gage.....	Nashua.....	Quartermaster-General.....	.....	.....
M. C. Forist.....	Concord.....	Railroad Commissioners....	.....	.....
J. T. P. Hunt.....				

Executive Council.

Richard P. J. Tenney.....	Pittsfield.....	1st District.	Charles F. Brooks.....	Westmoreland.	4th District.
Oliver Wyatt.....	Dover.....	2d District.	Ethan Colby.....	Colebrook.....	5th District.
Oliver Pillsbury.....	Henniker.....	3d District.			

School Commissioners.

Counties.	Commissioners.	Residence.
Rockingham.....	John Colby.....	Hampton.
Strafford .....	Roger M. Sargent.....	Farmington.
Carroll.....	John Wingate, Jr.....	Wolfborough.
Belknap.....	Henry W. Dudley.....	Gilmanton.
Merrimack .....	Scott French.....	Pittsfield.
Hillsboro' .....	Josiah W. Pillsbury.....	Milford.
Cheshire .....	Owen Perkins.....	Winchester.
Sullivan.....	Daniel B. Wheeler.....	Lempster.
Grafton .....	Charles Cutter.....	Campton.
Coos .....	Prescott Fay.....	Lancaster.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Appointed.	Salary.
Samuel D. Bell.....	Manchester.....	Chief-Justice .....	1859	\$2,000
Jona. E. Sargent.....	Wentworth.....	Associate Justice.	1859	1,800
Henry A. Bellows.....	Concord.....	" "	1859	1,800
Charles Doe.....	Portsmouth .....	" "	1859	1,800
Geo. W. Nesmith.....	Franklin.....	" "	1859	1,800
Wm. H. Bartlett.....	Concord.....	" "	1861	1,800
John Sullivan*.....	Exeter.....	Attorney-General	.....	1,800
William E. Chandler.....	Concord.....	Reporter.....	.....	400

\* Deceased.

Courts of Probate.

Counties.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.
Belknap.....	Warren Lovell.....	Laconia.....	\$142
Carroll.....	Joel Eastman.....	Conway.....	150
Cheshire.....	Larkin Baker.....	Westmoreland.....	225
Coos.....	Turner Stephenson.....	Lancaster.....	150
Grafton.....	Nathaniel W. Westgate.....	Haverhill.....	300
Hillsboro'.....	David Cross.....	Manchester.....	425
Merrimack.....	Hamilton E. Perkins.....	Concord.....	300
Rockingham.....	Wm. W. Stickney.....	Exeter.....	412
Strafford.....	Daniel G. Rollins.....	Somersworth.....	225
Sullivan.....	Alvah Smith.....	Lempster.....	175

Registers of Probate.

Counties.	Registers.	Residence.	Salary.
Belknap.....	W. L. Melcher.....	Laconia.....	\$183
Carroll.....	Daniel G. Beede.....	Sandwich.....	200
Cheshire.....	Silas Hardy.....	Keene.....	300
Coos.....	John M. Whipple.....	Lancaster.....	200
Grafton.....	Luther C. Morse.....	Haverhill.....	400
Hillsboro'.....	Josiah G. Dearborn.....	Amherst.....	575
Merrimack.....	Isaac A. Hill.....	Concord.....	400
Rockingham.....	Samuel D. Wingate.....	Exeter.....	550
Strafford.....	Asa Freeman.....	Dover.....	300
Sullivan.....	Shepherd L. Bowers.....	Newport.....	225

FINANCES.

The receipts into the State Treasury for civil purposes for the year ending June 1, 1862, were as follows :—

Balance in the treasury, June 1, 1861.....	\$24,690 23
Received from taxes, &c.....	165,959 40
Total receipts for civil service.....	\$190,649 63
The expenditures for civil purposes were.....	\$172,685 36
Balance in the treasury, June 1, 1862.....	17,964 27
	<u>\$190,649 63</u>
The receipts for war purposes were :—	
From issue of notes and State bonds, interest and premiums.....	\$742,958 91
From the United States.....	238,940 00
	<u>\$981,898 91</u>
Expenditures for war purposes.....	\$953,639 72
Cash in the treasury, June 1, 1862.....	28,259 19
	<u>\$981,898 91</u>

Principal Sources of Income.

State Tax for 1861 and Arrearages.....	\$69,505 53
Railroad Tax, 1860 and 1861.....	48,198 87
Civil Commissions.....	755 00
Loans for temporary use of the States.....	47,500 00
Balance from previous year.....	24,690 23
	<u>\$190,649 63</u>

Income for War Purposes.

Avails of Notes authorized by Governor and Council April 29, 1861.....	\$100,000 00
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Avails of Notes authorized by Legis-

lature, June 17, 1861.....	\$50,000 00
Avails of Notes authorized by Legis-	
lature, July 4, 1861.....	50,000 00
Received on Sale of state Bonds at par..	535,100 00
Interest and Premium on State Bonds to time of issue thereof.....	7,858 91
Received from the United States.....	238,940 00
	<u>\$981,898 91</u>

*Principal Items of Expenditure.*

Salaries.....	\$23,974 79
Accounts of School Commissioners.....	648 25
Clerks and Solicitors of Courts.....	312 60
Printing.....	4,758 08
New Hampshire State Agricultural Soc.	600 00
Bounty on Wild Animals.....	156 00
Legislature and Legislative Resolves...	35,010 74
Insane, Deaf and Dumb, and State Library .....	5,225 04
State-House .....	2,100 00
House of Reformation and State Prison Library .....	3,100 00
Legacies in trust for Insane Hospital	505 21
Interest on Debts and Loans, &c.....	5,189 85
Railroad Tax Dividends.....	25,656 80
Temporary Loan.....	47,500 00
Notes Payable.....	17,700 00
Cash in the Treasury.....	17,964 27
	<hr/>
	\$190,649 63

*War Expenditures.*

First Regiment.....	\$92,080 23
Second Regiment.....	127,928 96
Third Regiment.....	127,320 72
Fourth Regiment.....	97,053 72
Fifth Regiment.....	106,206 23
Sixth Regiment.....	84,676 18
Seventh Regiment (Bounty only).....	9,800 00
Eighth Regiment.....	91,848 00
Battery .....	51,320 96
Sharpshooters .....	12,669 08
Cavalry.....	64,089 85
Fort Constitution.....	28,200 41
Miscellaneous War claims.....	3,178 56
Notes Payable, Interest and Coupons..	60,306 46
Cash in Treasury, June 1, 1862.....	28,259 19
	<hr/>
	\$981,508 91

**BANKS.**—*Bank Commissioners*, N. H. Sanborn, O. H. Powers, John Peavey. The report of the Bank Commissioners bearing date May 17, 1862, gives

the following particulars relative to the banks of the State. Whole number of banks, 52.

*Liabilities.*

Capital Stock.....	\$4,928,700 00
Circulation .....	3,249,692 00
Due Depositors.....	1,207,289 13
Unpaid Dividends.....	56,091 48
Surplus Profits .....	429,544 64
	<hr/>
	\$9,871,317 25
Immediate Liabilities.....	\$4,513,072 61

*Resources.*

Loans .....	\$8,168,977 42
Bank Balance in Boston.....	1,076,373 84
Stock in Bank of Mutual Redemption	44,700 00
Foreign Bills and Checks.....	176,219 73
Specie.....	318,169 05
Real Estate.....	82,184 34
Bank Fixtures as reported.....	4,692 87
	<hr/>
	\$9,871,317 25
Immediate Resources.....	\$1,570,762 63

Of the loans, about \$133,500 are reported as doubtful, and there would probably be a loss of at least 50 per cent. in their collection.

**Savings-Banks.**—There are in the State 27 Savings-Banks, which are also under the inspection of the Bank Commissioners. The whole number of depositors in these on the 1st of May, 1862, was 35,920; the amount due depositors, \$5,653,585 46; the surplus profits, \$206,943 79, making the total liabilities \$5,860,529 25. The total assets, \$5,860,529 25. The increase of depositors during the year was 330; the increase in the amount of deposits, \$62,933 28; the annual expenses of the Savings-Banks were \$17,657 80. The increase in the number of Savings-Banks and the amount of their deposits, in the State, has been very rapid. In 1848 there were only 9, with an aggregate deposit of \$1,619,689 92; in 1855 there were 17, with a deposit of \$3,341,256 81; in 1861 the number of depositors was 85,590, and the deposits were \$5,590,652 18. The average amount

to a depositor is \$157 39, or about \$17 to each inhabitant of the State, and every tenth person in the State is a depositor.

**Insurance Companies.**—*Insurance Commissioners*, C. V. Dearborn, George W. Conant, James Gordon. There are no Life Insurance Companies in the State, and the Fire Insurance Companies are all on the mutual system, and most of them small. There are 20 of these in operation, 3 having closed the past year. Concerning those in operation, we glean the following statistics from the report of the Commissioners. Whole amount of property at risk, \$35,488,522 50; amount of premium notes, \$1,654,330 08; amount of cash premiums, \$29,180 58; amount of losses, \$75,565 61; amount of assessments, \$108,940 56; amount paid officers and expenses, \$25,850 42; immediate liabilities, \$114,710 62; immediate means, \$142,803 96. The Commissioners suggest the necessity of greater caution and classification of risks.

The following tables exhibit the condition and business of the railroads of the State during the year ending April, 1882, and the canals of the State in 1880.

## RAILROADS.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	Length of road in miles.	EQUIPMENT.			PROPERTY AND ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.			Total assets and liabilities.	Mileage run.	Road operated.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Dividends.
		Locomotives.	Passenger.	Freight.	Railroad and its appurtenances.	Invested in foreign works.	Share capital paid in.	Funded debt.	Floating debt.						
Boston & Maine.....	74.26	36	63	604	\$4,308,400	\$394,064	\$4,076,976	\$84,656	\$1,998,710	\$4,600,554	628,266	110.42	\$776,065	\$315,070	6.5
Atlantic & St. Lawrence	149.00	.....	.....	.....	7,735,363	.....	2,464,900	3,478,000	.....	7,971,610	.....	149.00	689,767	368,274	6
Ashuelot.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	608,018	.....	246,018	150,000	109,983	608,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitchburg.....	60.93	29	28	704	3,540,000	283,901	3,540,000	none	.....	3,803,901	operated	by Ch	543,159	217,050	6
Eastern.....	44.11	28	47	439	4,300,849	487,651	2,888,400	1,919,000	.....	4,786,400	432,284	47.71	668,939	159,292	4
Cheshire.....	53.65	18	11	289	3,017,530	185,862	2,080,926	943,600	.....	3,259,395	254,331	53.65	265,846	11,609	.....
Great Falls & Conway	20.00	3	2	27	428,905	.....	.....	254,211	.....	.....	.....	26	28,120	12,857	.....
Worcester & Nashua.....	49.69	10	12	149	1,278,898	127,108	1,141,009	150,000	.....	1,381,422	161,671	49.69	186,670	83,189	5.3
.....	44.00	21	22	494	1,500,000	82,620	1,500,000	.....	.....	1,583,620	322,611	149.00	408,086	112,628	7
.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	200,000	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,757	4,186	.....
.....	59.00	.....	.....	.....	360,000	.....	360,000	.....	.....	360,000	operated	by R.R.	25,000	24,500	7
Boston, Concord, & Montreal.....	93.00	14	10	238	2,860,000	158,266	1,900,000	1,060,080	80,132	2,968,266	.....	93.00	\$98,589	\$2,713	.....
Manchester & N. Weare.....	19.00	operated by Concord R.R.	.....	.....	200,000	.....	200,000	.....	.....	200,000	operated by Concord R.R.	.....	14,794	8,464	4 1/2
Cocheco.....	28.00	4	4	26	828,400	41,083	889,483	439,983	67,461	957,463	.....	28.00	84,046	10,492	.....
Northern.....	69.00	24	20	327	3,149,025	446,462	3,063,400	228,360	64,568	3,063,462	307,260	69.00	306,144	128,633	4
Nashua & Lowell.....	14.88	13	13	834	654,003	48,738	600,000	none	.....	704,336	160,708	44.88	204,376	48,640	8
Merrimack & Conn. R.	27.	2	4	80	1,250,000	In the hands of Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,835	8,803	.....
White Mountains.....	20.	.....	.....	.....	1,012,800	.....	1,000,000	12,800	.....	1,012,800	.....	27.00	10,000	10,000	.....
Manchester & La.....	20.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,750	76,632	7
Bellows Falls.....	28.	5	2	60	847,082	78,832	600,000	160,000	202,516	1,512,416	operated by Concord R.R.	.....	68,874	19,897	.....
Williston.....	15.43	.....	.....	.....	229,979	operated by Nashua & Lowell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000	.....
.....	928.05	.....	.....	.....	\$37,075,403	\$2,258,438	\$22,043,906	\$9,371,930	\$2,564,286	.....	.....	885.61	\$1,460,504	\$1,094,630	.....

CANALS.	Length, miles.	Slack-water Navigation, miles.	Locks.	Total rise and fall, in ft.	Cost of con- struction.
			No. of structures.		
Box Falls.....	0.75	.....	4	25	\$25,000
Hookset Falls.....	0.18	.....	3	16	17,000
Amoskeag Falls.....	1.00	.....	9	45	50,900
Union Falls.....	3.00	6.00	7	.....	.....
Sewall's Falls.....	0.25	.....	2	.....	.....
	5.13	.....	.....	.....	.....

EDUCATION.—There is but one college in the State,—Dartmouth, at Hanover, founded in 1769, by the venerable Eleazar Wheelock. It has, besides the usual collegiate department, a medical school, and the Chandler Scientific School, founded in 18—, and endowed by a bequest of \$50,000 from the late Abel Chandler, of Walpole, New Hampshire, and formerly of Boston, Massachusetts. The course of instruction in this school, which is intended mainly for graduates, comprises the higher Mathematics, Physics, Graphics, the Modern Languages, Philosophy, History, Criticism, Civil Engineering, Commercial Science, and Commercial Laws. The full course of study in this school occupies 4 years. The college has always maintained a high reputation, and in 1861 had graduated 3257 students, of whom 1402 were deceased; of these 808 were clergymen and 975 physicians. There are three theological institutions in the State, viz.: Gilmanton Theological Seminary, at Gilmanton, founded in 1835, belonging to the Congregationalists; the New Hampton Theological Institution, at New Hampton, founded in 1825, under the charge of the Freewill Baptists; and the Methodist Biblical Institute, at Concord, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

*Common Schools.*—The Governor appoints a School Commissioner for each county for one year, and these commissioners constitute the Board of Education, and elect one of their number chairman and another secretary. We give elsewhere the names of the School Commissioners for the year ending July 15, 1863. The school returns for the year ending June 1, 1862, are as follows. Whole number of school districts reported, 2352; number of scholars above 4 years of age attending school not less than two weeks, 84,787; children between 4 and 14 years not attending school, 3094; average of summer school, in weeks, 10.41; average length of winter school, in weeks, 10.89; average duration of school through the year, in weeks, 21.30 (equivalent to 5.3 months); number of male teachers employed during the year, 1091; number of female teachers employed during the year, 3102; average monthly wages of male teachers, inclusive of board, \$24 35; average wages of female teachers, inclusive of board, \$14 12. Number of volumes in school, district, and town libra-

ries, 58,745; estimated value of school-houses and lots, with appurtenances, \$853,144; amount of money raised by taxes for schools, \$239,014 21; amount contributed in board, fuel, &c., \$14,863 32; income from local funds, \$8308; income from surplus revenue money, \$2,460 51; income from literary fund, \$24,932 34; income from railroad tax, \$4,430 69. Total amount of money appropriated annually for public schools, \$274,623 50; being about 75 cents to each inhabitant, or \$3 12 to each child in the State between the age of 4 and 14 (87,881). The number of incorporated academies or other permanent schools in the State is 73, and the average attendance upon them is estimated at 2555. The legal school age in this State is less extensive than in most of the States, and there are undoubtedly many pupils in the schools above 14 years of age.

*House of Reformation for Juvenile and Female Offenders against the Laws, near Manchester.*

—This institution was founded in 1856, and has a farm of 100 acres near Manchester. Brooks Shattuck, Esq., is Superintendent. The report for the year ending April 30, 1862, furnishes the following statistics. In the House, April 30, 1861, 61, viz. 53 boys and 8 girls; committed since 66 (58 boys and 8 girls); escaped boys returned, 3; making in all in the House during the year, 130 (114 boys, 16 girls); discharged as reformed before expiration of their term, 2 (boys); discharged at expiration of their term, 7 (3 boys, 4 girls); discharged by trustees, 5 (boys); pardoned by Governor, 1 (boy); sent to State Prison 2 (boys); to alternative sentence, 3 (2 boys, 1 girl); died, 2 (boys); escaped, 3 (boys); remaining in the House, April 30, 1862, 105 (94 boys, 11 girls). Of those committed during the year, 4 were committed by the Supreme Judicial Court, 43 by Police Courts, and 19 by justices of the peace. 32 were committed during minority, 9 for periods from 4 to 7 years, 25 for periods of from 1 to 3 years; 1 was committed for assault; 24 for theft of some kind, 41 for stubbornness, truancy, vagrancy, and lewdness. 36 were born in New Hampshire, 23 in other States, and 7 in foreign countries. 9 were under 10 years of age; 14 between 10 and 12, 35 between 12 and 15, and 8 over 15. Of the whole number, 29 were half orphans and 6 orphans; 35 had intemperate parents;

42 had fathers without regular occupation; 50 had been exposed to bad influences at home; 40 were untruthful, 42 profane, 35 Sabbath breakers, 15 addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors; 23 had been arrested before, several of them 3 or more times, and one 7 times. 8 could not read on their admission; 30 could not write. The whole expenses of the year were \$9,233 02; of which \$2,725 29 was for buildings, furniture, and future supplies, leaving \$6,507 74 as the expenses of ordinary maintenance for the year, being \$78 41 per head for the children. Of this amount only \$748 was to be credited to earnings, though the total cost of support had been materially reduced by the farm-produce.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, Concord.**—Jesse P. Bancroft, M.D., *Superintendent*. This institution was incorporated in 1838, and opened for patients in October, 1842. It is a State institution, though it has been partially endowed by private individuals. It has a farm of 155 acres, and has accommodations for 225 patients. The number of patients in the asylum, May 1, 1861, was 196 (88 males, 108 females); admitted during the year, 86 (45 males, 41 females); making the whole number under treatment during the year 282 (133 males, 149 females); 94 were discharged (45 males, 49 females); leaving in the Asylum, May 1, 1862, 188 patients (88 males and 100 females.) The largest number in the house at one time was 203; the average residence was 191. Of those admitted, 51 were recent cases, the disease previous to their admission having had an average duration of 48 days; 85 were chronic cases, having an average duration at admission of 6 years. Of these 22 were incurables. In 30 cases hereditary predisposition to insanity existed. Of those discharged, 41 (20 males and 21 females) were recovered; 32 (12 males and 20 females) were improved; 8 (3 males and 5 females) were not improved; and 13 (10 males and 3 females) died. Of the deaths, 5 were from epilepsy, 2 from heart-disease, 1 from chronic pleurisy, and the remainder from insanity or its results. The average time spent in the asylum by those who were discharged recovered was  $5\frac{1}{2}$  months. Of those admitted, 33 (17 males and 16 females) were married; 45 (25 males, 20 females) were single; and 8 (3 males and 5 females) widowed. 8 were under 20 years of age; 61 between 20 and 50; and 17 above 50. 21 were farmers; 13 factory operatives; 4 shoemakers; 5 traders; 3, each, clerks, teachers, and seamstresses. The whole number admitted from the opening of the asylum to May 1, 1862, was 1927; of whom 1789 have been discharged.

Of these 841 were recovered; 899 partially recovered; 283 unimproved; and 218 have died. The entire recoveries on the whole number of admissions is 43.1 per cent. The receipts for the year ending April 30, 1862, from all sources, were \$31,608 19, of which \$26,136 61 was for board of patients; \$3,000 for three quarterly instalments of State appropriation for indigent insane, \$1,619 20 for interest and dividends. Of the amount paid for board of patients, \$13,569 was from private individuals, and the remainder from towns, counties, and the State. The expenditures were \$30,797 73, leaving a balance on hand of \$810 46.

**STATE PRISON, Concord.**—John Foss, *Warden*, Rev. Samuel Cooke, *Chaplain*. The whole number of convicts in the prison, June 1, 1861, was 119; there were admitted during the eleven months ending April 30, 1862, 31. There were discharged during the same time 88, viz.: by expiration of sentence, 20; by remission of sentence, 12; by death, 5; by removal to Insane Asylum, 1; leaving the number in prison, May 1, 1862, 112. Of these 4 were under 20 years of age; 76 between 20 and 40; 19 between 40 and 50, and 11 between 50 and 80. Of the whole number, 17 were sentenced for crimes against the person, 91 for crimes against property, and 4 for crimes against society. 3 were under sentence for life; 8 for 30 years; 1 for 20 years; 9 from 10 to 20 years; 22 between 5 and 10 years; and 72 for terms between 1 and 5 years. 20 were foreigners, 51 natives of New Hampshire, and 41 natives of other of the United States.

The prison was established in 1812, and had therefore been in operation 50 years. During this period 1202 convicts had been committed, of whom 594 had been discharged by the expiration of their sentence; 390 had been pardoned; 5 removed to Insane Asylum; 73 had died, and 15 had escaped. The receipts of the year from labor and visitors were \$9,330 39; the expenditures were \$7,624 99, leaving a balance in favor of the prison of \$1,705 40. The prison is conducted on the congregated or Auburn plan; and the convicts are employed, usually on contract, in the manufacture of shoes, harness, and furniture. The only punishment allowed is solitary confinement. There is a library of 700 or 800 volumes connected with the prison.

*The contribution of New Hampshire to the Volunteer Army.*—New Hampshire has responded promptly and nobly to the calls of the General Government for volunteers for the defence and maintenance of the Union. The following table, prepared from official sources, shows the number of regiments and men she has contributed to the war, up to November 1, 1862:—

Regiments and Men raised.

Call of April 15, 1861, (three months).....	1 regiment .....	Infantry.....	840 men.
" July, " (three years).....	7 regiments.....	" .....	7,178 "
" " " " " .....	1 battery.....	" .....	151 "
" " " " " .....	3 companies.....	Sharpshooters .....	294 "
" " " " " .....	4 " .....	Cavalry.....	323 "
" " " " " .....	Various detachments.....	" .....	475 "
Call of July 7, 1862, (three-years men).....	6 regiments.....	Infantry.....	6,000 "
Call for nine-months men.....	3 " .....	" .....	3,000 "

Total number of men from the State.....18,261

CENSUS STATISTICS.—New Hampshire occupies the same relative position to the other States in area and population, being twenty-seventh in both. In density of population she stands eleventh on the list, having 35.14 inhabitants per square mile. Her absolute increase of population was very small, being only  $\frac{88}{100}$  per cent., and this mainly in her manufacturing towns. There is an excess of 6473 white females over the white males in her population. In the products of manufacturing and mining industry she stands eleventh, having 2582 manufacturing establishments, \$25,900,000 capital invested, using \$24,400,000 value of raw material, employing 19,200 male and 16,900 female operatives, and producing, in round numbers, \$45,500,000 of goods annually. Her largest manufactures are those of cotton goods, of which she produced in 1860 \$16,661,531; boots and shoes, \$3,863,-

866; woollen goods, \$2,876,000; lumber, flour and meal, and steam engines and machinery. The census valuation of real and personal estate was \$156,310,860, an increase of \$52,658,025 since 1850. In the cash valuation of her farms she stands in the same relative rank as in area and population, viz. twenty-seventh, the value being stated at \$69,689,761, an increase of \$14,444,000 on 1850. The lands of New Hampshire are better adapted to grazing than to the growth of the cereals; and we find, accordingly, that there were in the State 94,880 milch cows, 51,512 working oxen, 118,075 other cattle, 310,534 sheep, and 51,935 swine, and that the whole value of live stock in the State is \$10,924,627. For further statistics of the agricultural and manufacturing products of the State, we refer our readers to the census tables (*ante* pp. 316-321).

III. VERMONT.

First settlement, 1763. Capital, Montpelier. Area, 9,056½ square miles. Population, 1860, 315,116. Government for the year ending October, 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
FREDERICK HOLBROOK.....	Brattleboro'...	Governor .....	Oct. 1863.	\$1,000
Paul Dillingham.....	Waterbury....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	" "	\$4 per day.
John B. Page.....	Rutland .....	Treasurer.....	" "	500
George W. Bailey, Jr.....	Montpelier ..	Secretary of State.....	" "	400
Samuel Williams.....	Rutland .....	Sec. of Civil and Mil. Affairs	" "	275
Jeptha Bradley.....	St. Albans .....	Auditor of Accounts.....	" "	500
John S. Adams.....	Burlington ..	Sec. Board of Education.....	" "	1,000
Henry Clark.....	Poultney .....	Secretary of Senate.....	" "	250
Edward A. Stewart.....	Derby .....	Clerk of the House.....	" "	700
John G. Smith.....	St. Albans.....	Speaker .....	" "	\$4 per day.
Charles Reed.....	Montpelier ..	State Librarian.....	" "	100
Gilman B. Dodge.....	Montpelier ..	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	.....	.....
Hiram Harlow.....	Windsor .....	Sup't State Prison .....	.....	500
Peter L. Washburn.....	Woodstock ....	Adj't and Inspector-Gen'l...	.....	150
George F. Davis.....	Cavendish.....	Quartermaster-General.....	.....	150
A. B. Gardner.....	Bennington....	Judge-Advocate General....	.....	.....
Jesse E. Dickerman.....	Charleston.....	Bank Commissioner.....	.....	500
William F. Dickinson.....	Chelsea.....	Railroad Commissioner.....	.....	500



The Senate was established in 1836. It now consists of thirty members. The House of Representatives is composed of two hundred and thirty-nine members, one member from each town. Pay of the members of each House, \$2 a day during the session of the Legislature.

**JUDICIARY.**  
The Supreme Court consists of six judges, elected annually by the Legislature. The County Court is held by one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and two county judges, who are elected annually as assistant judges of the county courts by the people of their respective counties. One term of the Supreme Court and two terms of the County Court are held annually in each county, and a

general term is held, at such place and time as the court shall designate, on the east side of the mountain for the eastern counties, and on the west side of the mountain for the western counties. The general terms are held annually. Questions of law may be carried from the County Court to the Supreme Court for revision. No judge can sit in the Supreme Court in the trial of any cause tried before him in the County Court.  
The Court of Chancery has two stated sessions annually, in each county, and is always in session, except for the final hearing of a cause. Each judge of the Supreme Court is a Chancellor, and an appeal from his decree lies to the Supreme Court.

Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Elected.	Salary.
Luke P. Poland.....	St. Johnsbury.....	Chief-Judge.....	Oct. 1862	\$1,800
Asa Owen Aldis.....	St. Albans.....	Assistant Judge..	" "	1,800
John Pierpoint.....	Vergennes.....	" "	" "	1,800
James Barrett.....	Woodstock.....	" "	" "	1,800
Loyal C. Kellogg.....	Benson.....	" "	" "	1,800
Asahel Peck.....	Burlington .....	" "	" "	1,800
William G. Shaw.....	Burlington .....	Reporter .....	" "	450

Assistant Judges of the County Courts.—Term of Office expires December 1, 1863.—Salary a per diem allowance.

County.	Name.	County.	Name.
Addison .....	John B. Huntley, Oliver Smith.	Lamoille.....	Jerome B. Slayton, Samuel Plumley.
Bennington.....	Benj. R. Sears, Return M. Underhill.	Orange.....	Horace Strickland, Ebenezer Bass.
Caledonia .....	John C. Tibbets, Jonathan D. Abbott.	Orleans .....	Amasa Paine, Simeon Allbee.
Chittenden.....	Andrew Warner, Lyman Hall.	Rutland.....	Alanson Allen, Barnes Frisbie.
Essex.....	Samuel D. Hobson, Nathaniel W. French.	Washington.....	Calvin Fullerton, Abel K. Warren.
Franklin.....	Robert J. Saxe, R. H. Hoyt.	Windham.....	Marshal Newton, Ira Goodhue.
Grand Isle.....	Lewis W. Sowles, Doras V. Goodsell.	Windsor .....	John S. Marey, Joseph W. Colburn.

Clerks of the Supreme and County Courts.

County.	Clerks.	Residence.	County.	Clerks.	Residence.
Addison.....	Dugald Stewart....	Middlebury.	Lamoille.....	L. S. Small.....	Hydepark.
Bennington ...	John V. Hall.....	Bennington.	Orange .....	L. G. Hinckley.....	Chelsea.
Caledonia .....	Charles S. Dana....	Danville.	Orleans.....	I. N. Cushman.....	Irasburg.
Chittenden.....	John S. Adams.....	Burlington.	Rutland .....	Fred. W. Hopkins..	Rutland.
Essex.....	Wm. H. Hartshorn	Guildhall.	Washington..	Luther Newcomb..	Montpelier.
Franklin .....	Jos. H. Brainard....	St. Albans.	Windham .....	Royall Tyler.....	Brattleboro'
Grand Isle.....	Jed. P. Ladd.....	North Hero.	Windsor.....	Norman Williams..	Woodstock.

## FINANCES

For fiscal year ending Sept. 1, 1862.

*Receipts.*

Balance in Treasury, Sept. 1, 1861.....	\$36,517 30
Received from all sources during the year.....	1,405,992 41
<b>Making in all the sum of.....</b>	<b>\$1,442,509 71</b>

*Disbursements.*

For all purposes.....	\$1,218,259 30
<b>Balance in Treasury, Sept. 1, 1862.....</b>	<b>\$224,250 41</b>

*Principal Sources of Income.*

Balance in Treasury, Sept. 1, 1861.....	\$36,517 30
State Bonds of 1860 issued.....	401,000 00
Tax on Foreign Bank Stock.....	2,887 52
Bank and Railroad Commissioner's Salary from Banks and Railroads....	1,142 91
Surplus Fund, Notes Paid and Received from Towns.....	87,058 64
Balances from County Clerks and State's Attorney.....	15,377 34
Fees from Judges of Probate.....	4,922 25
Sundry Items of overpayment.....	125 68
Sale of Windsor Rifles.....	6,489 50
From United States.....	275,000 00
From Members of Legislature.....	20 00
Balances due for Allotments and Credits to Officers and Soldiers.....	58,145 54
Arrearages of Taxes.....	117,527 94
Collected on Tax of 1861.....	420,494 60
Loans not yet paid.....	58,000 00
Interest and Premiums.....	7,845 59

\$1,442,509 71*Principal Items of Expenditure.*

Debentures of General Assembly.....	\$29,457 30
Debentures of Council of Censors.....	266 60
Salaries .....	15,362 40
Judges of Probate.....	11,575 00
State's Attorneys.....	5,700 00
Court Orders.....	25,975 32
Auditor's Orders, viz:— For School Superintendent's services.....	3,553 42
State Prison.....	1,199 78
Vermont Asylum, for Board and Clothing.....	5,573 14
Ethan Allen Statue.....	1,537 61
Printing and Stationery.....	13,552 23
Library.....	675 63
	31,595 83
Miscellaneous Items.....	19,600 21
	77,287 36
Warrants drawn by Gov. Fairbanks....	273,306 81
Warrants drawn by Gov. Holbrook....	203,213 49
Extra Pay of \$7 per month.....	446,955 29
Other Military Expenses.....	2,518 57
Agricultural Societies, 1861.....	1,232 50
U.S. Surplus Fund paid Sundry Towns	34,529 54
Board of Education.....	3,211 44
Vermont Insane Asylum, special.....	5,000 00
American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb	2,462 41
State Prison.....	8,000 00
Loans and Interest paid.....	71,230 23
Miscellaneous Payments.....	874 58
<b>Balance in Treasury, Sept. 1, 1862.....</b>	<b>224,250 41</b>

\$1,442,509 71

STATE DEBT.—On the 1st September, 1862, the funded debt of the State was as follows:—

Loan of 1857, due Nov. 1, 1862.....	\$100,000 00
Loan of 1859, due Nov. 21, 1864.....	75,000 00
Loan of April, 1861, Bonds due June 1, 1870.....	751,080 00
Loan of 1861, due Oct. 1, 1862.....	20,000 00
Loan of 1861, due Dec. 1, 1862.....	3,000 00
Loan of 1861, due Jan. 1, 1863.....	35,000 00

\$984,000 00

There was also a floating debt, mostly for military account, of..... 280,977 07

Making the entire liabilities of the State.....\$1,264,977 07

To meet these, there was a balance in the Treasury of.....\$224,250 41

Due on Tax payable June 1 and October 15, 1862..... 43,204 82

Due from the town of Poultney..... 1,995 12

Due from H. M. Bates..... 48,428 76

From the General Government (subject to some deductions)..... 224,968 96

\$552,598 07

So that the State debt might fairly be reckoned at only the amount of the ten-year bonds, \$751,000. The estimate of expenditures for the year ending Sept. 1, 1863, was \$1,334,839 00, of which, however, \$758,000 was for the payment of a part of the above loans, and \$984,839 was for the State bounties to its soldiers of \$7 per month.

*Taxable Property.*—The assessed valuation of real and personal property in Vermont in 1860

was \$84,758,619. The census valuation was \$122,477,170. The number of polls was 56,523.

*BANKS.*—The following table shows the condition of the banks of Vermont on the 1st of July, 1862, as estimated by themselves, and as estimated by the Bank Commissioner, Hon. Jesse E. Dickerman. The whole number of banks in the State at that date was 41.

BANK TABLE.

Resources.	Bank estimate.	Commissioners' estimate.	Liabilities.	Bank estimate.	Commissioners' estimate.
Notes and Bills discounted, Loans on Book, and State and U.S. Securities, except U.S. Demand Notes	\$3,686,812 91	\$7,124,697 76	Capital .....	\$3,861,000 00	\$3,911,000 00
Deposits in City Banks.....	1,946,090 73	2,882,057 35	Circulation.....	4,337,859 00	5,621,851 00
Bank Stock.....	81,131 66	.....	Due Depositors, and other Liabilities.....	957,215 50	1,117,883 94
Bills, Checks, Cash Items and U.S. Demand Notes..	257,618 08	859,029 07			
In the hands of Exchange Agents.....	118,781 81	86,925 68			
Specie .....	216,450 57	199,313 91			
Real Estate.....	193,527 83	171,761 12			
Other Resources.....	17,543 41	124,535 72			
Total Resources.....	\$9,517,957 73	\$10,948,842 60	Total Liabilities	\$9,160,276 40	\$10,646,821 51
Doubtful Debts.....	.....	134,072 46			
Average of Loans for the year .....	6,334,087 43		Average Circulation.....	3,482,764 80	
Average Deposits in City Banks .....	1,302,661 60		Average due Depositors.....	718,119 81	
Average Specie.....	203,485 83		Debts charged to Profit and Loss during the year.....	69,602 64	
Dividends from July, 1861, to July, 1862.....	266,400 00		Expenses for the year .....	90,865 75	
Surplus July 1, 1862 (in all the banks except Farmer's and Northfield)....	371,705 79		Deposits, July 1, 1862 (in Farmer's & Northfield Banks)...	9,923 40	
Collected of Debts previously charged to Profit and Loss.....	291 73				

*Savings-Banks.*—There are ten of these in the State. The whole amount of deposits is \$1,386,258 93; the net increase during the year was \$112,446 92. The whole number of depositors is 10,463. The entire expenses of the ten banks were about \$3763. The dividends were 5 per cent. per annum, except in one bank, which had divided  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Most of the banks had a fair surplus, and some of them make every five years an extra dividend of 1 per cent. per annum on all deposits which have remained in the bank one year or more.

*RAILROADS.*—The railroads of Vermont are mostly north-and-south lines, and connected with the great trunk routes from Portland, Boston, or New York to Canada. They are not generally in a very prosperous condition, the greater part being in

the hands of trustees, and only one—the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers—being operated by its original stockholders. Only one road—the Rutland and Whitehall—declared a dividend last year, and that of only 3 per cent. The spring freshets of 1862 caused serious damage to several of the roads, the repairing of which has necessarily reduced their surplus earnings materially. The commissioner seems to have performed his work of inspection very conscientiously, examining into all matters which could affect the safety of passengers passing over the roads with great care. The police regulations of the roads are excellent, and, if faithfully observed, cannot fail to reduce the number of accidents to a very low point. The following table exhibits the condition of these roads in the spring and summer of 1862.



**EDUCATION.**—There are three colleges in the State, the University of Vermont, at Burlington, founded in 1791, Middlebury College, at Middlebury, founded in 1800, and Norwich University, founded in 1834. For statistics of these, see Table of Colleges (*post*, p. 644). There are two theological schools, the New Hampton Theological and Literary Institution, at Fairfax, and the Episcopal Institute, at Burlington, and three medical schools, Castleton Medical College, at Castleton, founded in 1818, the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, founded in 1821, and the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, founded in 1835. The present condition of these will be found in the tables of Theological and Medical Schools. The number of academies in the State is 84; of private and select schools, 292. The attendance on the academies is not reported; the attendance on private and select schools during the year ending Sept. 1, 1862, was 7121.

**Public Schools.**—The public schools of the State are in charge of a Board of Education, organized in 1856, of which the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are *ex officio* members, and three other members are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The appointed members in 1862 were Timothy P. Redfield, of Montpelier, J. D. Bradley, of Brattleboro' (who deceased during the year), and Hiland Hall, of Bennington. The Secretary of the Board, who acts as State Superintendent of Schools, is John S. Adams, of Burlington. He receives a salary of \$1000 per annum and expenses of postage, stationery, &c. The pay of the members of the board is \$3 per day and mileage. From the report of the Secretary of the Board of Education, and from other sources, we gather the following summary of the condition of the schools in the year ending Sept. 1, 1862. The whole number of districts was 2928; number of heads of families, 57,200; number of children between four and eighteen, 89,599; the number attending school between four and eighteen, 63,728; number attending school between eighteen and twenty, 2642; average attendance between four and twenty, 47,455. The whole number of teachers was 4904; the number of weeks school taught by male teachers was 14,500; by female teachers, 51,065; the amount of wages paid to male teachers was \$62,512; to female teachers, \$101,400; \$69,560 was paid for board of teachers; \$28,067 for fuel, furniture, and incidentals, and \$67,878 for the erection and repair of school-houses. The amount of public money distributed (partly, probably, from the income of the United States Deposit Fund) was \$105,165; the amount raised on the grand list was \$117,318, and the amount raised on the scholar, i.e. by rate or tuition bills, was \$21,670. The whole amount paid for wages, board, and fuel is reported at \$251,251. The number of weeks' school supported by the districts, i.e. by district tax after exhaustion of the public money and school tax, was 29,036. The

average duration of the schools was about six months. The average wages of male teachers, exclusive of board, was \$17 24 per month; of female teachers, \$7 92 per month. 96 districts were without schools during the year, and 32 voted to have no school. A town superintendent of schools is elected in each town, who is paid one dollar a day for the time actually spent in visiting schools. The whole amount of compensation of these superintendents for the year ending Sept. 1, 1862, was \$4,844, an average of \$22 08. The instruction in the public schools is for the most part quite elementary; 62,036 were taught reading; 61,827, spelling; 40,999, arithmetic; 28,887, penmanship; 23,459 (but little more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the whole), geography; 13,864 (one-fifth), grammar; 5580, composition (only about  $\frac{1}{3}$ ); 2442, history; and 3542, other studies. There is no provision for normal education.

**VERMONT ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE AT BRATTLEBORO'.**—W. H. Rockwell, M.D., *Superintendent and Physician*. The asylum has a large farm, and workshops in which such of the insane patients as are able and have the disposition are employed for some hours daily. The buildings, which are extensive, were enlarged in 1861 by the addition of nearly one hundred rooms. The greater part of these buildings were destroyed by fire Dec. 20, 1862. The asylum was first opened for patients Dec. 12, 1836. The statistics of the year ending Aug 1, 1862, are as follows:—Patients remaining Aug. 1, 1861, 433 (230 males, 208 females); admitted during the year, 146 (71 males, 75 females); total during the year, 584 (301 males, 283 females). Discharged during the year, 121 (69 males, 52 females), leaving in the asylum, Aug. 1, 1862, 463 (232 males, 231 females). Of the 121 discharged, 47 were recovered, 15 improved, 17 not improved, 42 died. Percentage of recoveries on admissions, 32.8; on whole number resident, 10.44. Percentage of deaths on discharges, 34.71; on whole number resident, 9.09. The expenditures of the year were \$59,653 59, of which \$8,393 42 was for improvements and repairs. The income from board of patients, State appropriations (\$5000 special grant, and \$5,573 14 for board and clothing of insane poor of State), &c., was \$60,381 62, leaving a balance in favor of the asylum of \$727 43. The terms for board and attendance are \$2 25 per week for the first year, and \$2 per week afterwards; epileptics, paralytics, or insane persons in the State over 70 years of age, \$3 per week. These classes will not be received from other States. Incurables are received to a limited extent. No person is received for less than three months, unless he recovers before that time has expired. Application can be made to the Superintendent. The number of State beneficiaries in the State during the year was 178, of whom 44 were admitted and 43 discharged during the year, leaving 135 in the institution, Aug. 1, 1862. Of those discharged, 15 were recovered, 9 not recovered, and 19 died.

There were also 58 transient insane, 7 insane committed by the courts, and 3 sent from State Prison, in the institution during the year, of whom 9 were discharged during the year, and 59 remained, Sept. 1, 1862. Of those discharged, 3 were recovered, 2 not recovered, and 4 died.

**VERMONT STATE PRISON**, at Windsor, Hiram Harlow, *Superintendent*.—This prison was established in 1809. From the report of the Superintendent and directors it appears that there were 90 prisoners in the prison, Sept. 1, 1861; that during the year 42 were admitted, and 46 discharged in various ways, leaving 96 in the prison on the 1st Sept. 1862, of whom 88 were white and 3 black males, and 4 white females. Of those discharged during the year, 5 were pardoned, 38 discharged by expiration of sentence, 1 escaped, and 2 died. Of those committed to the prison, 11 were between 15 and 21 years of age; 17 between 21 and 30; 14 over 30, 21 were natives of Vermont; 8 of other States, and 13 were foreigners. The average length of their sentence was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years. Since 1809, 1752 prisoners have been committed to the prison, and 1657 discharged, of whom 652 were pardoned, 6 sent to the hospital, 24 escaped, 67 died, 906 were discharged at the expiration of their sentence; 88 were under 15 years of age when admitted; 421 between 15 and 21; 687 between 21 and 30, and 606 over 30. 520 were natives of Vermont, 756 natives of other States, and 476 foreigners; 12 were committed for life. The total expenditure for the year was \$9,597 31, total income \$9,160 54; showing an excess of expenditure over income of \$436 77. The prison is on the Auburn or congregated plan, and the labor of all the male convicts, except those needed for making shoes and clothing for the prison, is contracted to Messrs. Lamson, Goodnow & Co., at 30 cents per day's work, till 1866. The prison has a good library.

*The Contribution of Vermont to the Army of Volunteers*.—The State has raised its full quota of soldiers for the suppression of the rebellion. One regiment of three-months men was furnished at the commencement of the war, and was the admiration of all for its superior *matériel*. On the 16th of April, 1862, there had been sent to the field, enlisted for three years or the war, 8 regiments of infantry, 1 regiment of cavalry, 2 batteries of artillery, and 3 companies of sharpshooters,—in all, 8668 men,—besides the regiment of three-months troops; another regiment was called for by the Secretary of War, May 21, and sent forward, July 15, besides 1103 men to fill up the old regiments, making in all, previous to the call of July, 1862, for 300,000 three-years men, 9283, or, including the first regiment of three-months troops, 10,065. Since that time 4164 have volunteered on the call for three-years men, and 4777 up to Nov. 1, 1862, as nine-months men under the second call, so that no draft has been required in the State. The

whole number of men sent into the field by the State since the 1st of May, 1861, to Nov. 1, 1862, is 19,006, besides those Vermonters who have enlisted in other States, making nearly one in every 15 of her entire population. The quota required of the State was in all 18,736, so that she has considerably exceeded all her quotas. The whole number of persons liable to do military duty in the State is 29,501. Like most of the other New England States, Vermont had suffered her militia organization to degenerate, until it possessed very little efficiency; but a committee appointed at the October session of her Legislature, 1862, reported, Nov. 18, 1862, a bill for a law to organize the militia, very complete in its details, which, with some slight modifications, passed both Houses and became a law.

**CENSUS STATISTICS**.—Our copious census tables give most of the particulars relative to Vermont, which the census tables, so far as arranged, enable us to furnish; but a few items not noticed there may be of interest. In area and population it occupies the same relative rank, being twenty-eighth in both; in density of population it is twelfth, having 34.79 to the square mile. Since 1800 it has had no slaves within its borders, being, with one exception (Massachusetts), the only State in which slavery did not exist beyond that time. In the absolute increase of its population within the last decade, it stood lower than any other State, the percentage of increase being only 0.11. The male population exceeds the female in the State,—the number of white males being 2441 in excess of the white females, and the colored males 33 in advance of the colored females. There are no large cities in the State, the largest town having a population of only 7713. The State is mainly agricultural; its farms having a cash value of \$91,511,673, and its farming-implements of \$3,554,728, in 1860. With the exception of New York, it produces more maple-sugar than any other State in the Union, its yield being 9,819,939 lbs. in 1860, and in the production of sugar of any kind it stands third in the Union. It had 67,250 horses, 171,608 milch cows, 42,866 working oxen, and 149,359 other cattle, 721,993 sheep, and 49,483 swine. The value of its live stock was \$15,884,393. In manufacturing industry it stood twentieth among the States, having 1501 manufacturing establishments, employing \$9,500,000 capital, using \$3,100,000 value of raw material, employing 8940 male and 1860 female operatives, and producing goods to the annual value of \$16,000,000. Its principal manufactures are woollen goods (employing \$1,781,550, and producing annually goods to the amount of \$2,550,000), flour and meal (\$1,659,898,) lumber (\$1,065,886), fire-arms, iron-ware, agricultural implements, slates, both for roofing and writing purposes, weighing scales, and marble, both colored and white, of which there are extensive quarries

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

First settlement, 1620. Capital, Boston. Area, 7800 square miles. Population, 1860, 1,231,066.

Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM EXPIRES.	SALARY.
JOHN A. ANDREW.....	Boston.....	Governor.....	Jan. 1864	\$3,500
Joel Hayden.....	Williamsburg	Lieutenant-Governor.....	" "	Mileage, and 600
Oliver Warner.....	Northampton	Secretary .....	" "	2,000
Henry K. Oliver.....	Salem.....	Treas. and Receiver-Gen...	" "	2,000
Levi Reed.....	Abington .....	Auditor .....	" "	2,000
Dwight Foster.....	Worcester....	Attorney-General.....	" "	2,500 & 1,000 for clerk hire.
Joseph White.....	Williamstown	Sec. of Board of Education, and State Librarian.....	.....	1,900
B. G. Northrop.....	Saxonville....	Agent of the Board.....	.....	Travelling ex- p'ses and 1,200
Charles L. Flint.....	Boston .....	Sec. Board of Agriculture..	.....	2,000
Henry B. Wheelwright..	Taunton .....	Sup't Alien Passengers.....	.....	2,000
Brig-Gen. Wm. Schouler	Lynn.....	Adjutant-General.....	.....	1,800
Col. William Brown.....	Boston .....	Assistant Adj.-General.....	.....	.....
Brig-Gen. John H. Reed	Boston .....	Quartermaster-General.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Assist. Quartermaster-Gen.	.....	.....
Col. Elijah D. Brigham...	Boston .....	Commissary-General.....	.....	.....
Col. William J. Dale, M.D.	Boston .....	Surgeon-General.....	.....	.....
Col. Charles Amory.....	Boston .....	Master of Ordnance.....	.....	.....
Lieut-Col. Harr. Ritchie..	Boston .....	Governor's Staff.....	.....	.....
" Henry Lee, Jr....	Brookline..			
" J. W. Wetherill..	Worcester..			
" John Q. Adams...	Quincy.....			
" A. G. Browne, Jr.	Salem.....			
John Mornsey.....	Plymouth ....	Military Secretary to the Governor.....	.....	.....
Charles W. Lovett.....	Boston .....	Sergeant-at-Arms .....	Jan. 1862	2,000
		1st Clerk Sec. of State's Office.....	.....	1,500
Daniel H. Rogers.....	Kingston.....	1st Clerk Treasurer's Office	.....	1,500
John H. Clifford.....	New Bedford.	President of Senate.....	Jan. 1862	600 per sess.
Alex. H. Bullock.....	Worcester....	Speaker of House of Rep's..	" "	600 " "
Stephen N. Gifford.....	Duxbury .....	Clerk of Senate.....	" "	2,000
William S. Robinson.....	Malden .....	Clerk of House.....	" "	2,000

Executive Council.

The State is divided into eight Council Districts, as follows: 1st, county of Suffolk; 2d, county of Essex; 3d, Middlesex county, except the 3d Senatorial district; 4th, the Franklin, Hampshire and Franklin and Central, northeastern and north-western Senatorial districts of Worcester county; 5th, Hampden and Berkshire counties, and the Hampshire Senatorial district; 6th, north Norfolk, 3d Middlesex, and east, southeast, and southwest

Senatorial districts of Worcester county; 7th, east and west Norfolk Senatorial districts, and the county of Bristol; 8th, Plymouth county and the Cape and the Island districts.

From each of these districts one councillor is elected annually. The pay of the councillors is \$300 for the regular annual session of their board, and \$3 a day for any subsequent session. They also receive \$2 for each ten miles' travel.

Councillors for the year 1863.

District.	Name.	Residence.	District.	Name.	Residence.
First.....	Peter T. Hosmer..	Boston.	Fifth.....	Zenas M. Crane...	Dalton.
Second .....	G. W. Cochrane...	Methuen.	Sixth.....	Jon. D. Wheeler...	Grafton.
Third.....	James M. Shute...	Somerville.	Seventh....	Francis W. Bird...	Walpole.
Fourth.....	Alfred Hitchcock	Fitchburg.	Eighth.....	Sam. Osborne, Jr.	Edgartown.



There are 40 Senatorial districts, from each of which one Senator is elected annually. The average of legal voters for each Senatorial district is 5282. The districts are distributed among the counties as follows: Suffolk (Boston, Chelsea, and Winthrop) has 5; Essex county, 5; Middlesex county, 6; Worcester county, 6; Hampden county, 2; Hampshire and Franklin, 3; Berkshire, 2; Norfolk (without Cohasset), 3; Bristol (without Fairhaven), 3; Plymouth (with Fairhaven and Cohasset), 3; Barnstable, Nantucket, and Dukes counties, 2. The number of Representatives is 240. They are elected from 174 districts, some of the districts sending 2 or 3 Representatives; the average number of legal voters to a Representative is 880. They are distributed as follows among the counties:—

County.	No.
Barnstable .....	9
Berkshire .....	11
Bristol .....	20
Dukes.....	1
Essex.....	32
Franklin.....	8
Hampden.....	12
Hampshire.....	8
Middlesex .....	39
Nantucket .....	2
Norfolk (except Cohasset).....	20
Plymouth (with Cohasset).....	16
Suffolk.....	23
Worcester .....	34
Total.....	240

Senators and Representatives receive \$300 for the regular annual session, and \$2 for every ten miles of travel each way, to and from their respective places of abode, once in each session. The mileage is paid at the commencement of the session, and the remainder at the commencement of each month, at the rate of \$2 a day; and \$3 a day is deducted for absences, unless excused by the house of which the absentee is a member. The compensation of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House is double that of the members.

#### JUDICIARY.

The courts of the State are, the Supreme Judicial Court, consisting of a chief-justice and five associate justices, which holds terms *for the decision of law questions*, under the name of "the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth," at Boston for the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes, or Nantucket; at Lenox for Berkshire county; at Taunton for Bristol county; at Northampton and Greenfield for Hampshire and Franklin counties; at Springfield for Hampden county; and at Worcester for Worcester county. Under the name of "the Supreme Judicial Court" it holds two terms *for the trial of jury cases* in Suffolk county, and one in every other county in the State except Dukes, the court for which is held at Barnstable.

The Supreme Judicial Court has exclusive cognizance of all capital crimes and exclusive chancery jurisdiction, so far as chancery powers are conferred by statute, and concurrent original jurisdiction of all civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds \$4000 in Suffolk, and \$1000 in the other counties. The Legislature of 1859 abolished the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court for the county of Suffolk, and the Municipal Court, and established in their place the "Superior Court," consisting of a chief-justice and nine justices. This court has criminal jurisdiction in all except capital cases, and civil jurisdiction in all cases above \$20. It holds from two to twelve terms in each county annually. The district attorneys are elected in the several districts for three years; the assistant attorney in Suffolk county is appointed by the Governor. Police courts are organized in the following towns and cities: Adams, Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Chicopee, Fall River, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lee, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford, Newburyport, Pittsfield, Roxbury, Salem, Springfield, Taunton, Williamstown, and Worcester. The usual organization of these courts, except in Boston, is the appointment of a standing justice, who receives a salary varying from \$700 to \$2200, and two special justices, who sit with him, or in his absence. All judges in the State are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, and hold office during good behavior. Justices of the peace have jurisdiction in civil cases under \$100, with the right of either party in all cases over \$20 to call in a jury of six, when all the parties to the suit file a written waiver of all right of appeal from the judgment of the justice on the verdict of the jury, and a right in all other cases of an appeal to the Superior Court. In criminal cases, justices of the peace have a limited jurisdiction to receive complaints and issue warrants; but only certain designated justices (the number of whom in the State, according to the statute, must not exceed 167 at any one term) can try criminal cases. In those places where there are police courts which on stated days hold a "Justices' Court," justices of the peace cannot generally try causes. In Suffolk county the jurisdiction of these courts extends to \$300. Elsewhere in the State it is the same as that of justices of the peace.

The number of justices of the peace in commission in 1862 was 6790, and of notaries, 486. The justices were distributed among the counties as follows: Barnstable, 185, Berkshire, 388, Bristol, 452, Dukes, 30, Essex, 694, Franklin, 250, Hampden, 348, Hampshire, 263, Middlesex, 930, Nantucket, 27, Norfolk, 534, Plymouth, 398, Suffolk, 1443, and Worcester, 770. By an act of the Legislature passed April 7, 1862, all persons appointed as justices of the peace, trial justices, notaries, &c. are required to pay a fee of five dollars for receiving their commissions.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Appointed.	Salary.
George Tyler Bigelow.....	Boston .....	Chief-Justice.....	1860	\$4,500
Charles A. Dewey.....	Northampton.....	Justice.....	1837	4,000
Theron Metcalf.....	Boston.....	" .....	1848	4,000
Pliny Merrick.....	Worcester .....	" .....	1853	4,000
Eben. Rockwood Hoar.....	Concord.....	" .....	1859	4,000
Reuben A. Chapman.....	Springfield .....	" .....	1860	4,000
Charles Allen.....	Greenfield.....	Reporter .....	.....	300 and pro- ceeds of reports.
George C. Wilde.....	Boston.....	Clerk.....	.....	.....

Superior Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Appointed.	Salary.
Charles Allen.....	Worcester.....	Chief-Justice .....	1859	\$3,700
Julius Rockwell .....	Pittsfield.....	Justice.....	1859	3,500
Otis P. Lord.....	Salem.....	" .....	1859	3,500
Marcus Morton, Jr.....	Andover.....	" .....	1859	3,500
Ezra Wilkinson.....	Dedham.....	" .....	1859	3,500
Henry Vose.....	Springfield.....	" .....	1859	3,500
Seth Ames .....	Cambridge.....	" .....	1859	3,500
Thomas Russell.....	Boston.....	" .....	1859	3,500
John Phelps Putnam.....	Boston.....	" .....	1859	3,500
Lincoln F. Brigham.....	New Bedford.....	" .....	1859	3,500

Police Court of Boston.

John G. Rogers, Justice; Sebeus C. Maine, Jus-  
tice; Edwin Wright, Special Justice. Salary of  
each, \$2500. Seth Tobey, Clerk; salary, \$2000.

Courts of Probate and Insolvency.

In 1858 the Legislature consolidated the Courts  
of Probate and Insolvency. The judges of this  
court are appointed by the Governor, with the ad-  
vice and consent of the Council, and exercise the  
jurisdiction of the former judges of probate and  
those of insolvency. For both probate and insol-

veny purposes frequent courts are held by the  
judges in different towns of their respective coun-  
ties. The voters of each county elect a Register  
of Probate and Insolvency for a term of five years.  
In the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, Worcester,  
Essex, and Norfolk, there are assistant registers  
appointed for three years, but subject to removal  
by the judge. Their salaries are—in Suffolk, \$1500;  
Middlesex and Worcester, \$1000; Essex, \$800;  
Norfolk, \$600. The following table gives the  
names, residences, and salaries of the Judges and  
Registers of Probate and Insolvency.

Counties.	Judges.	Residence.	salary.	Registers.	Residence.	salary.
Barnstable.....	Joseph M. Day.....	Barnstable.....	\$700	Jona. Higgins.....	Orleans.....	\$700
Berkshire.....	Jas. T. Robinson.....	North Adams..	800	A. J. Waterman.....	Lenox .....	800
Bristol .....	E. H. Bennett.....	Taunton.....	1,100	John Daggett.....	Attleborough ..	1,300
Dukes .....	T. G. Mayhew.....	Edgartown ....	250	Hebron Vincent.....	Edgartown ....	350
Essex .....	Geo. F. Choate.....	Salem.....	1,500	Abn. C. Goodell .....	Lynn.....	1,500
Franklin .....	Charles Mattoon.....	Greenfield.....	600	C. J. J. Ingersoll.....	Greenfield.....	700
Hampden.....	John Wells.....	Chicopee.....	800	W. S. Shurtleff.....	Springfield.....	800
Hampshire .....	Sam'l F. Lyman .....	Northampton ..	650	Luke Lyman.....	Northampton..	750
Middlesex.....	W. A. Richardson....	Lowell.....	2,000	Joseph H. Tyler.....	E. Cambridge.	1,500
Nantucket.....	Edw. M. Gardner.....	Nantucket.....	300	Wm. Barney.....	Nantucket.....	300
Norfolk .....	George White.....	Quincy.....	1,400	Jona. H. Cobb.....	Dedham.....	1,000
Plymouth .....	Wm. H. Wood.....	Middleboro....	1,000	Dan. E. Damon.....	Plymouth .....	1,000
Suffolk .....	Isaac Ames .....	Boston.....	3,000	Wm. C. Brown.....	Chelsea.....	3,000
Worcester .....	Henry Chapin.....	Worcester.....	1,800	John J. Piper .....	Fitchburg .....	1,500

District Attorneys in the Several Districts.

(The terms of service of these attorneys expire in Jan. 1866.)

District.	Attorney.	Residence.	Salary.
North .....	Isaac S. Morse .....	Lowell .....	\$1,200
South .....	George Marston.....	Barnstable.....	1,200
East.....	Alfred A. Abbott.....	South Danvers.....	1,200
Southeast .....	Benjamin W. Harris.....	East Bridgewater.....	1,200
Middle.....	P. E. Aldrich.....	Worcester.....	1,200
West.....	Edward B. Gillett.....	Westfield.....	1,200
Northwest.....	Samuel T. Spalding.....	Northampton.....	1,000
Suffolk .....	George P. Sanger.....	Boston .....	3,000
“ Assistant Attorney	Henry F. French .....	Cambridge.....	1,800

Sheriffs and Clerks of the Courts in the Several Counties.

The Sheriffs are elected for three years; their term of service expires in 1866. The Clerks of Courts, who are clerks both in the Supreme, Judicial, and Superior Courts, are chosen for five years, and their terms expire in 1867.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Residence.	Clerks.	Residence.
Barnstable.....	David Bursley .....	Barnstable....	Fred. W. Crocker.....	Barnstable.
Berkshire.....	Graham A. Root .....	Sheffield .....	Henry M. Taft.....	Lenox.
Bristol .....	Charles B. Fessenden..	New Bedford.	John S. Brayton.....	Taunton.
Dukes.....	Samuel Kenniston.....	Edgartown ...	Richard L. Pease.....	Edgartown.
Essex.....	James Cary.....	Lawrence.....	Asahel Huntington.....	Salem.
Franklin.....	Samuel H. Reed.....	Greenfield....	George Grennell.....	Greenfield.
Hampden .....	Frederick Bush.....	Springfield ...	George B. Morris.....	Springfield.
Hampshire.....	Henry A. Longley.....	Northampton	Samuel Wells.....	Northampton.
Middlesex.....	Charles Kimball.....	Lowell .....	Benjamin F. Harn.....	Natick.
Nantucket.....	Uriah Gardner.....	Nantucket....	George Cobb.....	Nantucket.
Norfolk .....	John W. Thomas.....	Dedham.....	Ezra W. Sampson.....	Dedham.
Plymouth.....	James Bates.....	Plymouth ....	Wm. H. Whitman.....	Plymouth.
Suffolk .....	John M. Clark.....	Boston .....	Joseph Willard, Civ. T.....	} Boston.
Worcester.....	John S. C. Knowlton..	Worcester.....	F. H. Underwood, Crim. T.	
			Joseph Mason.....	Worcester.

FINANCES.

The balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1861, was.....	\$164,841 58
Revenue from ordinary sources, and premiums on bonds.....	1,133,986 08
On account of bonds, sinking funds, &c.....	7,844,306 18
Total receipts of the year.....	\$9,133,225 84
Payments of the year on account of ordinary expenses.....	\$1,163,742 56
On account of sundry funds and military expenses.....	7,739,933 00
Balance in the Treasury, cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1861.....	229,549 46
	\$9,133,225 84

The amount of debts and liabilities of the State on the 1st Jan. 1862, was \$10,988,919 65, of which \$1,368,000 was floating and the remainder funded debt. Of the funded debt, \$5,824,435 56 consists of bonds issued in aid of railroads, the interest of nearly \$5,000,000 of which is paid by the roads themselves. The resources of the State amount to \$14,835,161 27, of which \$3,205,744 98 is in real estate and unproductive; \$5,824,435 56 is in bonds and mortgages of sundry railroads for scrip issued; and \$5,804,980 73 in railroad-stock, Massachusetts School Fund, &c., and is productive. The surplus of the resources of the State over its liabilities is \$3,846,241 62.

*Principal Sources of Income.*

Bank Tax.....	\$660,396 67
State Tax 1860 and 1861.....	302,961 31
Western Railroad Dividends and Sinking Fund.....	62,765 87
Alien Estates and Passengers.....	9,466 91
Courts of Insolvency.....	21,984 52
Insurance Tax and Companies.....	5,700 88
Insurance Penalties.....	75 00
Secretary's Fees.....	224 96
Received from Courts.....	4,448 29
Alien Commissioners.....	638 81
Arms and Equipments.....	4,099 86
State Reform School.....	660 87
Wesleyan Academy.....	6,197 00
Interest and Premiums.....	51,174 85
Gas-Light Companies.....	2,906 03
Miscellaneous.....	302 26
Principal and Interest of School Fund	172,475 36
Railroad Sinking-Funds.....	87,926 86
Bridge Funds.....	8,769 46
Union Fund Loan.....	2,217,500 00
Public Debt Loan 1861.....	300,000 00
Union Loan Sinking Fund.....	984,376 15
Military Emergency Fund.....	3,201,547 15
Back Bay Lands Fund.....	235,461 59
Military Fund.....	3,877 43
Income of several small Funds.....	7,135 25
Railroad Interest.....	72,578 74
Temporary Loans.....	544,000 00
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1861.....	154,841 58
Total.....	\$9,133,225 84

*Principal Items of Expenditure.*

Executive Department.....	\$17,414 90
Secretary's Department.....	24,723 55
Treasurer's Department.....	5,828 83
Auditor's Department.....	5,720 98
Legislative Expenditure.....	169,983 09

Pleuro-Pneumonia.....	\$14,118 43
Other Miscellaneous Items.....	32,375 05
Judicial Expenses.....	152,754 00
Attorney-General's Office.....	18,127 53
Bank and Insurance Commissioners...	15,512 86
Board of Agriculture.....	29,287 57
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	12,662 38
Adjutant and Quartermaster-General's Department.....	95,622 99
Almshouses and Rainsford Island Hospital.....	142,236 17
Alien Commissioners and Superintendent.....	14,013 96
State Paupers, 1858-1861.....	80,944 07
Transportation of State Paupers.....	6,810 66
Asylum for Blind.....	15,000 00
Asylum for Deaf and Dumb.....	8,600 00
School for Idiots.....	11,625 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	2,500 00
Washingtonian Home.....	3,750 00
Indian Commissioner and Indians.....	3,673 48
Miscellaneous Charitable Items.....	3,340 00
Expenses State Reform School.....	41,500 00
“ Nautical School.....	23,000 00
“ State Industrial School.....	16,442 91
Other Correctional Items.....	34,375 41
Repairs, &c., on State Prison.....	10,209 44
Museum of Comparative Zoology.....	20,000 00
Other Public Buildings.....	14,800 00
Interest on Public Debt.....	116,795 61
Paid investments and interest on Sundry Funds.....	584,927 21
Temporary Loans.....	774,500 00
Educational Expenses.....	45,436 05
Military Emergency Fund.....	2,006,000 00
Military Fund, Arming and Equipping Troops.....	3,343,694 41
Union Loan Sinking-Fund.....	984,376 15
Five per cent. Loan 1850.....	1,000 00
Cash on hand for Various Purposes....	229,549 46
Total Expenditure.....	\$9,133,225 84

*Taxation.*—The report of the Secretary of State on the returns of the Assessors gives the following statistics of taxables. Whole number of polls, 280,885; total tax on polls, \$455,333 93; total value of personal estate, \$309,397,669; total value of real estate, \$552,087,749; total tax for State, county, city, town, and highway purposes, \$7,600,501 28; total valuation, May 1, 1861, \$861,547,583 (the census valuation of 1860 was \$815,237,433); the total number of dwelling-houses was 178,194; total number of horses, 88,299; total number of cows, 149,090; total number of sheep, 81,110; total number of acres of land taxed, 4,062,035; value of all bank-stock taxed, \$36,093,801 (the capi-

tal of the banks of the State was \$66,395,000); value of Insurance Companies' stock taxed was \$6,963,840 (the capital of the Insurance Companies of the State was \$7,446,777); the value of all industrial corporate stock taxed was 8,210,934, and real estate and machinery of these corporations of the value of \$35,797,919 was also taxed (the capital of these corporations in the State was \$62,406,380); the value of all railroad corporate stock taxed was \$19,839,459; the amount of savings deposits taxed was \$9,655,796. (The entire amount of savings deposits in the savings-banks of the State was \$45,016,470.)

BANKS.—The following table exhibits the condition of the banks of the State on the 26th of October, 1861.

	36 incorporated banks in Boston.	6 organized under general law.	Aggregates of 42 banks in Boston.	129 banks out of Boston.*	Aggregates of 181 banks in the com- monwealth.
<b>DUE FROM THE BANKS.</b>					
Capital stock.....	\$34,551,700 00	\$3,700,000 00	\$38,251,700 00	\$29,112,600 00	\$67,344,200 00
Bills in circulation of denomination of five dollars and upwards.....	4,912,537 50	472,785 00	5,385,322 50	10,078,850 00	16,464,172 50
Bills in circulation of denomination less than five dollars	962,626 50	164,678 00	1,127,304 50	2,925,829 75	4,053,134 25
Net profits on hand.....	2,883,428 47	101,173 84	2,984,602 31	2,907,995 89	5,902,598 20
Net profits on hand.....	7,518,097 98	168,867 21	7,686,965 19	413,561 06	8,000,526 24
all sums whatsoever due from interest, their bills in circula- tion due to other banks excepted except.....	22,587,958 51	1,751,751 00	24,339,710 11	8,394,993 16	32,694,403 27
all sums whatsoever due from interest, their bills in circula- tion due to other banks excepted except.....	758,739 94	226,690 24	985,430 18	290,978 30	1,270,308 48
all sums whatsoever due from interest, their bills in circula- tion due to other banks excepted except.....	74,060,088 90	6,504,846 89	80,564,934 79	54,098,408 16	134,721,342 94
<b>RESOURCES OF THE BANKS.</b>					
Gold, silver, and other coined metals in their banking- houses.....	6,740,835 04	367,001 09	7,107,836 13	1,749,556 88	8,877,193 01
Real estate.....	890,751 06	.....	890,751 06	745,653 04	1,636,404 70
Bills of banks in this, and of the other New England States.....	3,428,526 90	228,347 16	3,656,874 06	401,056 68	4,050,930 74
Balances due from other banks.....	4,204,510 68	160,847 67	4,365,358 35	419,368 36	4,784,726 91
Balances in other banks.....	.....	.....	.....	4,384,959 20	4,384,959 20
Amount of all debts, and funded debts of every de- scription, and all stocks, and funded debts of every de- scription, excepting the balances due from other banks	58,907,854 62	5,785,149 77	64,693,004 39	46,446,813 99	111,038,828 88
Total amount of the resources of the banks.....	74,060,088 90	6,504,846 89	80,564,934 79	54,098,408 16	134,721,342 94
Amount of dividends since the last annual returns, with dates.....	April, 1861, 1,227,234 00 October, 1861, 1,119,284 00	April, 1861, 103,000 00 October, 1861, 100,000 00	April, 1861, 1,330,234 00 October, 1861, 1,222,234 00	April, 1861, 1,027,865 73 October, 1861, 935,100 00	April, 1861, 2,358,219 73 October, 1861, 2,157,334 00
Average dividends of 174 banks for the year 6.9 per cent. at the time of declaring the	2,523,491 63	76,946 00	2,600,438 23	2,718,668 99	5,386,102 22
Amount of debts due to the banks, secured by pledge of their stock.....	816,513 47	150,198 69	472,712 16	864,970 34	867,662 50
Amount of debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful.....	799,716 60	58,383 75	858,100 35	964,042 45	1,814,022 80
Amount of liabilities of directors.....	5,022,000 66	366,966 66	5,388,967 31	6,162,534 46	11,611,661 77
Amount of stocks deposited with the auditor.....	.....	1,451,400 00	1,451,400 00	76,206 67	1,528,606 67

\* Including banks in Smith Boston, required to be closed with banks out of Boston—and Harvard Bank, in Cambridge, organized under General Law.

† This refers only to banks organized under the General Law.

**SAVINGS-BANKS.**—The following was the condition of these institutions in 1861 (93 banks):

Number of depositors, 225,058; amount of deposits, \$44,785,438 56; public funds, \$3,111,148 45; loans on public funds, \$75,073 80; bank-stock, \$2,176,039 68; loans on bank-stock, \$816,744 02; deposits in banks, bearing interest, \$1,228,419 28; loans on railroad-stock, \$55,825 00; invested in real estate, \$286,211 30; loans on mortgage of real estate, \$18,336,337 02; loans to counties and towns, \$3,659,046 58; loans on personal security, \$3,916,929 46; cash on hand, \$484,900 55; rate and amount of ordinary dividends for last year, 4<sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub> per cent., \$1,943,532 04\*; annual expenses of the institutions, \$120,886 07.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**—The following was the condition of the Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of the State, October 1, 1861:

1. *Joint-Stock Companies.*—Amount of capital actually paid in, \$6,557,400 00; fire risks outstanding, \$126,101,635 37; marine risks outstanding, \$39,265,893 00; stocks and bonds (market value), \$5,876,526 05; real estate (cash value), \$356,722 91; cash on hand and in bank, \$470,350 15; cash due from agents, \$34,348 51; loaned on mortgages or with collateral security, \$2,318,638 96; loaned without collateral, \$279,779 52; all other investments and debts due the company, \$255,017 39; premium notes on risks terminated, \$274,684 06; borrowed money, \$79,178 23; losses ascertained and unpaid, \$2,755 60; losses claimed and unpaid, \$156,299 19; losses reported, upon which the liability of the company is not determined, \$344,001 94; all other claims against the company, \$22,540 53; cash received for premiums on fire risks, \$1,283,325 80; on marine risks, \$710,304 66; notes received for premiums on fire risks, .....; on marine risks, \$1,539,136 04; cash received for interest, \$529,478 14; income from all other sources, \$120,971 84; fire losses paid the last year, \$963,266 02; marine losses paid the last year, \$1,500,605 80; dividends paid the last year, \$1,041,739 00; expenses of office, \$246,748 60; other expenditures, \$206,715 11; cash received for fire risks not terminated, \$1,270,397 41; required to reinsure all outstanding risks, \$1,241,284 22; premium notes on risks not terminated, \$1,219,171 14; delinquent notes not charged to profit and loss, \$35,015 47; balance to credit of profit and loss account, \$2,789,919 80; to debit of profit and loss account, \$387,637 10.

2. *Mutual Fire and Marine Companies.*—Amount invested in stocks and bonds (market value), \$1,194,043; invested in real estate, \$1,200 00;

other investments, \$44,372 99; cash on hand and in bank, \$160,473 71; in hands of agents, \$387 30; loaned on mortgage or secured by collaterals, \$174,647 02; loaned on notes without collateral security, \$144,198 32; stock notes on hand not overdue, \$1,163,050 00; stock notes on hand past due, \$13,500 00; premium notes on risks terminated, \$696,725 47; premium notes on risks not terminated, \$2,098,915 31; delinquent premium notes not charged to profit and loss account, \$49,058 73; scrip issued for profits outstanding, \$1,431,759 25; other debts due the company, \$116,235 61; marine risks not terminated, \$54,758,808 50; fire risks not terminated, \$11,327,310 00; received in cash for fire risks not terminated, \$47,720 10; received for interest, \$102,881 57; paid for interest, \$27,661 99; borrowed, which remains unpaid, \$88,984 47; fire losses paid the past year, \$27,528 10; marine losses paid the past year, \$1,950,914 43; losses ascertained and unpaid, \$107,526 54; losses claimed, other than those ascertained and unpaid, \$317,005 45; expenses, taxes, and commissions paid the past year, \$122,472 87.

3. *Mutual Fire Companies.*—Amount insured by existing policies in first class, \$212,721,080 91; insured in second class, \$5,837,280 09; premiums and deposits on same in first class, \$9,847,863 93; premiums and deposits on same in second class, \$176,533 23; premiums and deposits received in cash in first class, \$2,711,216 28; premiums and deposits received in cash in second class, \$81,371 78; stocks and bonds, \$853,231 20; invested in real estate (cost on the books, \$83,179 21; other investments, \$1,077,223 44; assets or securities of the company pledged for liabilities, \$30,380 00; cash on hand and in bank, \$103,750 47; cash in hands of agents, \$54,975 03; losses paid the past year, \$349,265 85; assessed on notes the past year in first class, \$51,355 10; liability of the assured to further assessment, \$15,464,799 97; assessments past due and not paid, \$35,274 87; policies terminated the past year in first class, \$56,288,085 79; policies terminated the past year in second class, \$5,019,927 93; policies issued the past year in first class, \$60,787,887 50; policies issued the past year in second class, \$4,672,375 83; cash received for such policies in first class, \$705,541 25; cash received for such policies in second class, \$47,770 82; cash paid for reinsurance, \$1,006 40; premiums received in notes for same in first class, \$1,796,835 24; premiums received in notes for same in second class, \$61,197 78; losses ascertained and unpaid, \$31,130 73; losses claimed other than those ascertained and unpaid, \$41,171 10; cash dividends paid to policy-holders, \$298,866 57; assessments beyond the notes, last year, \$62 68; owed for money borrowed, \$77,688 83; insured on real estate, \$166,872,319 53; insured on personal property, \$51,686,041 47; delinquent notes not charged to profit and loss account, \$7,386 03; paid for expenses, taxes, and commissions, \$171,706 26.

\* Calculated on the returns of 85 banks. The Chelsea, Cambridge, Malden, North Brookfield, Milford, South Scituate, Wareham, and Barnstable banks give the rate, but not the amount, of their dividends. The Attleborough and Brighton, the Franklin, in Boston, and the Mechanics' in Lowell, have been in operation less than one year.



**LIFE INSURANCE.**—The following tables, giving as they do a thorough analysis of the condition of the principal Life Insurance Companies of the United States at the date specified, were prepared by the Insurance Commissioners of the State, Messrs. Elizar Wright and George W. Sargent. They are of value for the whole country.

**SYNOPSIS OF THE STANDING, ON THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, 1861, OF THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN MASSACHUSETTS, CONSIDERED AS MUTUAL COMPANIES.**

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	No. of Policies.	Amount insured.	Net present value of policies, or computed premium reserve.	Net assets, or actual premium reserve. (Excluding capital.)	Ratio per cent. of actual to computed premium reserve.		Receipts of the year, not including interest from capital.	Expenses of the year, including net expense of capital.	Ratio per ct. of expenses to receipts.
					1861.	1860.			
<i>Home Companies.</i>									
Mass. Hospital.....	35	\$77,950 00	\$10,278 93	\$13,472 00	131.07	84.96	.....	.....	.....
N.E. Mutual.....	5,273	16,437,199 00	1,233,625 57	2,080,165 90	168.63	164.44	\$51,728 48	\$51,728 48	8.99
State Mutual.....	1,861	3,012,068 29	381,568 47	428,198 36	112.22	125.63	7,925 11	7,925 11	8.79
Berkshire.....	1,078	2,162,900 00	142,589 68	173,462 52	121.66	115.86	12,968 29	12,968 29	18.23
Mass. Mutual.....	2,703	5,774,730 00	259,216 12	260,097 93	100.34	123.71	82,114 48	82,114 48	17.64
Totals.....	10,950	\$27,464,847 29	\$2,027,278 77	\$2,955,396 71	145.78	148.43	\$918,431 76	\$104,736 36	11.40
<i>Foreign Companies.</i>									
Mutual Life, N.Y.....	12,258	\$37,462,888 89	\$4,834,555 00	\$7,777,885 49	160.88	146 43	\$1,570,067 10	\$127,799 45	8.14
Mutual Benefit, N.J....	7,324	23,543,617 00	2,684,133 92	3,286,536 60	122.45	120.92	927,356 93	87,563 44	9.44
Connecticut, Ct.....	10,565	26,894,265 00	2,847,894 59	3,773,499 79	132.51	118.52	1,128,287 82	84,952 51	7.53
National, Vt.....	1,235	1,996,015 00	182,192 09	231,721 50	127.19	126.63	65,042 36	9,623 97	14.79
Union Mutual, Me.....	1,969	4,653,882 00	456,317 59	640,341 63	140.33	144.89	178,942 16	26,301 16	14.70
Manhattan, N.Y.....	3,836	12,647,288 00	863,959 89	946,319 48	110.82	103.39	435,626 33	64,139 17	14.72
Charter Oak, Ct.....	2,967	5,320,656 83	373,028 91	456,337 82	122.34	117.19	209,047 22	35,301 08	17.65
Phoenix Mutual, Ct....	2,049	2,647,750 00	137,966 14	156,933 18	113.75	108.18	54,111 96	10,647 77	19.63
Knickerbocker, N.Y....	722	1,950,084 00	105,679 83	157,761 86	149.28	160.59	57,273 58	18,282 64	31.92
Equitable, N.Y.....	1,048	3,267,300 00	97,333 84	115,281 46	118.39	102.67	100,870 19	27,783 70	27.56
Guardian, N.Y.....	428	1,068,650 00	24,264 83	8,106 61	33.41	7.55	31,081 74	20,023 87	64.42
Washington, N.Y.....	320	993,250 00	27,372 04	28,100 41	102.66	87.21	38,677 97	16,830 71	43.51
Home, N.Y.....	1,115	2,062,800 00	58,592 39	58,941 74	100.60	85.66	84,619 21	24,628 58	29.11
Germania, N.Y.....	353	965,379 00	21,275 21	451 63	2.12	41.41	32,682 04	22,646 47	69.29
Totals.....	46,189	\$125,472,739 72	\$12,704,565 77	\$17,590,093 65	138.46	129.85	\$4,904,686 83	\$576,534 52	11.75
Grand Totals.....	57,139	\$152,937,587 01	\$14,731,844 54	\$20,545,490 26	139.46	132.20	\$5,823,118 09	\$633,270 88	11.70



RETURN OF THE BOARD, OF THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, 1931, OF THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN MASSACHUSETTS, COMPILED AS TO THE ACCOUNT FURNISHED BY THEM DURING 1931.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. of Policies.	Amount Insured.	Net present value of policies or computed premium reserve.	Net assets, including capital.	Capital.	Ratio per cent. of net assets to computed premium reserve.	Receipts, including income of capital.	Expenses.	Ratio of expenses to receipts.
<b>Home Companies.</b>									
Mass. Hospital.....	26	\$77,950 00	\$10,278 88	\$94,288 00	\$400,000	992.81	.....	.....	.....
N.E. Mutual.....	5,273	19,457,199 00	1,383,625 67	2,090,165 90	.....	168.63	\$575,091 25	\$51,729 49	8.99
State Mutual.....	1,861	2,012,068 29	381,668 47	528,198 86	100,000	188.48	90,149 15	7,425 11	8.34
Berkshire.....	1,078	2,169,900 00	742,589 69	273,462 52	100,000	191.80	77,136 18	11,998 29	15.52
New. Mutual.....	2,703	5,774,130 00	259,216 12	560,097 93	100,000	189.92	182,055 18	25,114 48	13.79
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>10,980</b>	<b>\$27,464,347 29</b>	<b>\$2,027,278 77</b>	<b>\$3,337,189 71</b>	<b>\$600,000</b>	<b>184.63</b>	<b>\$924,451 76</b>	<b>\$90,236 38</b>	<b>10.41</b>
<b>Foreign Companies.</b>									
London & Lanc. W. V.	12,288	\$37,462,868 36	\$4,834,555 00	\$7,777,885 49	.....	160.86	\$1,570,067 10	\$127,799 45	8.14
	7,274	23,543,017 00	2,684,183 92	2,396,536 60	.....	122.45	527,256 86	57,568 44	9.44
	10,165	26,894,208 00	2,947,894 69	8,773,499 79	.....	182.81	1,128,287 82	84,952 51	7.58
	1,228	1,964,015 00	182,192 09	274,721 50	\$43,000	150.79	67,622 36	9,082 77	13.45
	1,969	4,653,888 00	454,317 59	740,341 48	100,000	162.94	178,942 16	28,001 16	13.45
	3,880	12,647,208 00	838,969 89	1,045,812 09	100,000	122.47	442,626 38	64,189 17	14.49
	2,967	5,320,666 86	873,029 91	606,857 82	200,000	175.96	200,047 22	27,501 08	13.65
	2,047	2,647,750 00	137,066 14	256,633 18	100,000	169.24	60,111 53	10,647 77	17.71
	732	1,850,084 00	105,079 83	257,701 36	100,000	243.98	74,160 96	18,282 64	24.65
Equitable, N.Y.....	1,043	2,267,300 00	97,353 34	215,231 46	100,000	221.13	107,570 19	27,583 70	25.75
Guardian, N.Y.....	426	1,038,650 00	94,264 88	183,106 61	125,000	648.85	34,315 64	32,032 87	55.14
Washington, N.Y.....	830	993,250 00	57,872 04	105,100 41	125,000	569.55	48,614 80	16,880 71	34.69
Hanna, N.Y.....	1,116	2,969,800 00	69,692 80	188,941 74	125,000	318.94	93,369 21	34,623 68	26.89
Germania, N.Y.....	388	966,579 00	51,276 21	200,461 68	200,000	942.50	42,208 57	22,646 47	63.68
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>49,180</b>	<b>\$129,419,789 72</b>	<b>\$12,704,565 77</b>	<b>\$18,207,696 85</b>	<b>\$1,318,000</b>	<b>148.82</b>	<b>\$4,977,301 59</b>	<b>\$564,708 32</b>	<b>11.85</b>
<b>Grand Totals.....</b>	<b>67,168</b>	<b>\$162,967,987 01</b>	<b>\$14,731,844 54</b>	<b>\$23,244,888 09</b>	<b>\$2,118,000</b>	<b>151.00</b>	<b>\$6,901,803 15</b>	<b>\$960,936 68</b>	<b>11.99</b>

The amount insured by citizens of Massachusetts in Life Offices in \$12,167,167 60; the amount of premiums collected, \$629,467 65.

**EXAMINER.**—The following tables show the condition of the railroads and the horse-railroads of the State about the 1st of January, 1902.

[illegible]

N. London, Willimantic and Palmer and New London Northern.....	66.00	7	7	79	1,573,568 64	.....	510,900 00	1,059,100 00	1,573,568 64	143,089	66.0	114,544 79	13,420 44	.....
New York and Boston in Massachusetts .....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	744,130 87	.....	283,087 81	696,378 99	876,316 80	82,749	33.0	18,291 50	.....	.....
Norfolk County Railroad (Trustees of).....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,782	26.0	53,003 68	9,082 41	11
Norwich & Worcester...	59.40	14	18	308	2,613,694 21	383,935 65	2,122,500 00	871,777 21	3,002,629 86	274,543	59.40	288,512 22	67,913 37	.....
Old Colony & Fall River	79.50	27	46	358	3,434,164 81	729,886 69	3,016,100 00	202,778 00	4,163,691 50	323,830	82.75	505,320 77	208,735 47	6
Peterborough & Shirley†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield & North Adams	18.65	1	2	1	443,677 67	.....	459,000 00	.....	459,000 00	27,880	18.65	36,338 37	19,060 19	6
Providence, Warren and Bristol.....	13.60	.....	.....	.....	448,166 87	.....	437,917 49	8,500 00	446,166 87	24,471	13.60	26,454 32	6,697 98	.....
Providence & Worcester	43.41	12	18	308	1,698,991 07	.....	1,600,000 00	147,000 00	1,747,000 00	205,143	43.41	308,223 03	134,288 81	8
Rockport.....	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,490 00	.....	62,490 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem and Lowell.....	16.88	3	3	1	464,013 22	8,127 55	243,305 00	267,170 12	472,140 77	.....	.....	17,634 29	3,670 82	.....
South Reading Branch..	8.15	.....	.....	.....	293,463 36	.....	209,532 73	.....	299,463 36	25,040	8.15	16,756 86	Loss,	.....
South Shore.....	11.50	2	7	17	501,592 96	19,178 86	239,685 00	152,768 72	520,771 82	22,988	11.50	50,155 48	1,781 61	.....
Stockbridge & Pittsfield†	21.93	.....	.....	.....	448,700 00	.....	448,700 00	.....	448,700 00	Leased to Housatonic Railroad.	21.93	31,409 00	11,578 11	7
Stoneham Branch.....	1.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	1.62	.....	.....	.....
Stony Brook†.....	13.16	.....	.....	.....	267,333 57	.....	267,300 00	None.	267,333 57	.....	.....	17,700 00	17,700 00	6½
Stoughton Branch.....	4.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,400 00	None.	85,400 00	5,880	.....	28,038 29	5,640 49	7
Taunton Branch.....	11.10	7	18	144	313,156 06	58,389 66	250,000 00	.....	371,545 71	50,084	11.10	129,091 50	16,203 37	7
Troy and Greenfield.....	42.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	923,615 59	1,021,660 10	1,945,275 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont and Massachusetts.....	69.00	11	8	192	3,516,910 61	.....	2,214,225 15	991,125 00	3,516,910 61	90,539	69.00	200,645 38	95,738 57	.....
Western.....	156.03	72	89	1,183	11,135,158 57	2,807,883 34	8,160,000 00	6,347,520 00	13,943,041 91	1,234,018	156.03	1,894,567 96	474,044 36	8
West Stockbridge†.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	39,600 00	.....	39,600 00	None.	39,600 00	.....	.....	2,039 46	2,018 46	5
Worcester and Nashua..	49.69	10	8	149	1,278,897 63	72,080 53	1,141,000 00	150,812 50	1,350,978 16	161,671	49.69	195,669 78	74,996 32	5½

\* In the State, † Leased or operated by other roads. ‡ Affairs closed. § In process of construction.

CONDITION OF THE HORSE-RAILROAD COMPANIES OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1861.

CORPORATIONS.	Length of road, in miles.		Length of double track, in miles.		PROPERTY AND ASSETS.			LIABILITIES.		Number of passen- gers carried.	Expense of work- ing the road.	Gross income.	Net income.	Per cent. of divi- dends.	Amount of divi- dends.
	Length of road, in miles.	Length of double track, in miles.	Net cost of road.	Net cost of equipments.	Other as- sets.	Capital paid in, in cash, work, or materials.	Debt.								
Boston and Chelsea ..	2.17	1.19	\$140,000 00	.....	None.	\$140,000 00	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	\$5,600 00
Broadway .....	2.80	1.38	69,010 89	.....	210 44	69,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.2	.....
Cambridge .....	9.53	4.32	601,577 14	.....	.....	444,800 00	\$150,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cliftondale .....	6.74	.....	95,600 00	.....	.....	70,000 00	27,350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorchester Railway....	4.77	.49	146,348 83	.....	2,086 66	110,500 00	6,464 48	.....	722,070	\$7,777 11	.....	.....	\$7,170 07	8	7,428 00
Dorchester Extension.	1.48	.....	12,800 60	.....	.....	12,800 00	.....	.....	122,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,024 00
Dorchester & Roxbury	1.41	.....	18,534 54	.....	.....	11,000 00	7,931 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynn and Boston.....	12.25	.....	130,749 75	\$41,271 74	.....	83,300 00	80,523 86	.....	253,447	32,394 35	\$22,785 56	.....	9,608 79	.....	.....
Malden and Melrose..	3.41	.....	60,200 46	228,207 48	99,523 23	200,000 60	128,286 73	.....	2,944,146	173,723 25	153,569 33	.....	4,384 87	6½	13,000 00
Medford and Charles- town .....	2.97	.....	34,000 00	.....	.....	22,000 00	12,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	750 00
Metropolitan .....	13.27	4.11	374,000 90	277,666 23	20,657 37	600,000 00	75,773 74	.....	5,810,119	286,270 15	237,848 04	.....	48,422 11	8	48,000 00
Middlesex.....	4.08	1.92	348,000 00	.....	170 00	348,000 00	.....	.....	.....	28,625 50	.....	.....	27,840 00	8	27,840 00
Newton.....	2.87	.....	24,344 82	.....	1,020 80	28,000 00	None.	.....	223,228	1,808 00	.....	.....	1,697 46	6	16,800 00
Quincy .....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,000 00	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	1,250 00
Somerville.....	2.68	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	50,000 00	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stonham Street.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk.....	3.11	.64	24,054 18	31,816 26	3,462 24	120,000 60	47,651 68	.....	32,000	25,644 95	26,106 63	.....	.....	.....	None.
Union Railway.....	.....	.....	.....	176,264 86	124,608 11	160,900 00	87,141 81	.....	2,577,463	181,840 47	170,715 15	.....	6,066 19	5	8,000 00
Waltham and Water- town .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Cambridge.....	1.56	.....	12,850 00	.....	.....	12,850 00	120 40	.....	80,286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Roxbury.....	2.54	.67	40,538 00	13,178 80	20 sh. stock.	40,400 00	None.	.....	.....	3,312 00	.....	.....	3,247 84	8	3,252 00
Winnisimmet.....	2.25	.....	62,151 74	.....	.....	22,200 00	4,494 68	.....	235,767	9,369 46	13,912 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	90.41	14.72	\$2,244,681 25	\$768,405 37	\$251,638 75	\$2,630,950 00	\$627,738 96	.....	13,725,758	\$750,565 24	\$624,936 11	.....	\$108,457 39	9.12	\$132,924 00

**Loan Fund Associations.**—There were in the State on the 1st of October, 1861, 28 Loan Fund Associations, whose statistics were as follows: Amount of money loaned since commencing operations (the earliest commenced in 1853), \$3,351,962 30; amount of loan, repaid, \$2,016,034 22; dues paid and not endorsed, \$183,553 84; amount of dues on unredeemed shares to date, \$792,152 00; amount of loan on which interest is charged, \$684,683 73; dues received since commencement, \$3,411,906 14; amount of dues in arrears, \$74,125 85; interest received since commencement, \$415,944 19; entrance fees, \$54,332 57; transfer fees received, \$10,373 21; received for fines, \$37,210 03; received for books, \$3,469 62; amount of cash on hand, \$27,000 20; expense during the past year, \$15,746 86; expense since commencement, \$126,469 13; cash paid for advance interest, \$50,787 53; cash paid for shares withdrawn, \$940,740 86; loss on sale of mortgaged property, \$15,233 50.

**Joint-Stock Companies.**—There were in the State 213 joint-stock companies which made reports to the Legislature. These companies had aggregate capital stocks of the nominal amount of \$16,055,800, of which \$12,387,651 36 was paid in.

**State Liquor Commissioner.**—This officer, who by law supplies the town agents with spirituous and malt liquors to be used for medicinal purposes, reports for the year 1861 a sale of \$100,209 08, the commissions on which were \$5,226 42. Towns in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine had been supplied from the agency to a considerable extent.

**Education.**—There are six incorporated colleges in the State,—viz.: Harvard University, at Cambridge, founded 1636; Williams College, at Williamstown, founded 1793; Amherst College, at Amherst, founded 1821; College of the Holy Cross, at Worcester, founded 1843; Tufts College at Medford, founded 1854; and Boston College, at Boston, founded 1863. The statistics of these institutions will be found in the Table of Colleges (pp. 644-45). Harvard University is a university in the European sense of that term, having, besides its undergraduate course, faculties of divinity, medicine, law, philosophy, and science. Besides the Divinity School of Harvard University, which was founded in 1816, and is under the charge of the Unitarians, the Congregationalists have a theological seminary at Andover, founded in 1807, the Baptists one at Newton Centre, founded in 1825, and the Catholics one in Boston, founded in 1859. Besides the Medical School of Harvard University, founded in 1782, and which for convenience gives its lectures in Boston, there is a medical school, known as Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, founded in 1823, and the New England Female Medical College, in Boston, founded in 1848. The only law-school in the State is that connected with Harvard University. The Lawrence Scientific School, also connected with Harvard University, and founded through the munificence of the late

Hon. Abbott Lawrence, is very liberally endowed, has an able corps of professors (among others, the eminent naturalist Agassiz), and the finest museum of scientific zoology on this continent. There are in the State 71 academies and seminaries, of which 63 are incorporated; these have an average attendance of 3425 pupils. The number of private schools and academies not incorporated is 638; the estimated average attendance is 16,401, and the estimated amount paid for tuition, \$349,533 43. The public schools of Massachusetts are of higher character and maintained with greater liberality of expenditure than those of any other State. In all the larger towns they are graded, and the child of the poorest citizen, entering at the age of five the primary school, may pass, by regular gradation of rank and attainment, through the intermediate grammar and high schools, and in the last-named may acquire an education hardly inferior in extent and thoroughness to that of the colleges. If after this course he desires the advantages of the college or university, the State has reserved a considerable number of scholarships in the higher institutions, which are at the disposal of the Board of Education; and, if he or she desires to become a teacher, the four Normal Schools of the State afford the opportunity of becoming qualified, without charge for instruction. In 105 of the high schools of the State the Latin and Greek languages are taught, and in the other high and grammar schools the branches taught include most of those, aside from the classics, taught in the best academies.

Of the 334 towns in the Commonwealth, all but one reported the condition of their schools in 1861. The number of school districts was 2607; of public schools, 4561 (an increase of 64). The number of persons in the State between 5 and 15 years of age was 231,480; the number of scholars of all ages in all the public schools in summer was 212,786, in winter, 220,010; the average attendance in summer was 166,714, in winter, 175,035; the ratio of the mean average attendance to the whole number of children between 5 and 15 was  $\frac{1}{10}$ . The number of children under 5 attending public schools was 10,104; of persons over 15, 24,900. The number of teachers in summer was, males, 429, females, 4793,—in all, 5222; in winter, males, 1498, females, 3845,—in all, 5343. The number of different persons employed as teachers in the public schools during the year was, males, 1573, females, 5841,—in all, 7414. The average length of the public schools was eight months. The average wages of male teachers per month, including board, was \$47 71; of female teachers, \$19 95; the amount raised by taxes for the support of public schools, including only wages, board, fuel, care of fires and school-rooms, \$1,475,948 76 (an increase of \$47,472 74 on the previous year); income of surplus revenue and of similar funds appropriated for public schools, \$7,062 44; amount of voluntary contributions of board, fuel and

money to maintain or prolong public schools, and for apparatus, \$30,971 01; income of local funds appropriated for academies and schools, \$49,904 53; amount received by cities and towns as their share of the income of the State School Fund, \$44,807 15; amount paid for superintendence of schools and printing of school reports, \$53,034 40; aggregate returned as expended on public schools alone, exclusive of expense of repairing and erecting school-houses and of the cost of school-books, \$1,612,823 76; sum raised by taxes (including income of surplus revenue) for the education of each child in the State between 5 and 15 years of age, per child, \$6 41; percentage of the valuation of 1860 appropriated for public schools, .00165 (one mill and  $\frac{1}{60}$ ); number of towns that have raised by tax the sum of \$3 or more per child between 5 and 15, 300. The entire expenditure of the State for educational purposes per annum is nearly as follows: public schools, \$1,612,823 76; private schools and academies, \$349,583 43; seminaries and boarding-schools (estimated), \$250,000; colleges and professional schools, about \$400,000; total, about \$2,612,357 19; if the expenditures for school-houses and the interest of the money invested in them, and cost of school-books, is added, the total annual expenditures will somewhat exceed \$3,100,000. The *School Fund* of the State amounted in December, 1861, to \$1,588,263 47, and yielded an income of \$93,300 79, and is to be increased by a part of the proceeds of the Back Bay lands.

*Normal Schools, and the Training of Teachers.*—Great attention is paid to the training of teachers for the public schools. Teachers' institutes are held in various parts of the State in the spring and autumn, and are attended by from 1200 to 1500 teachers. The number of institutes held in 1861 was 9, the number of teachers who attended, 1243, and the sum paid by the State for lecturers and expenses was \$2,438 75; State, county, and town teachers' associations, the American Institute of Instruction, and the Massachusetts Teacher, an able periodical devoted especially to the illustration of the art of teaching, are among the appliances for this purpose. But the most efficient means of training and fitting teachers for their work is the instruction imparted in the four Normal Schools, at Framingham, Westfield, Bridgewater, and Salem: the schools at Framingham and Salem are for female teachers only, those at Bridgewater and Westfield are for both sexes. The aggregate number who had been connected with these schools to December, 1861, was 4830, of whom 1026 were males and 3804 females; of these, 2864 had completed the prescribed course of study and graduated. For the annual support of these schools in the 22 years which had elapsed since the organization of the first, the State had paid \$185,705 91, and individuals \$16,345 94, and for the erection and adaptation of buildings for their use, \$38,318 80 had been paid by the State, and \$27,281 10 by in-

dividuals, making a total outlay of \$204,214 11. The State expenditure for 1861 was \$18,624, besides \$1,644 64 for arrearages and \$4,500 for repairs. The Todd Normal School Fund, the bequest of the late Henry Todd, now amounting to \$11,900, yields an income of \$714 per annum, which is applied in addition to the support of the schools. The late N. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq., who had been a liberal contributor to the Salem Normal School during his lifetime, left \$5000 in 1861, the income of which is to be applied to aid in the support of pupils of that school.

*State Scholarships.*—By an act of the Legislature passed in 1853, 48 State scholarships were established "to aid in educating and training young men for the office of principal teachers in the high schools of the Commonwealth," the scholarships to be of the value of \$100 per annum, and to be divided between Harvard, Amherst, Williams, and Tufts Colleges. As the college course is of four years' duration, only 12 can be chosen annually to fill these scholarships. In December, 1861, 47 had graduated and were still in college, or had received the annuity for one or more years. The total payments had been \$22,900. 44 were in college in December, 1861.

*Evening Schools.*—In most of the cities and larger towns evening schools have been established for the instruction of adults and young persons who are compelled to labor during the day and have no opportunity of study except at night. They are largely attended, and very successful.

A comparison of the condition of the public schools at the present time and twenty years since shows that the improvement in them in every respect has much more than kept pace with the advance in population and wealth. The amount raised by taxation for school purposes has been increased 200 per cent.; the sum expended per scholar, 240 per cent.; the attendance, between 60 and 70 per cent.; the wages of male teachers had advanced from \$25 44 to \$50 56 per month, and of female teachers from \$11 38 to \$19 98 per month.

*The Deaf and Dumb.*—The deaf-mutes of suitable age to receive instruction are supported and educated at the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, Conn. The number of State beneficiaries at that institution from Massachusetts in 1861 was 86, and the State appropriation for their support was \$8600.

*The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind,* at South Boston, S. G. Howe, M.D., Superintendent, was established in 1831, and is the only institution for the blind in New England. The institution has funds invested in various stocks to the amount of about \$39,000, and land in South Boston valued at \$18,500. It receives from the State \$12,000 per annum, and in 1861 received from New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, for their beneficiaries, \$4,848 84; the income from its investments, \$1,977 40; from the sale of books printed for the blind to other insti-

tutions, \$899 99; for tuition of private pupils, \$437 50; miscellaneous sources, \$1,031 82; balance from previous year, \$1,069 29; making total receipts, \$22,264 84. The expenditures, including an investment of \$400, were \$20,246 80. The number of pupils averaged 120. A work-department for the adult blind is connected with the institution, though its accounts are kept separate. It is conducted at a small annual loss, the loss of 1861 being \$127 58. The amount of wages paid to blind persons during the year was \$3,247 61, and the amount of sales, \$11,356 41.

*Hospitals for the Insane.*—Massachusetts has been foremost among the States of the Union in her ample provision for the unfortunate class who have lost their reason. There are now in the State five public besides several private insane hospitals,—viz.: the “State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester,” Merrick Bemis, M.D., Superintendent; the

“State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton,” George O. S. Choate, M.D., Superintendent; the “State Insane Hospital at Northampton,” William H. Prince, M.D., Physician and Superintendent; (these are all State institutions;) the “McLean Asylum for the Insane,” at Somerville, a branch of the “Massachusetts General Hospital,” John E. Tyler, M.D., Physician and Superintendent, and the “Boston Lunatic Hospital” at South Boston, maintained by the City of Boston, Dr. Walker, Physician and Superintendent. Besides these, there are at the State almshouses and Rainsford Island Hospital a very considerable number of pauper insane, and at Bridgewater and Tewksbury buildings have been erected specially for the accommodation of incurables of the pauper class. The following table gives the statistics of the State Hospitals and Boston Hospital for 1861, and of the McLean Asylum for 1860.

MASSACHUSETTS INSANE HOSPITALS.

	Worcester.	Taunton.	Northamp- ton.	Boston.	McLean Asylum.
Patients in the hospital at beginning of the year.....	332	361	315	167	186
Of whom were Males.....	165	190	137	.....	.....
Females.....	177	171	178	.....	.....
Admitted during the year.....	251	252	122	110	131
Males.....	127	131	70	.....	.....
Females.....	124	121	52	.....	.....
Under treatment during the year.....	683	613	437	277	317
Discharged during the year.....	204	202	105	84	142
Males.....	98	111	58	.....	.....
Females.....	106	91	47	.....	.....
Discharged Recovered.....	131	119	.....	46	61
Improved.....	35	11	.....	15	} 53
Not improved.....	8	17	.....	7	
Died.....	30	52	30	16	28
Remaining at close of the year.....	379	411	332	193	175
Males.....	184	210	149	.....	.....
Females.....	195	201	183	.....	.....
Average number resident.....	370	386	316	178	180
Of those admitted there were unmarried.....	111	119	57	.....	.....
Married.....	117	107	52	.....	.....
Widowed.....	20	26	13	.....	.....
There were insane less than one year before admission.....	123	187	60	.....	.....
More than one year.....	128	65	72	.....	.....
Percentage of recovery of recent cases.....	73.	92.	.....	76.	.....
Percentage of recoveries to admissions.....	52.16	47.22	.....	41.8	46.45
Percentage of recovery of all discharges.....	64.	57.	5.	54.	39.60
Percentage of deaths to average number resident.....	8.1	13.5	9.5	9.0	13.70
Receipts for the year.....	\$64,034 54	\$50,148 88	\$79,781 75	\$26,401 02	\$64,116
Expenditures for the year.....	\$63,813 81	\$50,137 76	\$78,888 04	\$23,830 24	\$61,627
Number of State or municipal patients remaining at the end of the year.....	156	243	216	193	.....

*The Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth*, at South Boston, ————, Superintendent. This institution was established in 1848, and has been since its organization under the general supervision of S. G. Howe, M.D., Superintendent of the Blind Asylum, who was active

in its establishment. Its receipts in 1861 were \$14,578 41, and its expenditures, \$14,380 81. The average number of children in the school in 1861 was 64; highest number, 71. During the year 1861, efforts were made to introduce simple handicrafts for the employment of a portion of the



pupils, and was attended with considerable success. The State appropriates \$9000 annually to this institution, and in 1861 made an additional grant of \$3000 to relieve them from debt.

**Reformatory and Correctional Institutions.**—The State has its full share of these. The principal reformatory institutions are the "*State Reform School for Boys*," at Westboro', established in 1848, Joseph A. Allen, Superintendent; the "*Nautical Branch State Reform School*," on board the ship *Massachusetts*, Boston harbor, established 1850, Richard Matthews, Superintendent; the "*State Industrial School for Girls*," at Lancaster, established 1855, Rev. Bradford K. Pierce, Superintendent. These three are State institutions. There are also the House of Reformation on Deer Island, Boston harbor, with separate departments for boys and girls, and the House of Industry, on the same island, both under the charge of Thomas Payson, Superintendent, and supported by the city of Boston; the Boston Asylum and Farm School on Thompson's Island, a private incorporated institution; a private industrial school for girls, at Dorchester, and the Plummer Farm School of Reform for boys, at Salem, endowed by the late Miss Caroline Plummer, with a fund now amounting to \$35,000, but not yet in operation.

The State Reform School at Westboro' was partially reorganized in 1860-61, and in January, 1861, the present Superintendent, Joseph A. Allen, was appointed. It had previously been managed on the congregated system, the boys being all domiciled in one large building and without any very strict classification. The success of the school under this plan had not been remarkable, though perhaps equal to the average of those on the same plan in other States. The advantages of the family system of management of these institutions in other places had, however, become so apparent that it was determined in 1860 to make a beginning on that system at Westboro'; and, on the appointment of the present Superintendent, two houses, the farm-house and the garden-house, were fitted up for the accommodation of families of thirty boys each; and the best boys were selected as colonists for these new domiciles, where they were to be entirely independent of the school in their domestic arrangements, coming only to the main building for chapel services on Sunday, and for occasional lectures,—each family being under the charge of a gentleman and his wife, who were to stand in the relation of parents to them. No physical restraint or confinement was permitted; but there have been no escapes, or attempts to escape, except in the case of two small boys, who strayed away but willingly returned. The success of this new arrangement has thus far been very gratifying. The following are the statistics of the school during the year: boys in school, October 1, 1860, 332; since committed, 48; received from nautical branch, 6; apprentices returned by masters, 7; returned by trustees, 1;

returned by selectmen, 1; returned voluntarily, 10; eloped previous year, returned, 1; total, 74. Whole number in school during the year, 406. Discharged or apprenticed, 106; transferred to nautical branch, 38; hired out, or visiting friends on probation, 5; remanded to alternative sentences, 3; escaped, 2; died, 1; total, 153; remaining in school, September 30, 1861, 253.

The disposal made of those boys who were discharged or apprenticed was: discharged by trustees, 33; by expiration of sentence, 24; remanded to alternative sentence, 3; hired out, or visiting friends on probation, 5; transferred to nautical branch of Reform School, 36; escaped, 2; died, 1; indentured, 43. Of 2801—the whole number who have been discharged from the school since its opening—556 were discharged by the trustees; 311 by expiration of sentence; 134 remanded to alternative sentence; 19 returned to masters; 9 discharged by order of court; 2 committed to State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester; 6 discharged for trial elsewhere; visiting friends on probation, 27; transferred to nautical branch, 86; escaped, 34; died, 46; indentured, 1662. The offences for which they were committed were, in the majority of cases, stubbornness, idle and disorderly conduct, vagrancy, pilfering, petty larceny, &c.; but a moderate number were guilty of the higher grades of theft, robbery, burglary, passing counterfeit money, and other crimes against property, and a few, not exceeding 40 since the commencement of the school, and none the last year, were committed for crimes against the person or against society; 6 the past year, and 540 in all, were natives of foreign countries; 47 the past year, and 1603 in all, were born in Massachusetts, but of these more than half were of foreign parentage; 1 the past year, and 428 in all, were natives of other States. The boys are employed in making shoes, seating chairs, working in the steam mills, farming, gardening, performing domestic work, &c. The treasurer reports the receipts of the year as \$50,226 92, of which \$2,483 80 was received for labor of boys, and \$3452 from products of farm and institution sold; \$41,500 (\$10,000 to meet deficiency of previous year) from the State Treasury; \$660 87 from towns and cities for support of boys, and \$2,180 25 for balance on hand previous year. The expenditures were \$48,106 19, of which \$9,683 42 was in payment of bills accrued the previous year, \$2,425 34 for general repairs, \$660 87 to State Treasurer; making the amount of current expenses of support, \$35,336 56, giving an average cost of maintenance per head per annum of \$121 01; of which, earnings of boys and farm-products sold furnished \$20 32 per head.

*The Nautical Branch of the Reform School*, of which Richard Matthews is Superintendent, was established to furnish to those boys who would be likely to be benefited by service on board ship, the opportunity of acquiring the rudiments of a nautical education. The project has proved a

successful one; and a considerable accession of intelligent and manly boys well trained for a nautical life is likely to be made not only to the mercantile marine, but to the navy. During a considerable portion of the year, the school-ship *Massachusetts* performed revenue-duty in Boston harbor, and won the commendation of the Government officers for its faithful service. The number of boys on board the school-ship, October 1, 1860, was 48; transferred from State Reform School during the year, 36; committed during the year, 87; making the whole number in the school during the year, 181. Of these, 6 were transferred to the State Reform School as not adapted to a sailor's life, 51 were discharged and shipped on voyages at sea, and 12 escaped, leaving 112 remaining in school September 30, 1861. The average age of those committed was 13.9,—too young, the trustees think, for those who are looking forward to a sailor's life. As in the case of the boys at the State Reform School, stubbornness, idleness, vagrancy, and petty larceny were the offences for which most of them were committed. The ship visited during the year the principal ports of Massachusetts, and Portland, Maine, and the boys performed their duties with great promptness and intelligence. Their general education, as well as instruction in navigation, is carefully attended to, and their progress in study has been satisfactory. The schooner *Wave*, originally used as a tender for the ship, was found to be unnecessary, and the trustees proposed to sell her. The receipts of the school from all sources for the year, including a balance in the treasury, October 1, 1860, of \$1,423 91, were \$26,971 04; the expenditures were \$28,723 88, of which \$3,518 38 were for equipment and repairs, \$3,037 54 for ship-chandlery, \$1,133 15 for furniture, and \$519 62 for insurance, leaving the current ordinary expenditure \$18,515 19, or not far from \$185 15 per boy per annum.

*The State Industrial School for Girls, at Lancaster*, Rev. Bradford K. Pierce, Superintendent, is organized on the family system, and has been very successful in reforming the very difficult class of delinquents for whom it was designed. The following are its statistics for the year ending September 30, 1861: number remaining October 1, 1860, 121; received during the year, 32; returned from indentures, 10; whole number in charge during the year, 163; of whom there have been indentured during the year, 14; time expired, returned to friends, or placed at service, 11; discharged as unsuitable, 3; sent to Lunatic Hospital, 2; to State Almshouse, 1; discharged for good behavior, 1; remaining in the school, September 30, 1861, 131; the whole number received into the school from its opening had been 242; returned from indentures from opening, 15,—making 267 in all. Of this number 80 were indentured; the time of 26 expired and they were delivered to friends; 9 were sent to hospitals and almshouses; 4 were discharged as unsuitable; 3

were dismissed to their parents; 2 deceased during the first year; 2 ran away, and 131 are still connected with the school. The number of separate families is 5; the present limit of accommodations, 140; the average of attendance for the year was 126. Of those in the institution at the time of making the report, 98 were natives of Massachusetts, 16 of other States of the Union, and 17 of foreign countries; 83 were of American parentage; 29 of Irish, and 19 were children of foreigners of other countries; 34 were orphans; 61 half-orphans, and 36 had both parents living; 70 lived at home, and 61 away from home; 45 did not attend school, and 80 attended only occasionally; 81 attended some religious service; 50 did not. The average age on admission was 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  years. The farm, according to the report of the farmer, had produced during the year \$3,946 87, a surplus of \$966 20 over the expense of farmer's salary and cost of cultivation. The receipts of the year from all sources were \$17,790 18, the expenditures, \$16,580 71; of which, however, \$3,609 47 was for furniture, repairs, and furnishing a new house purchased for the school, leaving \$12,971 24 for the current expenses, or \$102 94 per annum for each inmate.

*The House of Reformation*, on Deer Island, Boston harbor, is a city and not a State institution. The present Superintendent, Thomas Payson, was elected in May, 1861, and immediately introduced some reforms in the management of the institution. One of these was the putting the boys to the work of the farm during the summer months. They had previously had only in-door employment. They accomplished a large amount of labor, and their conduct was very much improved by the change of employment. The statistics of the school to Jan. 1, 1862, were: number remaining, January 1, 1861, 241 (boys, 217, girls, 24); whole number committed during the year, 90 (boys, 73, girls, 17); whole number discharged, 116; remaining, January 1, 1862, 215 (boys, 184, girls, 31). The offence for which they are committed is truancy; two-fifths of the boys and all the girls are sentenced during minority. The girls are employed in sewing, in the intervals of study. The accounts are kept with those of the House of Industry (a quasi almshouse and penitentiary), but the cost per head per annum is stated as \$87 88.

*Massachusetts State Prison, Charlestown*.—Gideon Haynes, *Warden*, Rev. George J. Carleton, *Chaplain*, A. B. Bancroft, M.D., *Physician*. This prison is on the congregated or Auburn plan; and in his report for 1861 the warden contrasts the results of the two systems for thirty years in the comparative statistics of the Charlestown prison and the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia. The statistics of the Charlestown prison for the year ending September 30, 1861, are as follows: whole number of convicts remaining October 1, 1860, 502; number committed during the year,

197; total confined in the prison during the year, 699; discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, 110; by remission of sentence, 30; by death, 9; by suicide, 1; sent to insane hospital, 2; in all, 152; leaving in the prison, September 30, 1861, 547; largest number in the prison at one time, 550; capacity of prison, 554; smallest number, 486; average number, 520. There were in the prison 51 prisoners under 20 years of age; 160 between 20 and 25; 139 between 25 and 30; 125 between 30 and 40; 46 between 40 and 50; and 24 between 50 and 60; of those received during the year, 33 were under 20; 63 between 20 and 30; 48 between 30 and 40; 39 between 40 and 50; 10 between 50 and 60; and 4 between 60 and 70. Of the 547 prisoners now in prison, 123 were committed for crimes against the person; 417 for crimes against property; and 9 for crimes against society. Of those committed during the year, 82 were committed for crimes against the person; 162 for crimes against property; and 2 for crimes against society; 38 in the prison, including 7 sentenced during the year, were committed for life; and 74 (including 8 committed during the year) for ten years or more; 190 were foreigners, and 357 natives of the United States, of whom 205 were natives of Massachusetts. Of those received during the year, 60 were foreigners, and 137 natives, of whom 77 were natives of Massachusetts;

248 were employed by contractors; 246 on prison-account; 31 were not employed; 5 were in close confinement; 5 were old and infirm; and 12 in the hospital, sick. Of the 547 convicts in the prison, 74 were recommitments,—of whom 46 were for the 2d, 25 for the 3d, 2 for the 4th, and 1 for the 5th time; of those committed during the year, 21 were recommitments,—13 for the second time, 6 for the third, and 2 for the 4th. There is a library of 1000 volumes connected with the prison. The receipts for the year were \$115,350 96, of which \$107,661 60 was for labor of convicts, and work and stock for army equipments manufactured by them; the expenditures were \$117,728 16, leaving a deficit of \$2,377 20, the result of the financial depression and relinquishment of contracts. Of this, \$49,467 53 properly comes under the head of current support, giving the average cost of maintenance to each prisoner per annum as \$95 12. Besides the ordinary expenditures of the prison, \$9,882 64, special appropriations made by the Legislature were expended in various repairs, erection of new buildings, wharf, additions to the library, &c. The whole number of persons employed in the prison on salaries is 36. The affairs of the prison are under the direction of three inspectors, who receive a salary of \$200 each for their services.

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION, 1861.

	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.
Number of prisoners in confinement, October 1, 1860.....	422	1,370	1,792
Number committed during the year.....	5,693	5,424	11,117
Number of males.....	4,689	4,322	9,011
Number of females.....	1,013	1,154	2,167
Number of adults.....	4,386	4,645	9,031
Number of minors.....	1,316	831	2,147
Number of whites.....	5,439	5,278	10,717
Number of colored.....	263	193	451
Number of natives of this State.....	1,560	1,122	2,682
Number of natives of other States.....	774	730	1,504
Number of natives of other countries.....	2,368	3,624	6,992
Number who cannot read nor write.....	1,578	2,124	3,702
Number of natives of Massachusetts who cannot read nor write.....	204	171	375
Number who have been married.....	2,349	2,903	5,252
Number who have been intemperate.....	3,300	4,244	7,544
Number who have been in prison before.....	2,206	2,504	4,710
Number insane when committed.....	4	.....	4
Number committed for debt.....	106	.....	106
Number committed as witnesses.....	508	.....	508
Number committed for trial or examination.....	3,357	.....	3,357
Number discharged by writ of habeas corpus.....	10	.....	10
Number discharged by being recognised or bailed.....	687	.....	687
Number discharged by payment of fines and costs.....	314	352	666
Number discharged by expiration of sentence.....	235	3,501	3,736
Number discharged as poor convicts, unable to pay fines and costs.....	1,342	1,097	2,439
Number transferred to other places for trial.....	195	.....	195
Number sent to court, and not returned.....	962	.....	962
Number executed.....	1	.....	1
Number sent to the State prison.....	178	.....	178
Number sent to the House of Correction.....	639	.....	639
Number sent to the State Reform School.....	25	.....	25
Number escaped and not retaken.....	5	8	13
Number of debtors discharged on payment of debt.....	13	.....	13
Number discharged by taking poor debtor's oath.....	31	.....	31
Number discharged by order of creditor.....	34	.....	34

## JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION, 1861.—(Continued.)

	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.
Number of witnesses discharged.....	85	.....	85
Number of prisoners that died.....	1	20	21
Number discharged by processes not specified above.....	263	168	531
Number remaining in confinement, September 30.....	425	1,357	1,813
Average number of prisoners.....	398	1,423	1,821
Amount expended for provisions.....	\$15,142 14	\$58,523 63	\$73,965 67
Amount expended for clothing.....	699 00	11,266 94	12,255 94
Amount expended for fuel.....	4,100 46	14,622 35	18,622 81
Amount expended for lights.....	1,261 64	3,596 92	4,858 56
Amount expended for medicines.....	342 13	847 17	1,184 30
Amount expended for medical attendance.....	199 38	1,434 87	1,634 25
Amount expended for beds and bedding.....	864 87	1,952 64	2,817 51
Amount expended for instruction.....	655 37	3,532 40	4,177 77
Amount of allowance to discharged prisoners.....	10 55	933 26	943 81
Amount of allowance to witnesses.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of officers' salaries.....	11,439 82	44,100 51	55,539 34
Amount of expenses of all kinds.....	39,696 63	135,879 54	177,575 17
Value of the labor of prisoners.....	3,756 25	25,606 75	43,862 00

The whole number of insane or idiotic persons confined in jails or houses of correction, and the Insane Asylum connected with the House of Correction at Ipswich, for the year ending September 30, 1861, was 47, of whom 35 were males and 12 females; 32 were supported at public expense; 15

had estates, or were supported by friends; 4 were employed, and 43 not employed.

**Criminal Statistics.**—The following table, compiled from the Attorney-General's report, shows the number of cases, and the disposition made of them, in the Superior Court, the Police Courts, and the courts of the Trial Justices, during the year 1861.

Disposition of cases.	Superior Court.	Pol's & Trial Jus'ces' C'ts.	Disposition of cases.	Superior Court.	Pol's & Trial Jus'ces' C'ts.
Prosecution pending October 1, 1861.....	1,925	146	.....	1,417	13,506
Number on file.....	951	399	.....	211	.....
Commenced during year.....	4,000	20,397	.....	736	9,821
Pending cases disposed of.....	785	4,459	.....	3	1,389
Indictments found.....	3,002	.....	.....	24	35
Indictments not found.....	854	.....	.....	103	693
Placed on file.....	836	1,846	.....	341	7,979
On the September 30, 1861.....	1,010	947	.....	604	1,361
Number pending.....	350	151	.....	206	187
Verdicts { Guilty.....	1,349	6,942	.....	90	924
Plas { Not guilty.....	106	394	.....	218	130
Verdicts { Not guilty.....	1,451	10,973	.....	82	.....
Verdicts and { Guilty.....	661	14,361	.....	174	229
Judgments { Not guilty.....	343	2,326	.....	.....	.....
Dispositions of jury.....	52	2,014	.....	.....	.....

**Pauperism and Immigration.**—The very large number of foreign paupers dependent upon the State led in 1864 to the organization of a "Board of Commissioners of Alien Passengers and Foreign Paupers," and to the establishment of four State Almshouses. Of these, one—the Rainsford Island Hospital—is used as a hospital for recently-arrived and other sick foreign paupers from Boston and vicinity; the almshouses at Tewksbury and Bridgewater are mainly occupied by adult paupers, the incurably insane, idiotic, and demented; and the almshouse at Monson receives most of the pauper children, and only a sufficient number of adults for the successful management of the establishment. The three almshouses have each farms of considerable extent attached to them, originally in each case of the most unpromising character, but by diligent and long-continued

labor transformed into productive and valuable grounds. The Board of Commissioners of Alien Passengers and Foreign Paupers have a supervision over these almshouses, and are required to carefully examine every applicant for admission, and if they have a permanent settlement in any town, they are remanded to that town for support, or the charges for their maintenance collected from them; if they have paid head-money in other States or countries, or are otherwise justly chargeable to such States or countries, they are returned to them, with due regard to the laws of humanity; and if they have friends who are capable of maintaining them, means are taken to compel them to assume their care. The results of the operations of this board, and the condition and statistics of the several almshouses, are set forth in the following table:

SUMMARY.	Tewksb'y.	Bridgew'r.	Monsen.	Rainsfords Island.	Total.
Whole number supported in 1861.....	8,528	1,992	2,604	762	8,886
Weekly average.....	900	623	580	180	2,282
Increase of number supported from 1860...	1,117	188	686	Dec. 202	1,743
Increase of weekly average " " ...	235	72	31	" 10	338
Admissions in 1861.....	2,900	1,512	2,085	615	7,112
Discharges in 1861.....	2,335	1,099	1,955	542	5,931
Births in 1861.....	61	49	17	19	146
Deaths in 1861.....	216	129	53	57	455
Number remaining, October 1, 1861.....	974	764	596	163	2,497
Number of males remaining, 1861.....	626	372	365	.....	.....
Number of females " " .....	348	392	231	.....	.....
Number of children " " .....	325	333	436	.....	.....
Amount expended for care and support of inmates, 1861.....	\$46,236 31	\$32,945 61	\$31,187 52	\$24,614 15	\$134,983 50
Cost per week of maintaining each pauper	.98 8 cts.	\$1 01.7	\$1 03.4	\$2 76	.....
Number of former inmates applying for readmission in 1861.....	833	329	397	100	1,659
Of whom have been admitted from three to eleven times.....	194	42	94	23	353
Number admitted, born out of United States.....	1,507	835	1,210	347	3,909
Children of British subjects.....	551	439	189	62	1,241
Number admitted who arrived in the State in 1860 and 1861.....	205	106	596	83	942
Number of children bound out or given in adoption in 1861.....	28	20	80	.....	137
Number of cases examined by Commis- sioners*.....	1,400	662	402	257	2,721
Number who went from shipboard at once to the almshouses.....	28	7	10	6	51

The whole number of immigrants arriving in Boston from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861, was 12,099; of whom 9810 were British subjects, 2793 of them from Ireland. The amount of commutation fees received for 5072 of these was \$10,144. Bonds were required for 19 that they should not be chargeable to the State. Of the whole number, only 61 received aid from the State. 803 persons were found by the Commissioners to be chargeable to other States, or towns within the State, or friends, or to have funds applicable for their support, and were accordingly discharged or removed; 2052 were removed to the places whence they came, as not justly chargeable to the State, at an expense of \$3405 61, of whom 301 were removed to places beyond sea at a cost of \$4,230 70, and 118 to Canada. The Insane Hospitals contain 615 State insane paupers. The support of the poor who are natives of towns in the State, or have gained a settlement, devolves upon the towns. The following are the statistics of this class of paupers for 1861: Number of persons relieved or supported during the year, 52,847; number having a legal settlement in the town, 15,274; number of foreign-born, 24,917; number from England and Ireland, 22,484; number of State paupers sent to State almshouses, 5739; number

of poor assisted in town or sent to State almshouses, who were foreigners, 24,815; number of insane poor supported in State lunatic hospitals, 290; number of idiotic poor in State institution for idiots, 8; number of almshouses, 219; number of acres of land attached to almshouses, 21,212½; estimated value of almshouse establishments, real estate, \$1,176,991 69; personal estate, \$273,630 99; number supported in almshouse during whole or part of the year, 9374; average number supported in almshouse, 3385½; average weekly cost of supporting each pauper in almshouse, \$1 45¼; number of persons in almshouse unable to labor, 2150; value of labor performed by poor in almshouse, \$28,074 50; number of persons, including families, supported out of almshouse during whole or part of the year, 19,936; average weekly cost of supporting each pauper out of almshouse, \$1 21½; number aided out of almshouse, 35,453; number supported or relieved who were insane, 749; number who were idiots, 243; number relieved or supported, made dependent by insanity or idiocy, 950; number of poor made dependent by intemperance in themselves, 2362; number made dependent by intemperance in those who ought to have supported them, 2834; total expense of supporting and relieving poor, including

\* Besides 300 examined at the Lunatic Hospitals, and 1424 at the office of the Commissioners, making 2724 in all.

interest on almshouse establishment, \$643,837 22; number supported in almshouse at present time, 3173; number supported out of almshouse, 1579; number assisted out of almshouse at present time, 9302; number of indigent children under 14 years of age supported at public charge, males, 785, females, 558; total, 1448 (sex of 105 not given).

*State Agency in Aid of Discharged Convicts.*—Dwight Graves, *Agent*. This agency is intended to find situations and render temporary aid to convicts after their discharge from the State prison. During the year ending September 30, 1861, 108 were aided in obtaining employment, received temporary assistance, or were conveyed to their friends; the amount expended was \$1,380 20, of which \$743 75 was for salary and expenses of agent. The amount was covered by legislative appropriation.

*Indians.*—There are small remnants of six Indian tribes who still have reservations in Massachusetts, and are under the protection of the State; they are the Chappaquiddie, Christiantown, Dudley, Marshpee, Natick, and Troy Indians. They have tracts varying in extent from 1 to 500 acres, and some of them communal funds at interest, the result of the sale of part of their lands or the products of them. They also receive aid from the State treasury for the support of their schools and the maintenance of their paupers. The amounts received and expended for their benefit in the year ending September 30, 1861, were as follows:—

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
For the Chappaquiddie and Christiantown Indians.....	\$458 20	\$444 54
For the Dudley Indians.....	673 17	671 17
For the Marshpee and Her-ring-Pond Indians.....	10,859 84	2,616 84
For the Natick Indians.....	1,189 32	89 32
For the Troy Indians.....	577 38	577 38
Total receipts and expend's...	\$13,257 91	\$4,398 76

*The Contribution of Massachusetts to the Volunteer Army.*—The honor of sending the first complete regiments to the war, as well as that of furnishing the first martyrs to the cause, belongs to Massachusetts. The President's proclamation was issued April 15, 1861; the quota of Massachusetts was assigned by telegraph on the 16th; on the evening of the 17th, two regiments, the third and fourth, left Boston for Fortress Monroe, and the sixth regiment, destined first to meet the enemy in deadly collision, started for Baltimore and Washington. On the 18th, the eighth regiment, Brig.-Gen. Butler in command, left Boston. The State has never faltered in furnishing the force demanded from it throughout the war, and its regiments have partaken in every severe conflict in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and have been fearfully reduced in numbers by the severe battles in which they have participated. Hooker's "fighting brigade" contained two Massachusetts regiments; at Bull Run, at Ball's Bluff, at Roanoke Island, at

Newbern, at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and the Seven Days' battles of the Peninsula, at James Island, at Fort Pulaski, at the capture of New Orleans, and at the battle of Baton Rouge, and above all at Cedar Mountain, Centreville, Gainesville, Chantilly, South Mountain, and Antietam, they were among the foremost in the fight, and the last to leave the field. On the 1st of January, 1862, Massachusetts had sent to the field (including 3736 three-months volunteers) 33,636 men, and had also contributed 11,000 men to the navy. The calls of July and August for three-years and nine-months men raised her required quota, including the filling up of the old regiments, to 72,107 land forces. These were all furnished promptly by the 1st of November (nearly all, indeed, much earlier), and, with the exception of a few drafted in the city of Boston, without draft. The towns of the State vied with each other in offering bounties to volunteers, and in some cases as high a sum as \$330 in the way of local bounties was paid. Constant additions were making meantime to the navy from the State, and the number furnished by the State to the war unquestionably exceeded on the 1st of December, 1862, 90,000 men, or about one to every 13 $\frac{2}{3}$  of its population.

*Census Statistics.*—Like most of the New England States, Massachusetts has a large excess of females in her population; the white inhabitants being 592,244 males to 629,220 females, and the colored, 4469 males to 5133 females, making a total excess of 37,640 females. The State is 30th in rank in area, 7th in population, 1st in density of population, and 1st in absolute increase of population per square mile. It is essentially a manufacturing State, and stands 3d in the actual amount of its manufactures, New York and Pennsylvania alone surpassing it. The aggregate of its manufacturing products annually is reported at \$266,000,000, of which cotton (\$36,745,684) and woollen goods (\$18,930,000), boots and shoes (\$46,440,209), leather (\$10,354,056), steam engines and machinery (\$5,131,238), furniture (\$8,365,415), jewelry (\$2,648,641), sawed and planed lumber (\$2,288,419), musical instruments (\$1,762,470), &c., are the most considerable items. The products of her fisheries are given as \$9,300,442, which is unquestionably far below the truth. In the amount of her valuation of real and personal estate, she stands 5th in the census, and her own valuation is materially higher than that of the census. About two-thirds of the land in the State is improved. The cash value of farms in 1860 is stated at \$123,255,948, ranking in this respect 20th among the States, though 30th in area. The value of her live stock was \$12,737,744, and her investment in railroads within her own limits, \$58,882,328, besides which she owns nearly as much more in railroads in other States. The number of newspapers and periodicals published in the State was 232, and their aggregate circulation was 102,000,760 copies.



V. RHODE ISLAND.

Settled in 1631. Capitals, Providence and Newport. Area, 1225 square miles. Population, 1860, 174,690.  
Government for the year ending last Tuesday in May, 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
WILLIAM SPRAGUE.....	Providence...	Governor.....	May, 1863.	\$1,000
*Samuel G. Arnold.....	Middletown..	Lieutenant-Governor.....	" "	250
John R. Bartlett.....	Providence...	Secretary of State.....	" "	1,000 & fees
Samuel A. Parker.....	Newport .....	General Treasurer.....	" "	800
William R. Watson.....	Providence..	Auditor .....	" "	1,000
Walter S. Burges.....	Providence...	Insurance Commissioner...	.....	200
H. Rousmaniere.....	Warwick.....	Attorney-General.....	.....	1,200
E. C. Mauran.....	Providence...	Commis'r of Public Schools.	.....	1,200
Lyman B. Frieze.....	Providence...	Adjutant-General.....	.....	
Francis W. Miner.....	Cranston .....	Quartermaster-General.....	.....	
		Speaker of the House.....	.....	

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General are elected annually on the first Wednesday of April, for the year commencing the last Tuesday of May. The Auditor is elected by the Assembly. The Commissioner of Schools is appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The Senate consists of the Governor, who presides, the Lieutenant-Governor, and one Senator from each of the thirty-three towns in the State. The House of Representatives consists of seventy-two members. The Legislature holds its regular session at Newport on the last Tuesday of May, and a session, by adjournment, at Providence in January following. The pardoning power, except in cases of impeachment, is taken from the Legislature, and vested exclusively in the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Elected.	Salary.
Samuel Ames, Providence.....	Chief Justice.....	1856.....	\$2,500
George A. Brayton, Warwick.....	Associate Justice.....	1843.....	1,800
J. Russel Bullock, Bristol.....	" "	1861.....	1,800
Sylvester G. Sherman, North Kingston,	" "	1854.....	1,500
Samuel Ames, Providence.....	Reporter .....		500

The Judges of the Supreme Court hold office until they are removed by a resolution passed by both Houses of Assembly and voted for by a majority of the members elected to each House. The Court of Common Pleas in each of the five counties is held by a single judge of the Supreme Court. The Associate Judges of the Supreme Court divide this duty among themselves. The following table gives the Clerks of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts, and the Sheriffs for each county, with the post-office of each.

County.	Post-Office.	Clerk of Snpreme Court.	Clerk of Common Pleas.	Sheriff.
Newport.....	Newport .....	John W. Davis.....	John W. Davis.....	David M. Coggeshall
Providence...	Providence...	John A. Gardner.....	Amasa S. Westcott.....	Nathaniel Wheaton
Washington.	Kingston .....	James H. Allen.....	Elisha O. Clarke.....	Edward Lillibridge.
Bristol.....	Bristol.....	Robert S. Andrews.....	Robert S. Andrews.....	Hiram D. Mayfield
Kent .....	E.Greenwich	Ira O. Seamans.....	Ira O. Seamans.....	Thomas Bateman

\* Resigned and elected United States Senator for the short term, vice James F. Simmons, resigned.



FINANCES

For the year ending April 30, 1862.

Items of Receipts.	Expenditures.
State Tax..... \$66,671 94	Salaries.....\$20,093 30
Banks, tax surplus profits, &c..... 73,552 26	Members and expenses of General
Institutions for Savings..... 13,997 41	Assembly ..... 10,715 85
From Courts..... 10,527 26	Supreme Court..... 16,499 29
Insurance Companies..... 7,341 80	Court of Common Pleas..... 11,118 84
Peddlers and Auctioneers..... 3,325 49	Other Courts..... 2,194 89
Town Councils and Justices of the Peace.. 1,326 95	Orders of the Governor..... 162 00
Interest on School Fund..... 14,442 00	Printing..... 3,133 53
Revised Statutes, &c..... 314 22	Public Schools..... 49,996 86
Jailers and Sheriffs..... 2,382 66	Expenses for returns of Banks..... 1,010 64
Money hired..... 10,000 00	Accounts allowed by General Assembly 48,702 66
Miscellaneous..... 451 55	Money hired..... 30,055 00
Balance in Treasury, April 30, 1861..... 2,772 77	Oyster Lots..... 6 49
	Balance in Treasury, April 30, 1862.... 13,801 02
\$207,484 31	\$207,484 31

The State had no debt at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion. It has just authorized the issue of \$1,800,000 in 6 per cent. bonds, payable in 20 years, to meet the expenses of organizing, equipping, and paying the bounty to its troops. Of these bonds \$1,200,000 have been sold, and command a premium of 11 per cent. The Public Deposit Fund is \$386,611 26; the Permanent School Fund, \$243,100 12, besides an uninvested balance of \$1,688 60, and the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund,

of which the State is trustee, \$17,488 91. The State valuation of real and personal property in 1860 was \$125,104,306. The Census valuation was \$135,337,588.

BANKS.—There are 88 banks in the State, of which 38 are in the city of Providence, having an aggregate capital of \$15,674,850, and 50 in other towns of the State, having an aggregate capital of \$5,188,129. On the 6th of October, 1862, the condition of these banks was as follows:—

	Providence Banks.	Banks out of Providence.	Total.
<i>Liabilities.</i>			
Capital .....	\$15,674,850 00	\$5,188,129 00	\$20,862,979 00
Circulation.....	3,864,219 00	1,988,434 00	5,872,653 00
Deposits .....	4,264,697 71	1,212,978 50	5,477,676 11
Due other Banks.....	1,909,095 07	45,076 33	2,044,171 40
Total liabilities.....	\$25,822,861 78	\$8,434,617 73	\$34,257,479 51
<i>Assets.</i>			
Loans .....	\$22,480,680 05	\$7,001,980 81	\$29,482,670 86
Specie .....	376,215 70	134,099 91	510,315 61
Bills of other Banks.....	1,296,909 42	235,937 82	1,532,847 24
Deposits in other Banks...	1,913,220 13	974,129 61	2,887,349 74
Total assets.....	\$26,067,025 30	\$8,346,098 15	\$34,413,123 45

RAILROADS.—The following table shows the condition of the railroads of the State at the commencement of the year 1862.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	Road in progress and projected.	EQUIPMENT,			PROPERTY & ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.		Total Assets and Liabilities.	Mileage run.	Road operated.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.
		Locomotives.	CARS.		Railroad and its appurtenances.	Share capital paid in.	Funded and floating debt.					
			Passenger.	Freight.								
Boston & Providence.	54	24	88	223	3,169,900	3,160,000	132,720	3,691,832	376,954	61.8	589,871	284,316
N.Y., Prov. & Boston.	50	18	17	89	2,158,000	1,508,000	276,700	2,158,000	275,000	62.0	268,375	100,106
Prov., War. & Bristol	13.6	....	3	5	448,666	439,917	8,500	448,667	.....	13.6	26,454	6,914
Prov. & Worcester...	43.4	12	18	308	1,698,991	1,600,000	147,000	.....	205,145	44.4	303,228	134,269
Prov., H. & Fitchkill..	122.4	16	90	207	4,204,866	2,087,940	2,166,616	4,204,866	325,773	122.4	237,946	106,787
Totals.....	283.4	65	96	692	11,670,323	8,743,657	3,715,536	10,963,364	1,062,870	304.2	1,479,774	614,412

**EDUCATION.**—The State has one college, Brown University, at Providence, founded in 1764. For statistics of this College see Table of Colleges, (pp. 644-45). The Friends have a boarding-school of high grade at Providence, in which instruction is given in most of the collegiate studies, but which does not confer degrees. There are also many academies and high schools of great reputation in the State.

**Public Schools.**—The State has a permanent school fund of \$243,100 12, actually invested, which yields an income of \$14,442 per annum. The interest of the United States Deposit Fund, and the auctioneers' licenses, are also applied to the support of public schools, and the State grants annually the interest on these two funds, \$49,996 86, for school purposes. The School Report for January, 1861, which is the latest published, gives the following items concerning the schools of the State. The annual appropriation from the State was \$49,996 86; school tax raised by towns, \$95,872 51; registry taxes, \$11,538 59; rate-bills, \$6,831 02; balance from previous year, \$4,126 23; making the total resources for school purposes for the year \$168,365 21, an increase of \$5,678 03 on the previous year. The amount expended on school-houses was \$34,727 38. The number of scholars in the summer schools was 24,726, a decrease of 850 from the previous year; the average attendance was 20,004, an increase of 1148 on the previous year; the number of scholars in the winter schools was 27,750, an increase of 874 on the previous year; and the average attendance was 21,691, more than one-eighth of the entire population, and an increase of 1494 on the average attendance of the previous year. The amount actually expended for instruction solely was \$120,075 26. The number of male teachers in the summer schools was 100; female teachers, 470; the number of male teachers in the winter schools, 238; female teachers, 357. The average length of schools seems to have been about 8 months. The average wages of male and female teachers are not given for the State. In Providence and Newport, as well as in most of the other large towns in the State, the schools are thoroughly graded. There are two High Schools of Providence, one for each sex, which give a very thorough course of instruction in the higher studies.

**The Normal School** was established at Providence in 1854. Joshua Kendall, A.M., is the Principal, and Miss Harriet W. Goodwin and Miss Ellen R. Luther, Assistants. The number of pupils in 1861 was 35, and the expenditure \$1,944 20. The appropriation made in 1861 for the school was \$2,404 68. The School has a library of about 2000 volumes.

**The Deaf and Dumb, Blind and Idiotic.**—The sum of \$3,772 18 was paid during the year ending April 30, 1862, for the instruction of the young of these classes. The deaf-mutes (15) are taught at the "American Asylum," Hartford, Connecticut, the blind (5) at the "Perkins Institution for the Blind,"

in Boston, and the idiotic (5) at the "Massachusetts School for Idiotic Youth," in Boston. According to the census of 1860, there were in the State 62 deaf and dumb, 85 blind, and 101 idiotic.

A portion of the indigent insane (28 in 1861) not accommodated at the Butler Hospital are supported by the State at the Insane Hospital at Brattleboro, Vermont.

**Providence Reform School.**—Eleazar M. Cushman, Superintendent. This school was opened in November, 1850. From that date to November 30, 1861, there had been committed to the school 824 (678 boys and 206 girls). The number in the school December 1, 1861, was 127 (85 boys and 42 girls); 7½ hours of each day except Sunday are devoted to labor, 5 to school exercises, 2½ to meals and recreation, 1 to religious exercises, and 8 to sleep. Their labor is employed in the manufacture of articles needed in the institution, and in house-work, in which the girls become well skilled. An arrangement is made by the State with this school by which all juvenile delinquents are sent to it. \$9,046 70 was appropriated to it in 1861.

**Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence.**—Dr. Isaac Ray, Superintendent. On the 31st December, 1860, there were in the hospital 127 patients; admitted during the year, 53 (25 males, 28 females); whole number during the year, 180; discharged during the year, 45 (23 males, 22 females), leaving in the hospital, December 31, 1861, 135 patients. Of those discharged, 22 had recovered, 5 were improved, 4 unimproved, and 14 died. The amount collected for board of the patients was \$26,190 02, and the total receipts (the remainder being from the endowment funds of the hospital) about \$31,000. The expenditures were about the same amount. The minimum price of board for patients is \$3 per week. On the admission of private patients into the hospital, the treasurer requires from the friends an obligation signed by two responsible persons for the quarterly payment of the board and other expenses, furnishing suitable clothing, &c. The hospital can accommodate about 150 patients. In 1861 the State made an appropriation of \$8,455 51 to the hospital to aid in the expense of introducing a new heating-apparatus, and making other needed improvements. It also appropriates \$1500 annually in aid of the indigent insane who are sent there by the towns. Since the opening of the institution in 1848, 1015 have been admitted and 690 discharged, of whom 340 were recovered, 261 improved, 70 unimproved, and 209 died.

**State Prison, Providence.**—S. L. Blaisdell, Warden: salary, \$1500. The number of prisoners on the 1st of January, 1861, was 67; committed to December 31, 1861, 39; whole number during the year, 106; average, 75. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 18; by pardon, 3; leaving in prison, December 31, 1861, 85. The prison is on the congregated or Auburn plan. It somewhat more than supports itself. The Providence Jail is occupied

in part by the State as a penitentiary, for the punishment of minor offences,—an average of 63 prisoners being confined there at the suit of the State.

**Vital Statistics.**—According to the eighth Registration report for the year ending December 31, 1860, prepared by Dr. Edward A. Crane, of Providence, under the direction of the Secretary of State, the number of births in the State was 4493 (males, 2263, females, 2212, sex unknown, 18); 2147 were of American parentage, 1987 foreign, and 312 mixed. Number of marriages, 1748, of which 1059 were between Americans, 530 between foreigners, and 159 between Americans and foreigners. Whole number of deaths, 2686 (1295 males, and 1391 females). Of these, 1629 were Americans and 1057 foreigners. The average age of all the deaths was 29.64 years,—of the males, 28.51 years, of the females, 30.70 years.

**Census Statistics.**—Under the general tables of Census Statistics most of the particulars relative to the manufacturing industry and agriculture of Rhode Island will be found. Providence county, whose population is 107,799, has nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the whole number of inhabitants in the State. Like most of the New England States, the number of females is considerably in excess of the males,—in the white population the number of females being 8064 more than the males, and the colored females being 290 in excess of the males. The State is largely engaged in manufactures, producing \$117,845 in value of agricultural implements; \$1,068,825 of steam-engines and machinery; \$336,600 of iron; \$205,262 of printing; \$1,138,086 of clothing; \$172,174 of sawed and planed lumber; \$515,699 of flour and meal; \$12,258,657 of cotton goods; \$6,599,280 of woollen goods; \$80,897 of leather; \$315,959 of boots and shoes; \$246,700 of India-rubber goods; \$217,472 of furniture; \$3,006,678 of jewelry, silver-ware, &c.; \$197,735 of illuminating gas; \$107,332 of soap and candles; and \$308,750 of products of the fisheries. Its aggregate annual manufacturing products were, in round numbers, \$47,500,000; and, though the twenty-ninth State in population and the smallest in territory, it is tenth in rank in its products of industry, surpassing in that regard all the Southern States except Virginia, which it nearly equalled, and all the Western States except Ohio and Illinois.

**THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.**—No State sprang to arms with more promptness and alacrity on the call of the President, April 15, 1861, than Rhode Island. On the 18th of April, three days after the call, Tompkins's battery of light artillery left, completely mounted and equipped, for Washington, via Easton, Pennsylvania; on the 20th of the month, only five days after the call, the first detachment of the First regiment, under the command of Col. (now Major-General) A. E. Burnside; and on the 24th the remainder of the regiment, accompanied by the

Governor in person, embarked for Washington. Under the subsequent call for 500,000 volunteers for three years or the war, Rhode Island sent 5124 men, though her quota was only 4057. Under the two calls of August, 1862, for 300,000 three-years and 300,000 nine-months men, Rhode Island filled her quota promptly and without resorting to the draft, giving liberal bounties to her volunteers. She has thus raised for the war in all, up to November 1, 1862, 13 regiments, consisting of 14,326 officers and men. She also furnished upwards of 1500 men to the United States navy, and to regiments out of the State, making, altogether, 15,736 men, and comprising one in 5.23 of her white male population. A large proportion of her volunteers have belonged to those more costly (but when well trained, as her soldiers were, more efficient) departments of the service, the light artillery and cavalry. She has sent one entire regiment of light artillery and one of cavalry, and both have been of great service, and have repeatedly received the thanks of the commanders of the army.

The returns of the militia of the State for the year 1861 show 219 commissioned officers, and 2120 non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., belonging to the active militia, making in all 2339 active militia, and 17,944 enrolled militia. Of the active militia, 43 belong to the general staff, 77 to the cavalry, 423 to the artillery, 1574 to the infantry, and 222 to the riflemen.

**INDIANS.**—A small remnant of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, containing, however, no full-blooded Indians and but few half-bloods, occupy some reservations in the town of Charlestown. They number about 200, and have in all about 900 acres of land; they do not generally cultivate their lands, but engage in other work, and for the most part live very comfortably. They have some funds invested, the income of which is applied to the support of the poor and infirm. They have a good stone church and a well-conducted school.

**Libraries.**—The principal public libraries are the Athenæum, in Providence, which contains 25,000 volumes; Brown University, about 40,000; the Franklin Lyceum, 6000; Young Men's Christian Association, 5000. These are all in Providence. In Newport is the Redwood Library, containing 10,000 volumes. In Providence there are, besides, many large and valuable private libraries. The most important of these is the collection of Mr. John Carter Brown, of books relating to America, which embraces upwards of 5000 separate works, and is pronounced unequalled in this department in the world. The collection of the Hon. Albert C. Greene, in American poetry embraces upwards of 1200 volumes.

There are in the State 22 Institutions for Savings, having deposits, at the close of the year 1861, to the amount of \$9,232,579, belonging to 34,807 depositors.

VI.—CONNECTICUT.

First settlement, 1633. Capitals, Hartford and New Haven. Area, 4674 square miles. Population, 1860, 460,147.

Government for the year ending 1st Wednesday in May, 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.	Norwich .....	Governor .....	May, 1863.	\$1,100
Roger Averill.....	Danbury.....	Lieutenant-Governor .....	" "	300
J. Hammond Trumbull...	Hartford .....	Secretary of State.....	" "	1,000
Gabriel W. Coite.....	Middletown....	Treasurer .....	" "	1,000
Leman W. Cutler.....	Watertown ...	Comptroller .....	" "	1,000
Albert Sedgwick.....	Litchfield.....	Commissioner of School Fund .....	.....	1,250 and expenses.
David N. Camp .....	New Britain...	Superintendent of Common Schools .....	.....	1,000 and expenses.
Charles J. Hoadly.....	Hartford.....	State Librarian and Register.....	.....	920
Calvin G. Child.....	Norwich .....	Executive Secretary.....	.....	200
Hiram Goodwin.....	Barkhamstead	President <i>pro tem.</i> of the Senate .....	.....	\$4 per day.
Cyrus Northrop.....	New Haven ...	Clerk of the Senate.....	.....	.....
Josiah M. Carter.....	Norwalk.....	Speaker of the House.....	.....	\$4 per day.
Cooka Lounsbury.....	Hartford.....	Clerk of House of Representatives.....	.....	.....

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

His Excellency the Governor.....	Commander-in-Chief .....	Salary.
William H. Russell, of New Haven.....	Major-General.....	
Brigadier-General Joseph D. Williams, of Hartford...	Adjutant-General.....	\$1,250
" " Wm. A. Aiken, of Norwich.....	Quartermaster-General .....	1,250
Col. William Fitch, of New Haven.....	Paymaster-General .....	1,500
Col. Thomas G. Fitch, of New London.....	Commissary-General.....	\$85 per month and expenses
Henry A. Grant, of Enfield.....	Surgeon-General.....	

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Comptroller, are chosen by the people, and their term of service is one year. The Senate consists of 21 members, elected annually from Senatorial districts. The members of the House of Representatives are elected annually from the towns, all towns incorporated prior to the adoption of the State Constitution in 1818

being entitled to two Representatives, and all organized since that time to but one. The number of members is not far from 250. The Commissioner of the School Fund, the Superintendent of Common Schools, and the State Librarian, as well as the Trustees of the State Normal School and the State Reform School, are elected by the Legislature.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Errors, and Superior Court.

Joel Hinman, of New Haven.....	Chief Justice.....	Salary.
David C. Sanford, of New Milford.....	Associate Justice.....	\$2,000
Henry Dutton, of New Haven.....	" "	2,000
Thomas B. Butler, of Norwalk.....	" "	2,000
John D. Park, of Norwich.....	" "	2,000
Origen S. Seymour, of Litchfield.....	" "	2,000
Loren P. Waldo, of Tolland.....	" "	2,000
Charles J. McCurdy, of Lyme.....	" "	2,000
Elisha Carpenter, of Windham.....	" "	2,000
John Hooker, of Hartford.....	Reporter.....	1,200

The State since 1855 has had no county courts. Nine judges are elected by the Legislature for a term of eight years, one of whom is also elected Chief-Justice, and he, with three of the Associate Justices elected for that purpose, constitute the Supreme Court of Errors, which is the High Court of Appeal for the State. The other five Associate Justices elected by the Legislature are not members of the Supreme Court, but, in common with the Supreme Court judges, preside over the Superior Courts, which hold four terms annually in each county. Judges Sanford, Dutton, and Butler are now Associate Judges of the Supreme Court. Three of the four judges of the Supreme Court of Errors form a quorum for the transaction of business, and two terms of that court are held annually in each county.

The terms of the Superior Court are held by one

judge, except for the trial of capital offences, when one of the judges of the Supreme Court presides and is assisted by a judge of the Superior Court. Any judge may hold special terms of the Superior Court, but cannot at any special term try a cause without the consent of both parties. In civil cases the concurrence of nine jurors is sufficient for a verdict. The State's attorney for each county is appointed by the judges, who have power to remove him for causes. There is no distinct Court of Chancery in the State; but the Supreme Court has chancery jurisdiction.

The following table gives a list of the State's attorneys in each county, and also of the clerks of the Superior Court, who are *ex officio* clerks of the Supreme Court when held in their respective counties.

Counties.	Attorneys.	Residence.	Counties.	Clerks.	Residence.
Hartford.....	Rich. D. Hubbard	Hartford .....	Hartford .....	Chaun. Howard...	Hartford.
New Haven....	E. K. Foster.....	New Haven...	New Haven...	Arth. D. Osborne..	New Haven.
New London...	Hiram Willey.....	New London..	New London..	Wm. L. Brewer...	Norwich..
Fairfield .....	J. B. Ferris.....	.....	Fairfield.....	E. S. Abernethy..	Bridgeport.
Windham .....	.....	.....	Windham .....	Uriel Fuller .....	Brooklyn.
Litchfield.....	O. F. Sedgwick ....	Litchfield .....	Litchfield .....	Wm. L. Ranson...	Litchfield.
Middlesex.....	Moses Culver.....	Middletown ..	Middlesex .....	Waldo P. Vinal...	Middletown.
Tolland .....	J. H. Brockway...	Ellington .....	Tolland.....	Joseph Bishop.....	Tolland

FINANCES FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1862.

Items of Expenditure, for Current Expenses of the State Government.

For General Assembly, Regular Session.	\$40,388	Paymaster-General .....	\$403,331
“ “ “ Extra Session....	6,815	Commissary-General.....	65,421
Salaries, Executive and Judiciary.....	25,709	Arms purchased (Crowningshield acc't).	76,833
Contingent Expenses .....	53,033	Expenses of Families of Volunteers.....	110,099
Judicial Expenses .....	85,482	Expense of Outfits for Volunteers.....	40,636
State Paupers.....	1,400	Interest paid on Loans and State Bonds	43,775
Directors of State Prison .....	300	Superintendent of Common Schools, Sa-	
Public Buildings and Institutions.....	22,025	lararies, &c.....	3,232
Quartermaster-General .....	1,169,778	Total .....	\$2,148,257

Sources of Income, Civil List.

State Tax, 1 mill on Grand List.....	\$242,516	Forfeited Bonds and Avails of Courts....	\$11,750
Military Commutation Tax.....	5,194	Tax on Agents of Foreign Insurance	
Taxes of Former Years paid.....	1,466	Companies.....	257
Dividends on Bank-Stocks owned by		Interest and Premium on State Bonds...	9,997
State .....	33,839	State Bonds.....	2,000,000
Tax on Railroads.....	18,290	Total .....	\$2,446,746
Tax on Bank, Insurance, and other		Leaving a balance on hand, April 1,	
Stocks owned by Non-Residents.....	10,049	1862, of.....	\$298,489
Tax on Savings-Banks.....	52,223		
Tax on Mutual Insurance Companies ...	8,434		

**STATE DEBT.**—Prior to May, 1861, the State had no debt, but, on the contrary, had, besides her large school fund, a permanent general fund, amounting to \$406,000, invested in bank-stocks of the banks of the State. The Legislature at its May session authorized the issue of \$2,000,000 in bonds for war purposes, \$800,000 of which were issued in July, 1861, and \$1,200,000 in January, 1862. These bonds were sold at a premium of \$5,968 20. A loan of \$50,000 was made in 1860 from the School fund, and this at the close of the fiscal year 1861-2 had not been paid. The United States Government issued to the State of Connecticut, in part payment of its indebtedness to that State for advances made to volunteers, a certificate of indebtedness for \$606,000 bearing interest at 6 per cent. The account, therefore, stood on the 1st of April, 1862, as follows:—

Debt .....\$2,050,000  
Against which the State had bank-  
stocks.....\$406,090  
U. S. certificate of indebtedness.. 606,000 1,012,000  
and a further amount due from the United States  
Government.

The grand list on which the tax levy was based showed an assessed valuation of property in the State of \$254,742,695; but, from the great variation practised in assessing the value of real and personal estate in different parts of the State, there can be no doubt that it is below the true valuation of the property of the State. The valuation of the Census of 1860, \$444,274,114, is unquestionably much nearer the truth.

#### BANKS AND SAVINGS-BANKS.

The condition of the banks of the State (75 in number) was as follows on the 1st of January and 1st of April, 1862.

##### Liabilities.

	Jan. 1.	April 1.
Capital .....	\$21,794,937	\$21,790,937
Deposits .....	6,142,754	6,079,204
Circulation.....	6,918,018	8,023,681
Due other banks.....	964,752	8,817,821
Miscellaneous.....	2,296,834	
Total liabilities.....	\$38,117,296	\$39,211,643

##### Resources.

Loans and discounts.....	\$27,066,826	\$27,064,213
Stocks .....	2,828,612	10,601,118
Real estate and other investments.....	1,474,780	
Due by other banks.....	4,869,577	
Notes of other banks.....	404,923	
Specie .....	1,529,856	1,518,317
Cash items.....	433,222	
Total resources.....	\$38,117,296	\$39,211,643

Of the loans and discounts in April, 1862, \$6,102,484 was loaned to parties out of the State.

**Savings-Banks.**—There were in the State on the 1st of April, 1862, 45 savings-banks, besides 19 "Savings Banks and Building Associations," institutions now winding up under the law of the State. The 45 savings-banks proper had 88,373 depositors; the total amount of their deposits was \$19,983,959 44, and they had invested in loans on real estate, \$13,066,901 90; in loans on personal security, \$1,209,682 68; in loans on stocks and bonds, \$1,844,796 66, and owned bank-stocks to the amount of \$1,404,198 16, railroad stocks and bonds, \$939,501 05, and real estate and other securities to the value of \$1,790,176 01. They had, besides, \$516,081 78 cash on hand, making their entire assets \$20,539,758 55, or \$556,799 11 beyond their liabilities. The "Savings-Banks and Building Associations" had 3583 depositors; the amount of deposits was \$692,752 83; amount of capital stock paid in, not stated; assets reported, \$1,696,767 72.

**RAILROADS.**—The following table shows the condition of the railroads of the State on the 1st of April, 1862. It may be observed that though by the laws of the State the railroads are held to a strict accountability, and required, as a condition of their charter, to make full reports annually of their condition, and to adhere rigidly to the regulations laid down by the Legislature for their control, yet the State has never taken any share in their construction or loaned its credit to secure their bonds.

RECORDS IN CONNEMORE, APRIL, 1862.



**CANALS.**—There is but one canal in the State, the Enfield Falls Canal, around the rapids in the Connecticut River, and lying in the towns of Suffield and Windsor Locks. This canal is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, has 3 locks, each 90 feet long by 20 wide, and has a total descent of 30 feet. The water-power thus obtained drives the machinery of a number of large manufactories, besides accommodating the moderate amount of navigation between Hartford and the towns on the river above the canal.

**EDUCATION.**—*Common Schools and School Fund.*—The school fund of the State amounted on the 2d of September, 1860 (since which time no inventory seems to have been made of it), to \$2,050,460 49. It yielded in 1861 a revenue of \$137,305 07, and in 1862, \$134,084 13. The disbursements of 1861 were \$127,170 84; those of 1862 were \$136,619 08. Of these, \$124,647 35 was the amount divided to the schools of the State, being \$1 15 per head to each child between the ages of 4 and 16 in the State. The number of children enumerated between these ages in the State in February, 1861, was 109,389; in February, 1862, 109,042, and the dividend that year was \$130,850 40, or \$1 20 to each scholar. The cost of the management of the fund and the distribution of its revenue for the year ending April 1, 1862, was \$4,609 58,—about 3.41 per cent. on the income.

The number of towns in the State is 162, and returns were made from all. The number of school districts is 1623, in 46 of which no school which came up to the legal requirements was kept. The average number of children in each district between the ages of 4 and 16 was 67; the number of pupils registered as attending the winter schools was 73,949; ditto attending the summer schools, 67,982. The number of male teachers in winter was 970; in summer, 171; female teachers in winter, 1029; in summer, 1810. Average wages per month of male teachers, including board, \$32 02. Highest county average of ditto, New Haven county, \$34 25; lowest ditto, Tolland county, \$26 31. Average wages per month of female teachers, including board, \$16 14; highest county ditto, New Haven county, \$18 60; lowest ditto, Litchfield county, \$14 60. The average number of months in which schools are taught during the year is not given. The amount expended for common school education was: from the school fund, as above, \$130,850 40; from interest of the town deposit fund (United States surplus revenue) devoted to school purposes, \$45,819; from town tax for schools, \$76,422; from district or other funds, \$25,584; from property tax for support of schools,\* \$87,231; from tuition bills of resident pupils,\* \$31,847; making a total expended for instruction only of \$397,753 40. In addition to this, \$79,835 was expended for new school-houses and repairs of the old; \$4,749 91 for support of Nor-

mal School; \$3,232 for superintendence, holding teacher's institutes, &c., and \$435 for district school libraries; making a total of \$486,005 42 expended for common-school purposes for the year. The number of school-houses reported in good condition is 1280; in bad condition, 295; without out-buildings, 212; with enclosed yards, 177. There were school libraries in 583 districts; outline maps in 849 districts. Ten teacher's institutes were held during the year, and attended by 687 teachers. The State grants to any district commencing for the first time a school library the sum of \$10, on condition of the raising an equal sum by the district, and \$5 for each subsequent year, if an equal sum is raised. Graded schools have been established in most of the cities and larger villages of the State, and their good effects are apparent.

*The State Normal School* is at New Britain, about 10 miles from Hartford. David N. Camp, Superintendent of Public Schools, is Principal, and Henry B. Buckham, Vice-Principal, with 7 teachers and instructors. It was opened for pupils in May, 1850, and has had from that time to May, 1862, 196 pupils connected with it, of whom 168 have graduated. The number of pupils in any one term cannot exceed 220. The tuition is free. There is a model school connected with it, in which the pupils in turn are instructed in the art of teaching. The expenditure for the school for the year ending April 1, 1862, was \$5124, of which \$4750 was from State grants and \$374† from other sources. During the year, the number of pupils connected with the school was 174; their average age was 19.

There is in Norwich a free academy, forming the highest department of the public school, and munificently endowed by the citizens. In Hartford, Middletown, and New London, there are high schools, where the tuition is free, and to which pupils from the grammar-schools are admitted by examination: the course of study in these schools comprises not only academic but most of the collegiate studies. There are also numerous academies, seminaries, and literary institutions, some of them endowed, and many of them boarding their pupils.

**COLLEGES, ETC.**—There are three colleges in the State: Yale College, at New Haven; Trinity College, at Hartford; and Wesleyan University, at Middletown. For the condition of these, see Table of colleges, (pp. 644-45). There are three theological seminaries in the State, viz.: Yale Theological Seminary, a department of Yale College; the East Windsor Theological Institute, at East Windsor Hill, both Congregationalist; and the Berkeley Divinity School, Episcopal, at Middletown. The condition of these is given in the Table of Theological Seminaries, (pp. 650-51). There is one medical and one law school in the State, both at New Haven. The Sheffield Scientific School at New Haven furnishes a post-graduate course in

\* Probably under-estimated.

† \$300 for aid to pupils for board.

mathematical and physical science of high character.

*The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb*, at Hartford, is the first institution for the instruction of deaf-mutes established in this country. It was founded in 1817. The principal is Rev. William W. Turner, M.A., who is assisted by 17 other instructors. The whole number of pupils within the year was 257; the greatest number in attendance at one time was 222; and the average attendance through the year, 219. Of the whole number, 24 (12 males and 12 females) were supported by their friends; 43 (27 males and 16 females) by the State of Maine; 13 (8 males and 5 females) by New Hampshire; 23 (13 males and 10 females) by Vermont; 96 (55 males and 41 females) by Massachusetts; 16 (12 males and 4 females) by Rhode Island; and 42 (25 males and 16 females) by Connecticut.

The current expenses of the year were \$49,873 02; of which \$19,981 31 was received from States on account of beneficiaries, \$1,876 19 on account of pay pupils, \$24,913 28 from the fund commissioner, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources. The asylum has a fund derived from the sale of a township of land in Alabama granted them by Congress, which amounts in all to \$307,000, of which somewhat more than \$240,000 is productive. Besides this, they have buildings and grounds valued at \$75,000. The number who have been educated at the asylum previous to May, 1862, is a little more than 1300. The asylum provides tuition, board, lodging, washing, fuel, lights, stationery, and other incidental expenses of the school-room, and a careful and continual superintendence of health, conduct, morals, and manners, at the annual charge of one hundred dollars. In case of sickness the necessary extra charges are made; but no deduction is made except for absence on account of sickness. Payments must be made six months in advance, and a satisfactory bond is required for the punctual payment. Persons applying for admission must be between the ages of 8 and 25 years, of good natural intellect, capable of forming and joining letters with a pen, legibly and correctly, free from any immoralities of conduct and from any contagious disease. Paying pupils or their parents or guardians may address their letters for admission to the principal of the asylum; beneficiaries, or those desiring to become such, from Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, to the Secretaries of their respective States; those from Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, to the Governors of those States. A certificate from two or more of the selectmen, magistrates, or respectable inhabitants of the place where the applicant resides, should accompany the application. The time for admission of pupils is the third Wednesday in September. The managers of the asylum require the following items of information in regard to each pupil:—his name in full; the names of his

parents, and of all their children in the order of their ages; whether the parents were related before marriage; the time and place of his birth and place of his residence; whether he was born deaf, and, if not, what caused his deafness; whether he has deaf-mute relatives, and the name and address of the person with whom correspondence concerning him may be maintained.

There is no institution for the instruction of the blind in the State, but the State appropriates about \$1500 per annum for the support of poor blind children at the Perkins Institution for the Blind at Boston. The appropriation for the year ending April 1, 1862, was \$1,544 92.

**INSTRUCTION OF IDIOTS.**—A commission was appointed in 1855 to investigate the number and condition of the idiot children of the State. That commission made an elaborate report, recommending the establishment of a school for their instruction. A bill making an appropriation for this purpose passed the House of Representatives in 1856, but failed in the Senate by the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor. In 1857 it passed the Senate, but failed in the House. In 1858, Dr. Henry M. Knight, one of the Commissioners, established at Lakeville, Litchfield county, a private institution for the instruction of idiot children, and in 1860 the Legislature granted to it aid to the extent of \$1500, and in 1861 incorporated it as the Connecticut School of Imbeciles, continuing a grant of the same amount, which was also bestowed in 1862. The whole number of pupils in the year ending April 1, 1862, was 19; and the number at the close of the year was 15. Of these, 8 were studying geography, 5 arithmetic; 7 were able to write in books, and the whole on the blackboard; 7 could read handwriting; 2 were able to compose and write letters home; 8 could read. The amount of the State appropriation expended during the year was \$1,488 55.

**THE RETREAT FOR THE INSANE, Hartford.**—This institution is not a State Asylum, but an incorporated hospital for the Insane, which contracts with the State for the accommodation and treatment of such of the insane poor as are deemed proper subjects for treatment there, but derives most of its support from private patients. John S. Butler, M.D., is the superintendent, and has had charge of it since 1843. The following are its statistics for the year ending April 1, 1862. Whole number of patients remaining April 1, 1861, 226, viz. 109 males and 117 females; admitted during the year, 171 (79 males and 92 females); total number in the Retreat during the year 397 (188 males and 209 females). Of this number there were discharged, recovered, 71 (29 males, 42 females); much improved, 29 (16 males, 13 females); improved, 31 (16 males, 15 females); not improved, 28 (15 males, 13 females); died, 17 (7 males, 10 females); total discharged during the year, 176 (83 males, 93 females); and remaining in the Retreat, April 1, 1862, 221 patients (105

males and 116 females). Whole number admitted from the opening of the Retreat in 1824 to April 1, 1862, 3910, viz. 1833 males, 2077 females; discharged during the same period, 3689, viz. 1728 males and 1961 females. The percentage of deaths in 1861-2 upon the whole number of residents was 4.53, upon the daily average number, 7.65. The percentage of deaths since the opening of the institution upon the whole number admitted was 10.05; upon the whole number discharged, 10.65. The number of admissions since the opening of the institution have been highest in the month of July, and lowest in February; the total amount being 400 in July, and 249 in February. Among males, farmers were by far the most frequent subjects of insanity, the number being four times greater than merchants who came next, nearly five times as great as day-laborers, and more than ten times as great as that of mechanics. Among females, aside from domestic pursuits, teachers and domestics were most liable to insanity, and following these, in consecutive order, seamstresses, factory-girls, school-girls, tailoresses, and milliners. Of 2833 who had been admitted since April 1, 1843, 1381 were single, 1197 married, and 255 widowed. The receipts from all sources for the year ending April 1, 1862, were \$55,687 54; the expenditures, including \$7,576 70 for new buildings, \$53,989 21. During the year a new museum and a bowling-alley for female patients were erected, and the grounds, which are extensive, laid out in admirable style after a plan furnished by Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux, the superintendents of the New York Central Park; and the erection of a conservatory and winter garden was projected. The cost of these improvements—over \$11,000—was defrayed by a liberal subscription of friends of the institution. The price of board and medical care for patients belonging in the State is \$3 per week for the ordinary accommodations, and additional charges when extra accommodations are required; for patients belonging to other States, \$4 per week. No patient is admitted for a shorter term than three months, and advance payment must be made for that term to one of the managers; subsequent payments are made to the steward. Applications for aid from the State fund must be made by the friends of the patient to the Governor, and, on receiving his order, to the Superintendent of the Retreat. Applications in all other cases to be made to the Superintendent. The State paid for the support of insane patients during the year 1861-2, \$9,408 23. The managers for the year 1862-3 are Samuel S. Ward, William T. Lee, and William R. Cone.

**STATE REFORM SCHOOL.**—This institution was established by act of Legislature in 1852, but was not opened till March, 1854. In April, 1861, there were remaining in the school 112 boys. During the year 77 were received, of whom 7 were sent by their friends as boarding pupils,—making the

whole number of pupils during the year 189; 41 were discharged in various ways during the year, leaving in the institution, April 1, 1862, 148. Of the 41 discharged during the year, 5 were indentured; 7 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 1 as reformed, 9 to go into the army; 4 were delivered to their friends; 3 were discharged on parole of honor; 7 placed there as boarding pupils were removed by their friends; 2 were remanded to alternate sentence; 1 escaped, and 2 died.

Of those committed during the year, 15 were from Hartford county; 25 from New Haven county; 12 from Fairfield county; 6 from New London; 2 from Middlesex; 5 from Tolland; 3 from Windham; 1 from Litchfield; and 1 was re-committed. 69 were committed from the courts, besides the re-committal; 57 were committed during minority, or for periods ranging from 3 to 8 years; 60 were arrested for theft; 1 for burglary; 2, each, for assault and battery, malicious mischief, breach of peace, and disorderly conduct. The average age of the boys at the time of commitment was about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  years; 11 were of foreign birth, and 58 born in the United States; but of these nearly one-third were children of foreign parents. The whole number committed since the opening of the school was 454, and 324 have been discharged; of whom 71 have been indentured; 106 discharged by expiration of sentence, 13 as reformed, 2 to go to sea, 10 to go into the army; 43 delivered to friends; 36 have escaped; 12 have been remanded to alternate sentence; 18 were boarders; 5 have died; and the remainder were discharged on parole or by courts or Legislature. Of the whole number received, 48 had lost both parents; 73 had lost their mothers, 110 their fathers; one or other of the parents of 177 were intemperate; 274 were themselves addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors; 365 were untruthful; 344 profane; 142 had previously been arrested once, 21 twice, 14 three times, and 16 four or more times. The whole expenditure of the school for the year was \$13,905 47, and the total receipts \$14,055 85, of which \$2000 was a special grant from the Legislature; and \$7,197 96 was received from the State Treasury for board of delinquents; \$411 50 was received for boarders; \$4,410 72 was received from the workshops and produce of farm sold. The farm attached to the school was at the time of its purchase in a very low condition, but has been greatly improved, and is becoming both valuable and profitable. The stock and produce sold, and on hand, and what was furnished from it to the school, in the year ending April 1, 1862, amounted to \$5,545 49, while the expenditure for all purposes, including \$353 80 paid for the labor of boys on the farm, was only \$4,676 16,—showing a net profit of \$869 33 for the year. The cost of the support of the boys per head per annum was \$92 17, and their earnings \$33 93 per head per annum.

**THE STATE PRISON.**—The State has but one convict prison, which is located at Wethersfield, about four miles from Hartford. The present warden is William Willard, the late warden, Daniel Webster, Esq., having been assassinated by a convict in March, 1862. The statistics of the prison for the year ending March 31, 1862, were as follows: number remaining in prison, March 31, 1861, 168; received during the year, 71; discharged during the year, 59, viz.: by expiration of sentence, 49, by order of General Assembly, 4, died, 6; leaving in confinement, March 31, 1862, 180; of whom 159 were for the first offence, and 21 re-commitments. Of those in the prison, 146 were white males, 16 colored males, 14 white females, 3 colored females, 1 (male) Indian half-breed; 120 were Americans, and 60 foreigners; 24 were under 20 years of age; 18 were sentenced for life, and 9 for 10 years and over; 34 were committed for crimes against the person; 137 for crimes against property; and 9 for crimes against society. The receipts of the prison from all sources were \$14,712 04; expenditures, \$14,666 14. The prison has a library of about 1200 volumes, and \$100 per annum is appropriated annually for its increase.

**Jail Returns.**—In compliance with an act of the Legislature passed at the May session, 1861, quarterly returns were received by the Secretary of State from the jails of each county of the State, an abstract of which was embodied in a report to the Legislature at its May session, 1862. Statistics obtained from this report are presented on the following page.

**VITAL STATISTICS.**—The State Librarian, Charles J. Hoadly, is by law the Registrar-General of the State. He reports for the year ending April 1, 1862, 11,934 births, of which 6,179 were males, 5687 females, and 68 not stated. Marriages, 3757, of which 3356 were between parties both of whom resided in the State, 332 in which the husband was a non-resident, 72 in which both were non-residents, and 27 residence not stated. In 2529 both parties were American, 996 both foreign, 110 the wife foreign, and 115 the husband of foreign birth. The number of deaths was 7735, of whom 3793 were males, 3824 females, and in 118 cases the sex was not stated. Of the whole number of deaths, 1515 were under 1 year, 1125 between 1 and 5 years, 430 between 5 and 10, 476 between 10 and 20, 705 between 20 and 30, 583 between 30 and 40, 451 between 40 and 50, 503 between 50 and 60, 563 between 60 and 70, 682 between 70 and 80, 452 between 80 and 90, 106 between 90 and 100, and 4 above 100. In 140 cases, the age was not stated; 3548 (a little more than  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the whole) died under the age of 20; 1244 (not quite one-sixth of the whole) were over 70; 1739, or 25.38 per cent. of the whole, died of diseases of the respirative organs; 1978, or 28.86 per cent., of zymotic—i.e. epidemic, endemic, and contagious—diseases; 891, or 13 per cent., of diseases of the nervous organs; 743, or 10.84 per cent., of diseases of uncertain seat; 349, or 5.09 per cent., of diseases

of the digestive organs; 219, or 3.19 per cent., of diseases of the circulative organs; 53, or 0.77 per cent., of diseases of the urinary organs; 126, or 1.83 per cent. of diseases of the generative organs; 37, or 0.54 per cent., of diseases of the locomotive organs (rheumatism, hip-disease, gout, &c.); 16, or 0.23 per cent., of diseases of the integumentative organs; 393, or 5.73 per cent., of old age; 311, or 4.54 per cent., by violence, including 31 cases of suicide, 116 of accidents, and 56 by drowning; in 666 cases the cause of death was unknown, and there were 214 still births. The number of both births and deaths was greater than in any previous year since 1848, when the system of registration was adopted, the number of births exceeding those of the previous year which was the highest by 61; and the deaths those of the previous year by 133. The marriages were 279 less than the previous year, and 529 less than in 1855.

**AGRICULTURE, ETC.**—There is a State Agricultural Society, and a county society in each county, as well as some town societies. The State society holds an annual fair during the month of October, —usually in Hartford, where they have a fine park and grounds. Each of the county societies also hold a fair in September or October. The State makes a small grant of \$150 to \$200 to each county society for the promotion of their purposes. The amount thus granted in 1861-2 was \$1480.

**MILITARY AFFAIRS.**—At the commencement of the war, the military laws of Connecticut were very defective, and were couched in such terms that the Governor, though Commander-in-Chief, had no legal authority to call out the militia, as such, for service beyond the State limits. He accordingly made a call for volunteers, and within 22 days 54 companies offered and were accepted by the Governor. The President refusing to receive more than three regiments (30 companies) of three-months men, the other 24 companies were disbanded; but 20 companies (two regiments) immediately volunteered for three years or during the war, and were accepted. For some months the General Government discouraged enlistments in the State, refusing to receive regiments, and over 2000 young men from Connecticut volunteered in regiments from other States. In August, the Secretary of War, after earnest solicitation, agreed to receive four more regiments of infantry, and, as more were offered, other regiments were subsequently raised and accepted. On the 1st of April, 1862, the volunteer soldiery raised and sent to the war by the State were as follows: three regiments infantry (1st, 2d, and 3d) three-months men, each regiment consisting of 780 men, mustered out after the expiration of their term of service; ten regiments of three-years men, viz.: the 4th regiment (1st Conn. artillery, 1713 men), 5th (1102 men), 6th (1008 men), 7th (1018 men), 8th (1027 men), 9th (845 men), 10th (996 men), 11th (920 men), 12th (1006 men), and 13th (1017 men), infantry regiments; one squadron (163 men); and





one battalion (355 men) cavalry, and one light battery (156 men); making in all 13,666 men furnished for the defence of the country, besides more than 2000 who had enlisted elsewhere. Since that time, under the calls of the President, fifteen more regiments, consisting of 14,145 men, making 28 regiments in all, have been raised in the State, making the entire quota furnished by the State up to November 10, 1862, 28,551 men.

The expenditure of the State for war purposes to April 1, 1862, was \$1,866,097 52, and was classified as follows: advances to the Quartermaster-General's department, \$1,169,778 08; to the Paymaster's department, \$403,830 83; to the Commissary-General's department, \$65,421 11; to town authorities for bounty to families of volunteers, \$110,099 17; advances to town authorities for outfits to volunteers, \$40,635 66; advances for purchases of arms imported, \$76,832 67. Nearly two-thirds of this would eventually be refunded by the General Government, which had already given a certificate of indebtedness bearing interest for \$606,000 in part payment. The expenditure since April, 1862, in the fitting out of the new regiments and the payment of bounties, have been very heavy, but cannot be definitely ascertained.

*The Militia Law.*—A militia law intended to provide for the organization and equipment of an efficient militia force was passed at the May session of the Legislature, 1861, but, proving defective in many particulars, it was materially modified in the session of 1862, and now provides for the enrolment of all able-bodied men in the State between the ages of 18 and 45, except the usual State and United States exempts, by the selectmen of the towns, to constitute the inactive militia; said inactive militia (except those who are minors) and all able-bodied exempts between 18 and 45 to pay

one dollar annually as a commutation tax, and not to be liable to serve except in case of invasion of the State, rebellion, &c., when the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, may order a draft from them of such number as may be necessary, taking into account in each town, in assigning its number to be drafted, the number already volunteered or in service as active militia. The active militia is composed of volunteer companies already organized, or organized under the act, who must provide themselves with uniforms, and muster for drills, when called out, at least four days in each year, and who may be turned over to the service of the United States, on the requisition of the President or Secretary of War. They receive two dollars a day, and five cents a mile for coming from and returning to their respective towns, when mustered for drill and camp duty, and are exempt from the commutation and capitation tax and from jury duty; and if belonging to a cavalry corps, two dollars per day is allowed for horse hire, and the horse and uniform are exempted from attachment for debt. Allowance is also made to the companies for armory-rent, music, &c. The active militia constitute a division to be under the command of a major-general and the proper subordinate officers. All the commissioned officers are obliged to assemble once a year for an officers' drill under a competent drill-master, and receive compensation for their time while thus engaged.

*Census Statistics.*—The statistics of this State, as well as those of the other States, are given very fully in another part of this work (see CENSUS STATISTICS). We give, however, the following comparative table of population by counties, which is not contained in those statistics, as indicating in what sections of the State its very considerable growth during the last decade took place.

POPULATION OF CONNECTICUT BY COUNTIES, 1850 AND 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITES, 1850.			WHITES, 1860.			FREE COL'D, 1850.	FREE COLORED, 1860.			TOTALS.	
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.	1850.	1860.
Fairfield....	28,185	30,134	58,319	36,614	39,186	75,800	1,456	790	886	1,676	59,775	77,476
Hartford....	33,882	34,825	68,707	43,766	44,877	88,643	1,260	671	648	1,319	69,967	89,962
Litchfield...	22,270	21,952	44,222	23,001	23,206	46,207	1,031	577	534	1,111	45,253	47,318
Middlesex...	13,322	13,005	26,927	14,771	15,751	30,522	289	163	184	337	27,216	30,859
N. Haven...	31,881	32,278	64,159	46,881	48,351	95,232	1,429	942	1,171	2,113	65,588	97,345
N. London...	25,373	24,940	50,313	29,989	30,398	60,387	1,508	634	710	1,344	51,821	61,731
Tolland.....	9,887	10,059	19,946	10,105	10,348	20,453	145	137	119	256	20,091	20,709
Windham...	15,084	15,422	30,506	16,731	17,545	34,276	575	232	239	471	31,081	34,747
	179,884	183,215	363,099	221,858	229,662	451,520	7,693	4,136	4,491	8,627	370,792	460,147

The State ranks 31st in area, 24th in population, 3d in density of population, 4th in absolute increase of population, 5th in the value of its manufacturing products, and 11th in the valuation of its real and personal estate. The products of industry in 1860 are stated in round numbers at

\$83,000,000, and comprise a very great variety of articles, the most important items being cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, sewing-machines, India rubber goods, jewelry, silver and plated ware, furniture, &c.

## VII. NEW YORK.

First settlement, 1609. Capital, Albany. Area, 46,000 square miles. Population, 1860, 2,851,563.

Government for the year 1868.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
HORATIO SEYMOUR .....	Utica .....	Governor.....	Dec. 31, 1864.	\$4,000
David R. Floyd Jones.....	S. Oyster Bay...	Lieutenant-Governor ...	" "	\$8 a day.
Horatio Ballard .....	Cortland Village	Secretary of State .....	Dec. 31, 1863.	2,500
J. Wesley Smith.....	Auburn .....	Dep. Secretary of State.	" "	1,750
Lucius Robinson .....	Elmira.....	Comptroller .....	" "	2,500
Philip Phelps.....	Albany .....	Dep. Comptroller .....	" "	2,000
Wm. B. Lewis .....	Brooklyn.....	Treasurer.....	" "	2,500
George F. Lewis .....	" .....	Dep. Treasurer.....	" "	1,500
Daniel S. Dickinson .....	Binghamton....	Attorney-General.....	" "	2,000
S. H. Hammond .....	Ithaca .....	Dep. Attorney-General..	" "	1,500
Wm. B. Taylor.....	Utica.....	State Engineer and Sur- veyor .....	" "	2,500
Sylvanus H. Sweet.....	.....	Dep. State Engineer and Surveyor.....	" "	2,000
N. S. Benton.....	Little Falls.....	Auditor Canal Dep't ....	.....	2,500
Wm. McGourkey.....	Albany.....	Acting Auditor.....	.....	1,500
Wm. W. Wright.....	Geneva .....	Canal Commissioner ....	Dec. 31, 1863.	1,700
F. A. Alberger.....	Buffalo.....	" " ..	" 1864.	1,700
Wm. J. Skinner.....	Little Falls.....	" " ..	" 1864.	1,700
A. B. Parmelee .....	Malone.....	Canal Appraiser.....	April, 1864.	2,000 salary each, & 500 for tra- velling expens
Wm. Wasson.....	Auburn .....	" " ..	" 1865.	
Thomas B. Carroll .....	Troy .....	" " ..	" 1863.	
H. H. Van Dyck .....	Albany.....	Sup't of Banking Dep't.	April 16, 1864.	5,000
Edward Hand.....	" .....	Dep. Sup't Banking Dep't	" "	2,500
Victor M. Rice .....	Buffalo.....	Sup't Public Instruction	March 1, 1865.	2,500
Emerson W. Keyes .....	.....	Dep. Sup't Pub. Instruc'n	" "	1,500
Wm. Barnes .....	Albany.....	Sup't Insurance Dep't...	Jan. 1863.	5,000
Chas. H. Raynard .....	" .....	Dep. Sup't Insur. Dep't	" "	1,500
.....	.....	Private Sec. to Governor	.....	2,000
Major J. T. Sprague .....	U.S. Army .....	Adjutant-General.....	.....	1,500
Josiah T. Miller.....	Seneca .....	Inspector-General .....	.....	\$5 a day.
Isaac Vanderpoel .....	Albany .....	Engineer-in-Chief.....	.....	.....
Nelson J. Waterbury.....	New York.....	Judge-Advocate-General	.....	.....
S. V. Talcott.....	New York .....	Quartermaster-General.	.....	\$5 a day.
.....	.....	Commissary-General....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Paymaster-General .....	.....	1,500
John V. Quackenbus.....	.....	Surgeon-General .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Aid-de-Camp .....	.....	.....
Lockwood L. Doty.....	Albany.....	Chief of Bureau of Mil- itary Affairs.	.....	.....
James Kidd, Jr.....	.....	Military Secretary.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Assistant Adjutant- General .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Assistant Inspector- General .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Assistant Commissary- General .....	.....	.....
Gaylord J. Clarke .....	.....	Inspector of State Prisons	Dec. 31, 1866.	1,000
James K. Bates .....	Watertown.....	" "	.....	1,000
A. B. Tappen.....	Forham .....	" "	.....	1,000
Geo. H. Kitchen.....	New York City.	Sup't of Gas Meters.....	.....	.....
John Paterson .....	Albany.....	Sup't of Weights and Measures.....	.....	500



The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, and Surveyor are elected by the people by a plurality vote for two years; the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor on one year, and the other officers on alternate years. The Canal Commissioners and Inspectors of the State Prisons are elected for three years, one each year. The Canal Appraisers are appointed by the Governor for three years, and hold until their successors are qualified. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is elected by the Legislature for three years. The Superintendent of the Banking Department and the Auditor of the Canal Department are appointed by the Governor for three years, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The several officers appoint their own deputies and clerks. The State Librarian is appointed by the Regents of the University. The Adjutant-General and other officers of his military staff are appointed by the Governor. The Lieu-

tenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and State Engineer and Surveyor constitute the *Commissioners of the Land-Office*. The same officers, except the Speaker and the Engineer and Surveyor, are the *Commissioners of the Canal Fund*. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Canal Commissioners, compose the *Canal Board*. The State Engineer and Surveyor, Auditor of the Canal Department, and Canal Commissioners constitute the *Contracting Board*.  
Senators, 32 in number, are elected in single districts for two years. They are chosen the same year the Secretary of State is elected. Members of Assembly, 128 in number, are elected annually in single districts. The pay of Senators and Members of Assembly is \$3 per day for not over 100 days, and \$1 for every 10 miles' travel. The Speaker of the Assembly has \$4 a day.

JUDICIARY.

1. Court for the Trial of Impeachments.

This court is composed of the President of the Senate (who is president of the court, and when absent the chief judge of the Court of Appeals presides), the Senators, or the major part of them, and the judges of the Court of Appeals, or the greater part of them. It is a court of record, and, when summoned, meets at Albany, and has for its clerk and officers the clerk and officers of the

Senate. If the Governor is impeached, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot act as a member of the court. Two-thirds of the members present must concur for conviction. The judgment of the court extends only to removals from or disqualifications for office, or both,—the party being still liable to indictment.

2. The Court of Appeals.

This is the court of last resort. It has no original jurisdiction, but reviews the proceedings of all other courts which are the subject of appeal. It is composed of eight judges, of whom four are elected (one every second year) by the people at large for eight years, and four selected each year from the justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. These selections are made

alternately from the first, third, fifth, and seventh, and from the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth judicial districts. The judge (of the four chosen at large) whose term first expires, presides as chief judge. Six judges constitute a quorum. Four terms must be held each year. Each judge has a salary of \$3500 per annum. The court for 1863 is thus constituted:—

Chosen by the people at large.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term expires.	Salary.
Hiram Denio .....	Utica.....	Chief Judge.....	Dec. 31, 1865	\$3,500
Henry R. Selden.....	Rochester .....	.....	" 1863	3,500
Henry E. Davies.....	New York .....	.....	" 1867	3,500
William B. Wright.....	Kingston .....	.....	" 1869	3,500

Selected from the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term expires.	Salary.
James Emott.....	Poughkeepsle...	Judge.....	Dec. 31, 1863	\$3,500
Enoch H. Rosekrans .....	Glens Falls.....	" .....	" "	3,500
Ransom Balcom .....	Binghamton.....	" .....	" "	3,500
Richard P. Marvin .....	Jamestown.....	" .....	" "	3,500
E. Peshine Smith .....	Rochester.....	State Reporter .....	.....	2,000
Frederick A. Tallmadge.....	New York.....	Clerk .....	Dec. 31, 1865	2,000
.....	.....	Deputy Clerk.....	.....	1,500

3. Supreme and Circuit Courts.

The Supreme Court has general jurisdiction in law and equity, and power to review judgments of the County Courts. For the election of the justices the State is divided into eight judicial districts, each of which elects four (except the first, which elects five) to serve eight years, with an annual salary of \$3500. In each district one justice goes out of office every two years. The justice in each district whose term first expires, and who is not a judge of the Court of Appeals, is a presi-

ding justice of the court, and the county clerks of the several counties serve as clerks. At least four general terms of the Supreme Court are held in each district every year. Every county has each year at least one special term, and two Circuit Courts. Any three or more of the justices can hold the general terms, and any one or more hold the special terms, at which are heard all equity cases, and also Circuit Courts, which are held exclusively for the trial of issues of fact.

Justices of the Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Term expires.
<i>First District</i> —Josiah Sutherland.....	New York .....	} December 31, { 1863. 1865. 1867. 1869. 1869.
Daniel P. Ingraham.....	" .....	
William H. Leonard.....	" .....	
George G. Barnard.....	" .....	
Thomas W. Clerke.....	" .....	
<i>Second District</i> —James Emott.....	Poughkeepsle .....	} December 31, { 1863. 1865. 1867. 1869.
John W. Brown .....	Newburgh.....	
William W. Scrugham .....	Yonkers.....	
John A. Lott .....	Brooklyn.....	
<i>Third District</i> —George Gould.....	Troy .....	} December 31, { 1863. 1865. 1867. 1869.
Henry Hogeboom .....	Hudson.....	
Rufus W. Peckham .....	Albany .....	
Theodore Miller .....	Hudson .....	
<i>Fourth District</i> —Enoch H. Rosekrans .....	Glens Falls.....	} December 31, { 1863. 1865. 1867. 1869.
Platt Polter .....	Schenectady.....	
Augustus Rockes .....	Saratoga Springs....	
Amariah B. James .....	Ogdensburgh .....	
<i>Fifth District</i> —William F. Allen .....	Oswego.....	} December 31, { 1863. 1865. 1867. 1869.
Joseph Mullen .....	Watertown .....	
Le Roy Morgan .....	Syracuse .....	
William J. Bacon.....	Utica .....	
<i>Sixth District</i> —Ransom Balcom .....	Binghamton.....	} December 31, { 1863. 1865. 1867. 1869.
William W. Campbell .....	Cherry Valley .....	
John M. Parker .....	Owego.....	
Charles Mason .....	Hamilton .....	
<i>Seventh District</i> —E. Darwin Smith .....	Rochester .....	} December 31, { 1863. 1865. 1867. 1869.
Thomas A. Johnson.....	Corning .....	
James C. Smith .....	Canandaigua.....	
Henry Welles .....	Penn Yan .....	
<i>Eighth District</i> —Richard P. Marvin.....	Jamestown .....	} December 31, { 1863. 1865. 1867. 1869.
Noah Davis, Jr.....	Albany.....	
Martin Grover.....	Angelica .....	
James G. Hoyt.....	Buffalo .....	

4. County Courts.

County Courts have jurisdiction as follows:—To review in the first instance judgments rendered in civil actions by justices' courts, and to affirm, reverse, or modify such judgments; for the foreclosure and satisfaction of mortgages; for partition of lands; for admeasurement of dower; for the sale of the real estate of infants and persons of unsound mind; to compel the specific performance of contracts in certain cases; for the care and custody of lunatics and habitual drunkards; for the sale of the real estate of religious corporations; to exercise the power heretofore vested in Courts of Common Pleas over certain judgments of justices of the peace; to exercise the powers conferred by statute upon the late Courts of Common Pleas, or the judges or any judge thereof, respecting ferries, fisheries, turnpike-roads, wrecks, physicians, habitual drunkards, imprisoned, insolvent, absent, concealed, or non-resident debtors, jail-liberties, the removal of occupants from State

lands, the laying out of railroads through Indian lands; to remit fines and forfeited recognizances; to grant new trials; to allow new trials in County Courts, in certain cases; and over various other matters. The County Court is always open for the transaction of any business for which no notice is required to be given to an opposing party. At least two terms in each county for the trial of issues of law or fact, and as many more as the County Judge shall appoint, shall be held in each year.

County Judges are elected for four years; they are vested with the powers of Justices of the Supreme Court at Chambers, are members of Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and, with two justices of the peace, constitute Courts of Sessions, and are vested with the powers and duties of the late Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, or any of them, and with various other powers and duties.

Courts of the City and County of New York.

Names.	Office.	Salary.	Term expires.
SUPERIOR COURT.			
Joseph S. Bosworth .....	Chief Judge .....	\$5,000	} December 31, { 1863. 1863. 1865. 1865. 1867. 1867.
James W. White.....	Judge .....	5,000	
James Moncrief.....	" .....	5,000	
Anthony L. Robertson .....	" .....	5,000	
John M. Barbour.....	" .....	5,000	
Claudius L. Morrell.....	" .....	5,000	
Robert D. Livingston.....	Clerk .....	2,500	.....
COMMON PLEAS.			
Charles P. Daly .....	F. Judge.....	5,000	} December 31, { 1865. 1863. 1867.
Henry Hilton.....	Judge .....	5,000	
John R. Brady .....	Judge .....	5,000	
Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr. ....	Clerk.....	2,500	
MARINE COURT.			
Florence McCarthy .....	Judge .....	3,000	} December 31, { 1863. 1865. 1867.
Henry Alker .....	" .....	3,000	
Edmund L. Hearne .....	" .....	3,000	
Moses D. Gale .....	Clerk.....	2,500	
RECORDER'S COURT.			
John T. Hoffman .....	Recorder .....	5,000	December 31, 1863.
Henry Vandervoort .....	Clerk.....	3,000	.....
CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.			
John H. McCunn .....	City Judge.....	5,000	} December 31, { 1864. 1864. 1863. 1865.
A. Oakley Hall .....	District Attorney....	5,000	
John Keyser.....	Register .....	Fees.	
George Opdyke .....	Mayor.....	.....	

The Superior Court was created in the year 1828, with a Chief-Justice, and two associate Justices. In 1848 three additional Assistant Justices were created. This court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court of all causes of action, when any one of the parties to the same reside in New York City. It has no jurisdiction of mortgage-foreclosures, will-cases, appointments of committees to manage estates, or of matters relating to the care and custody of minor children, or guardians and wards: in other words, the Supreme Court has in such equity cases exclusive jurisdiction. Its practice and rules, terms and modes of appeal, are the same as in the Supreme Court. The justices are chosen for six years, and are divided into classes of three,—the term of office expiring regularly every two years. They are elected by the people. They appoint their clerk, who holds office during good behavior.

The Common Pleas of the City of New York is as old as the charter of the city. It has all the jurisdiction of a county court, added to that of the Supreme Court, in all cases other than those of a purely equitable nature. Its practice, rules, modes of appeal, and terms are substantially those of the Supreme Court. The justices are chosen for six years, and are elected

by the people. They appoint their own clerk. The justices are chosen every two years.

The Marine Court was originally a court purely for the hearing of cases of a marine nature, but by changes has come to be rather a court for the trial of all cases not involving a question of title to real estate in which the damages or claims are five hundred dollars and under. It is now a court of record, and has a seal and a clerk. It has three justices, one of whom is elected every two years.

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace is a court of criminal jurisdiction, coeval with the existence of the city. It has jurisdiction coextensive with the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of all offences whatever. The judges are the Recorder and City Judge, who alternately hold trial terms. It has a clerk appointed by the two judges. Its prosecutions are conducted by the District-Attorney.

The Surrogate's Court is held by a Surrogate, elected every three years for the county. This court has the usual probate jurisdiction. An appeal lies from its jurisdiction to the Supreme Court. There is at present a vacancy in the office, but the duties (under special statute) are discharged by a justice of the Common Pleas.

5. Criminal Courts.

These are the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of Sessions. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer, in each county, except in the city and county of New York, are composed of a justice of the Supreme Court, who presides, the county judge, and the two justices of the peace chosen members of the Court of Sessions. The presiding justice and any two of the others form a quorum. In the city and county of New York they are composed of a justice of the Supreme Court, who

presides, and any two of the following officers: Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county; the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of said city. These courts are all held at the same time and place at which the Circuit Courts are held. Courts of Sessions are composed of the county judge and the two justices of the peace designated as members of the Court of Sessions, and are held at the same time and place as the County Courts.

FINANCES.

Debt of the State.

The debt of the State on October 1, 1862, was:—

Of General Fund Debt.....	\$8,505,654 21
Of Canal Debt.....	23,981,610 25
Making a total of.....	\$30,487,264 46

The Stock or Funded Canal Debt outstanding on September 30 was authorized by the Constitution as follows, viz:—

	Principal.	Annual int. of
Article 7, section 1.....	\$9,739,024 76	\$532,341 48
“ 7, “ 3.....	13,200,000 00	782,000 00
“ 7, “ 10.....	642,585 49	34,629 28
“ 7, “ 12.....	2,500,000 00	150,000 00
	<u>\$26,081,610 25</u>	<u>\$1,498,970 76</u>

The revenue from the canals during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1861, was as follows:—

Total from canal tolls .....	\$3,353,168 97
From rent of surplus water.....	4,865 00
From interest on current revenue, &c.....	44,594 33
	<hr/>
	\$3,402,628 30

Canal tolls received during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1862, \$4,790,518 09, and including rent of surplus waters and interest on current revenue, \$4,854,989 67.

*Expenses of Canals.*

Payments to superintendents, for repairs.....	\$106,611 51	
To contractors, for repairs.....	260,995 38	
To Canal Commissioners, for repairs, &c.....	224,957 28	
To collectors, for salaries, clerk hire, pay of assistant collectors, inspectors, and expense of collectors' offices.....	62,345 55	
To weigh-masters.....	8,111 30	
For salary of Auditor and clerk hire in Canal Department, salary and extra clerk hire of State Engineer, refunding tolls, printing, and miscellaneous payments .....	\$43,765 17	706,786 14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Surplus revenues.....		\$2,695,842 16

The revenues followed the direction contemplated by the Constitution, which is in order as follows, viz:—

1st. To pay the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs of Canals, as above.....	\$706,786 14
2d. Transferred to Sinking Fund under article 7, section 1, of the Constitution.....	1,700,000 00
3d. Transferred to Sinking Fund under article 7, section 2, of the Constitution.....	350,000 00
4th. The remaining surplus transferred to the Sinking Fund under article 7, section 3, of the Constitution.....	645,842 16
	<hr/>
	\$3,402,628 30

The taxable property of the State in 1862 was \$1,449,303,948; in 1861, 1,441,767,430; acres of land in State, 28,297,142; acres of land taxed, 27,624,782; assessed value of real estate, \$1,121,134,480; assessed value of personal estate, \$313,802,682.

The Census valuation of 1860 was \$1,843,338,517. The State tax of 1861 was 3½ mills on the dollar, and amounted to \$5,586,848 79. The tax of 1862, collected in the autumn and winter of 1862-3, is 4½ mills, and will amount to \$6,884,193 75.

The several funds of the State are as follows, viz:—

- The General Fund.
- The General Fund Debt Sinking Fund.
- The Canal Fund.
- The Common School Fund.
- The United States Deposit Fund.

The Literature Fund; and several minor trust funds.

The account of these funds is kept separately on the books of the Comptroller's office, while the moneys belonging to them go into a common treasury. The account of the Canal Fund is kept under the immediate charge of the Auditor of the Canal Department.

The Constitution, article 7, provides from the canal revenues, first, a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs of the canals, and then provides for three sinking funds, under sections 1, 2, and 3. Under the third section, also, \$200,000 is to be paid to the General Fund, to defray the expenses of government.

To carry out fully the plan of the Constitution, there is required as follows:—

Under section No. 1.	For expenses of collection, &c., say.....	\$800,000
	For Old Canal debt.....	1,700,000
Under section No. 2.	For General Fund debt.....	350,000
Under section No. 3.	For interest on \$12,000,000 debt.....	710,000
	For Sinking Fund of do.....	406,242
	For support of government.....	200,000
Under section No. 12.	For interest on \$2,500,000.....	150,000
	For Sinking Fund of do.....	138,888
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total.....	\$4,455,130

The canal tolls having exceeded this amount by about \$400,000 in 1862, the payments to all these funds are made from its revenues. If these payments can be continued hereafter, the amount of tolls exceeding this amount, the Old Canal debt will be extinguished by Oct. 1, 1867, the General Fund debt by Jan. 1, 1873, and the sinking fund of the \$12,000,000 and the \$2,500,000 debt so much augmented as to extinguish the State debt existing Jan. 1, 1862, by Jan. 1, 1875.

The receipts into the treasury for account of the General Fund, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1861 (including a balance of \$82,968 90 left in the treasury from the previous year), was

\$5,429,635 31; the warrants drawn on the General Fund for the same time amounted to \$5,375,864 80, leaving a balance to account of the General Fund of \$53,750 51. The amount received into the treasury of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund was (including a balance in the treasury of \$10,000 from the previous year), \$2,322,126 67; and the amount paid from this fund during the year, \$2,071,126 65, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 30th of Sept. 1861, of \$251,000 02.

The School Fund and Literature Fund belong to the consideration of educational matters.

The condition of the State treasury on the 30th of Sept. 1861, was as follows:—

*Receipts.*

Balance in the treasury, Oct 1, 1860.....	\$989,319 54
Amount received into the treasury on account of the several funds during the year ending Sept. 30, 1861.....	10,183,024 70
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury remaining unpaid, Sept. 30, 1861.....	458 09
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$11,172,802 93</b>

*Expenditures.*

Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury on account of the several funds during the year ending Sept. 30, 1861.....	\$10,537,808 94
Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury, unpaid, Sept. 30, 1860.....	570 21
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$10,538,179 15</b>
Balance in the treasury, Sept. 30, 1861.....	\$634,623 78

*Principal Sources of Income.*

On account of the General Fund.	
Auction and other duties, licenses and fees.....	\$144,420 71
Temporary revenue; sales of land, &c.....	8,655 29
State tax, exclusive of school tax.....	3,331,655 75
State Prison earnings.....	92,939 11
Miscellaneous.....	2,874 09
Non-resident taxes.....	154,053 56
Banking department.....	29,197 82
Railroad companies.....	4,983 32
Insurance Department for expenses.....	7,000 00
Interest on Treasury deposits.....	21,179 42
Temporary loans to the Treasury.....	300,000 00
Temporary loans in anticipation of State tax of 1861, for public defence.....	1,250,000 00
Richmond co. for destruction of Quarantine property.....	4,107 65
On account of Metropolitan Police Fund.....	1,805,731 00
On account of General Fund Debt Sinking Fund.	
Appropriation from General Fund revenue, for deficiency in Sinking Fund.....	330,964 47

Avails of State Stocks, issued on account of Fund.....	\$1,981,162 20
On account of School Fund, capital.....	86,626 57
On account of School Fund, revenue.....	293,345 27
On account of Literature Fund, revenue.....	39,853 83
On account of U. S. Deposit Fund, capital.....	16,772 32
On account of U. S. Deposit Fund, revenue.....	246,199 37
On account of Tonawanda R. R. Co. Sinking Fund.....	6,617 75
On account of Auburn & Rochester R. R. Co. Sinking Fund.....	180 00
On account of Tioga Coal & Mining Co. Sinking Fund.....	863 67
On account of L. I. R. R. Co. Sinking Fund.....	28,641 48
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$10,183,024 70</b>

*Principal Items of Expenditure.*

Salaries.....	\$194,040 59
Legislative expenses.....	116,956 62
Expenses of public offices.....	4,924 21
Postage of official letters.....	2,612 09
Expenses of the Capitol.....	13,818 41
Expenses of the State Hall.....	6,146 84
Expenses of the State Library.....	10,856 24
Expenses of Cabinet of Natural History.....	4,850 80

Expenses of the Regents of the University.....	\$2,200 00	Lunatic Asylum.....	\$16,244 08
Stationery and fuel for public offices.....	5,139 00	Idiot Asylum.....	23,000 00
Printing for the State.....	132,496 25	American Female Guardian Society (to pay debt).....	10,000 00
State tax, applied to payment of certain loans.....	852,552 28	Colored Home, New York.....	600 00
Expenses of Onondaga Salt Springs.....	63,500 00	Thomas Asylum, for Indian children.....	985 00
Colonial History.....	6,480 80	Kansas Relief Commission.....	38,762 12
Natural History.....	8,853 04	Miscellaneous and temporary expenses.....	49,767 84
Indian affairs.....	1,049 36	Bank Department.....	29,422 44
Expenses of State Prisons.....	372,921 12	Insurance Department.....	8,860 46
Asylum for insane convicts at Auburn.....	14,222 53	Railroad Companies.....	7,613 71
Miscellaneous.....	26,068 61	Gas Companies.....	1,500 00
Agriculture.....	10,472 00	Richmond co., for destruction of Quarantine.....	4,107 65
Draining Cayuga marshes.....	8,216 89	County Treasurers, on account of unpaid taxes.....	14,602 08
Commissioners for several purposes.....	23,674 07	Moneys refunded.....	293,575 14
Removal of quarantine.....	572 00	Payments on account of General Fund Debt Sinking Fund.....	2,071,126 65
Supreme Court and other libraries, and transmission of legislative reports.....	8,601 71	On account of Metropolitan Police Fund.....	822,731 00
Law reports for exchange.....	760 00	On account of School Fund, capital.....	267,461 90
L. S. Backus, for furnishing the "Radii" to deaf-mutes in the State.....	300 00	On account of School Fund, revenue.....	347,508 57
Interest.....	34,289 28	On account of Literature Fund, capital.....	60,530 61
Deficiency in G. F. D. Sinking Fund.....	330,904 47	On account of Literature Fund, revenue.....	42,124 69
Volunteer militia.....	2,441,941 92	On account of U. S. Deposit Fund, capital.....	120,580 50
Expenses of public lands.....	14,687 72	On account of U. S. Deposit Fund, revenue.....	230,110 95
Institution for Deaf and Dumb, New York.....	56,080 98	Other small sinking funds.....	231,155 00
Institution for blind.....	21,486 51		
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.....	74,786 00	Total .....	\$10,537,808 94
House of Refuge, Western New York .....	56,000 00		

The general statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending Sept. 30, 1862, (the details not being yet published) are as follows:—

Balance in the Treasury, including Canal Fund, Oct. 1, 1861.....	\$3,074,941 85
Receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending with Sept. 30, 1862.....	20,840,913 20
Total.....	23,915,855 05
Payments during the same period.....	18,165,283 86
Balance in the Treasury, Oct. 1, 1862.....	\$5,750,621 19

## BANKS.

On the 30th of Sept. 1861, there were 302 banks doing business and reporting to the Bank Department. Of these, 26 were incorporated banks, five of them doing business in New York City; 240 were banking associations, of which 50 were in New York City; and 86 individual bankers, all in the country. The total amount of outstanding circulation issued to banking associations and individual bankers was, at that time, \$28,360,482; the amount issued and outstanding to incorporated

banks was \$8,245,658. The amount of securities held in trust for banking associations and individual bankers was \$30,213,730, for incorporated banks under special laws, \$66,071, and for trust companies, \$200,000. Of the securities thus held, there was of New York State stocks, \$19,123,705; of bonds and mortgages, \$5,386,802; of United States stocks, \$5,089,300; of Illinois, Michigan, and Arkansas State stocks, \$475,250; and of cash on deposit, \$138,722.



The following table shows the condition of these banks on the 21st of September, 1861.

Resources.*	New York City Banks.	Banks of the whole State.	Liabilities.	New York City Banks.	Banks of the whole State.
Loans and discounts.....	\$113,810,511	\$176,055,848	Capital.....	\$69,650,605	\$109,982,324
Over-drafts.....	61,907	383,023	Circulation .....	8,540,119	28,015,748
Due from banks.....	4,299,069	14,196,276	Profits.....	7,898,109	13,007,927
Real estate.....	6,501,515	9,097,851	Due banks.....	22,725,090	28,211,772
			Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors.....	983,254	1,525,222
Specie.....	36,118,185	38,089,727	Due Treasurer of State of New York..	143,737	2,764,416
Cash items .....	12,908,923	14,206,499	Due depositors on demand.....	83,252,447	111,895,016
Stocks & promissory notes..	23,198,565	40,203,019	Amount due not in- cluded under either of the above heads.....	5,501,099	6,651,053
Bonds and mortgages.....	617,674	7,202,203	Add for cents.....		502
Bills of solvent banks.....	833,484	1,816,512			
Bills of suspended banks...		1,262			
Loss and expense account.	294,537	800,811			
Add for cents.....		949			
Total.....	\$198,644,530	\$302,053,980		\$198,644,530	\$302,053,980

\* There was due from directors, not reckoned in above amount, \$7,797,308, of which \$4,687,586 was to New York City banks; and from brokers, \$1,264,068, of which \$1,113,004 was to New York City banks. Items of real estate amounting to \$10,000, and bills of suspended banks to the amount of \$175, are also omitted.

The following summary shows the condition of the banks of the State on the 27th Sept. 1862, 306 banks reporting. Two others commenced business after that date.

Resources.	Liabilities.
Loans and discounts.....	Capital.....
Over-drafts, \$1,071, and.....	Circulation .....
Due from banks.....	Profits .....
Due from directors.....	Due banks.....
Due from brokers.....	Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors...
Real estate, \$11,200, and.....	Due Treasurer of the State of New York.....
Specie .....	Due depositors on demand.....
Cash items.....	Amount due, not included under either of the above heads.....
Stocks, Promissory, and 7 3-10 United States Notes and Indebtedness Cer- tificates.....	Add for cents.....
Bonds and mortgages.....	Total.....
Bills of solvent banks and United States Demand Notes.....	
Bills of suspended banks, \$114, and..	
Loss and Expense account.....	
Add for cents.....	
Total.....	

The following shows the movement of the banks for the six months previous to Sept. 27, 1862, in respect to four principal items of their respective reports:—

LOAN AND DISCOUNTS.

	Reports Mar. 15, '62.	Reports June 18, '62.	Reports Sept. 27, '62.
New York City banks.....	\$98,530,943	\$118,318,378	\$96,201,023
All others.....	63,481,035	66,182,883	69,382,040
Total.....	\$162,017,978	\$184,501,261	\$165,583,063

SPECIE.

New York City banks.....	\$31,087,652	\$30,406,518	\$37,165,848
All others.....	3,213,440	2,416,175	2,118,183
Total.....	\$34,301,092	\$32,822,693	\$39,283,981

CIRCULATION.

New York City banks.....	\$5,870,385	\$8,817,649	\$9,710,016
All others.....	22,460,588	24,909,633	27,847,357
Total.....	\$28,330,973	\$33,727,382	\$37,557,373

DEPOSITS.

New York City banks.....	\$89,789,110	\$112,197,068	\$142,398,012
All others.....	35,199,149	38,241,179	43,992,783
Total .....	\$121,988,259	\$150,438,247	\$186,390,795

The following was the condition of the banks of New York City at the dates specified, in regard to the same items.

	Nov. 29, '62.	Dec. 18, '62.	Dec. 29, '62.
Loans and discounts.....	\$172,962,294	\$172,993,946	173,644,660
Specie in bank .....	37,949,086	36,708,754	35,780,807
Circulation.....	9,816,801	9,929,544	9,858,369
Deposits.....	158,993,715	154,690,666	155,193,229
Clearings for the week.....	173,309,789	212,515,275	166,111,791
Balances .....	9,119,104	10,272,819	7,603,628

SAVINGS-BANKS.—The number and condition of these institutions are set forth in the following table :—

	January 1, 1861.		January 1, 1862.	
<i>Resources.</i>				
Bonds and mortgages.....		\$26,455,007		\$25,643,014
Estimated value of mortgaged premises.....	\$64,288,421		\$59,594,466	
Stock investments.....		33,550,918		30,821,821
Par value of stocks.....	33,726,985		31,025,582	
Estimated value of stocks.....	32,542,376		27,469,209	
Stocks upon which money has been loaned, par value..	1,749,410		1,562,788	
Amount loaned thereon.....		1,429,153		1,073,899
Amount loaned on personal securities.....		49,177		135,718
Amount invested in real estate.....		1,042,305		1,010,295
Cash on deposit in banks.....		6,485,130		6,251,410
Cash on hand not deposited in banks.....		1,197,169		1,937,385
Am't loaned or deposited, not included in above heads..		152,256		177,155
Miscellaneous resources.....		48,541		93,428
Add for cents.....		96		108
		<u>\$70,409,752</u>		<u>\$67,144,233</u>
<i>Liabilities.</i>				
Amount due depositors .....		\$67,440,397		\$64,083,119
Miscellaneous.....		20,092		4,986
Excess of assets over liabilities.....		2,949,195		3,056,066
Add for cents.....		65		31
		<u>\$70,409,752</u>		<u>\$67,144,233</u>
Number of institutions in operation.....		71		74*
Number of open accounts.....		300,693		300,511
Total deposited during calendar year.....		\$34,934,271		\$27,439,855
Total withdrawn during calendar year.....		28,308,414		33,678,073
Total interest received during calendar year.....		3,682,158		3,954,724
Total interest credited depositors during calendar year.		2,834,249		3,088,921

\* East Brooklyn Savings Bank and Kings County Savings Institution organized subsequent to Jan. 1861, and Jefferson Co. Savings Bank reorganized in 1861.

**Insurance Companies.**—These occupy an important place among the moneyed institutions of the State. The number organized in the city of New York and other cities and towns of the State is large, and most of the joint-stock and some of the mutual companies of other States and other counties have agencies here. In the Insurance report for the year 1861, they are divided into five classes, viz.: New York Joint Stock Fire Insurance Companies (95 in number); New York Mutual Fire Insurance Companies (25 in number); Fire and Fire Marine Insurance Companies of other States (31 companies); New York Marine Insurance Companies (13 in number); and New York and Foreign Life Insurance Companies (11 New York, 6 belonging to other States, and 6 foreign).

The following are the aggregates of each class, for 1860 and 1861:—

I. Ninety-five New York Joint Stock Fire Insurance Companies. Capital, 1860, \$20,482,860, 1861, \$20,282,860; net assets, 1860, \$23,166,756 15, 1861, \$23,568,054 76; gross assets, 1860, \$26,860,190 32, 1861, \$26,530,630 91; liabilities (except scrip and reinsurance), 1860, \$1,157,073 64, 1861, \$601,336 42. Reinsurance, percentage, 1860, 42.92, 1861, 43.12; amount, 1860, \$2,536,360 53, 1861, \$2,364,939 73; gross income, 1860, \$8,928,060 73, 1861, \$8,433,580 91; gross expenditures, 1860, \$8,863,897 66, 1861, \$8,300,822 60; net cash premiums received, 1860, \$7,261,595 52, 1861, \$3,827,736 46; amount paid for losses, 1860, \$3,984,441 61, 1861, \$3,771,209 08; amount paid for dividends, 1860, \$2,469,090 05, 1861, \$2,111,788 76; amount of fire risks in force, Dec. 31, 1860, \$820,087,884 61, Dec. 31, 1861, \$780,061,463 24; of these, \$4,584,570 16 in 1860, and \$8,641,841 65 in 1861 had more than one and less than three years to run; and \$1,473,798 in 1860, and \$1,633,710 in 1861 had more than three years to run; the net amount of inland navigation risks written during the year 1860 was \$80,379,892 35; during 1861, \$80,351,601 89; and the average rate of premium received in 1860 was .6875, and in 1861 .8291. The net amount of fire risks written during the year 1860 was \$1,049,551,593 69; during 1861, \$1,027,112,596 03; the average rate of premium in 1860 was .6392, and in 1861, .5999. The percentage of losses paid to net premiums received in 1860 was 54.87, in 1861, 55.23. The percentage of assets to amount of risks in force in 1860 was 3.099, in 1861, 3.767.

II. The twenty-five New York Mutual Fire Insurance Companies received in 1860 premium notes and assessments to the amount of \$4,199,270 65, in 1861, \$3,882,153 67; the gross assets, exclusive of stock and premium notes, in 1860 were \$360,883 76, in 1861, \$396,679 44; the liabilities (excluding reinsurance) in 1860 were \$70,428 14, in 1861, \$62,476 19; the amount of cash required to reinsure all outstanding risks in 1860 was \$364,034 26, in 1861, \$345,321 13. The gross income, excluding premium notes, was in 1860, \$230,439 12, in 1861,

\$220,540 02; and the gross expenditure in 1860, \$183,110 58, in 1861, \$185,126 98. The premium notes received during the year, liable to assessment, were, in 1860, \$833,942 04, in 1861, \$756,458 49; the amount of net cash premiums received in 1860 was \$195,225 48, in 1861, \$168,246 62; amount paid for losses in 1860, \$120,486 54, in 1861, \$131,957 49. Amount of risks in force having less than one year to run, in 1860, \$30,946,766 60, in 1861, \$31,422,493 32; those having between one and three years to run, in 1860, \$35,524,452 38, in 1861, \$37,798,781 16; those having over three years to run, in 1860, \$20,664,888 65, in 1861, \$16,606,397.

III. The thirty-one Fire and Fire Marine Insurance Companies from other States and counties having agencies in New York report, in 1860, \$9,515,900 capital, in 1861, \$9,101,400; net assets, 1860, \$12,725,920 26, 1861, \$12,653,689 12; gross assets, 1860, \$17,430,196 01, in 1861, \$16,508,764 97; liabilities (except scrip and reinsurance), 1860, \$2,130,134 95, 1861, \$1,829,074 91; amount of reinsurance, 1860, \$2,474,140 88, 1861, \$2,028,000 94; gross income, 1860, \$7,630,450 32, 1861, \$6,505,039 45; gross expenditures, 1860, \$7,173,163 17, 1861, \$6,123,864 28; net cash premiums received, 1860, \$6,489,176 97, in 1861, \$5,572,998 63; amount paid for losses, 1860, \$4,466,528 59, 1861, \$3,894,796 51; amount paid for dividends, 1860, \$1,367,052; 1861, \$1,138,962. Amount of marine risks in force, Dec. 31, 1860, \$31,621,193, Dec. 31, 1861, \$23,970,371 42. Amount of fire risks in force, Dec. 31, 1860, \$447,893,252 67, Dec. 31, 1861, \$398,039,418 05. Amount of fire risks in force having from one to three years to run, in 1860, \$15,572,726 31, in 1861, \$17,528,396 30; amount having more than three years to run, 1860, \$55,392,251 36, in 1861, \$58,066,900 60. Amount of marine and inland navigation risks written during the year, in 1860, \$85,520,046 21, in 1861, \$62,767,117 75. Amount of fire risks written in 1860, \$567,887,673 07; in 1861, \$502,896,637 89. Percentage of losses paid to net cash premiums received, in 1860, 68.83, in 1861, 69.57. Percentage of assets to amount of risks in force, in 1860, 2.982, in 1861, 3.197. Amount of premiums received in State of New York, 1860, \$1,393,023 91, in 1861, \$1,336,996 48. Amount of losses incurred in the State of New York, in 1860, \$949,180, in 1861, \$943,852 65.

IV. Fourteen New York Marine Insurance Companies report, total assets for 1860, \$21,867,198 12, for 1861, \$19,506,987 40; total amount of premiums, 1860, \$18,289,503 39, 1861, \$15,962,432 07. Premiums marked off as earned, 1860, \$18,024,894 36, 1861, \$11,643,608 60. Losses and expenditures, 1860, \$11,024,320 57, 1861, \$10,555,335 16. The aggregate of 12 New York City Marine Insurance Companies for 1861 were, premiums received during the year, \$11,453,461 01, premiums earned, \$12,079,584 35; losses for the year, \$7,836,475 49; expenses, &c, \$1,813,301 35; return premiums, \$671,713 11; interest on investments, \$255,392 33; net profits, \$2,000,614 91. Total assets, \$18,621-

924 57, consisting of real estate, \$936,224 84; stocks, bonds, &c., \$7,369,552 96; loans on stocks, \$1,663,335 17; cash, \$1,474,645 48; dividends and claims, \$668,351 13; subscription notes, \$709,577 32; premium notes, bills receivable, &c., \$6,062,549 39.

V. Eleven New York Life Insurance Companies, six from other States, and two agencies of Foreign Life Insurance Companies. The New York companies report in 1861, gross assets or accumulation to the amount of \$13,832,763 81; net assets, including capital, \$4,569,207 38; liabilities (except capital stock and reinsurance), \$1,163,463 10; net present value of policies or reinsurance fund, \$8,005,093 33; premium notes received, \$298,523 67; net cash premiums received, \$2,281,043 10; paid for claims, \$793,834 20; gross income, \$3,332,479 21; gross expenditures, \$1,929,364 93; number of life term or endowment policies in force, including additions, \$25,536; amount of these, \$86,134,147 29. The six companies from other States report for 1861, gross assets or accumulation, \$11,659,899 55; net assets, including capital, \$3,191,203 58; liabilities (except capital stock and reinsurance), \$1,241,725 38; net present value of policies or reinsurance fund, \$7,226,970 59; premium notes received, \$887,094 07; net cash premiums received, \$1,446,129 72; paid for claims, \$741,957 24; gross income, \$2,959,937 39; gross expenditure, \$1,709,115 75; number of life term and endowment policies in force, including additions, \$26,718; amount of these, \$74,446,305 15. Of the two foreign companies, one, the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Co. makes no report for 1861. The assets of the United States branch in 1860 were reported at \$915,256 86; its liabilities at \$10,000, its net cash premiums received, at \$31,540 31; amount paid for claims, \$10,185; gross income, \$31,540 31; gross expenditure, \$12,685 71. Number of policies in force, 260; amount, \$1,169,771 20. The Royal Life Insurance Co. of Liverpool reports in 1861, gross assets, \$1,229,481 23; net assets, \$1,724,021 86; liabilities, \$841,782 74; net present value of policies or reinsurance fund, \$1,663,676 63; net cash premiums received, \$464,285 18; paid for claims, \$105,570 89; gross income, \$522,365 18; gross expenditure, \$159,428 37; number of policies in force, 6161; amount, \$14,373,285. The investments of their capital and accrued surplus, by the Life Insurance Companies, was as follows:—12 New York Companies, in bonds and mortgages, \$611,250, credited for \$603,250; U.S. stocks, \$426,000, credited for \$407,200; N.Y. State stocks, \$254,400, credited

for \$252,218; total, \$1,291,650, credited for \$1,262,668. Two companies from other States, bonds and mortgages, \$100,000, city stocks, \$100,000; total, \$200,000. Six foreign Life Insurance Companies, bonds and mortgages, \$259,000, credited at \$255,000; U.S. stocks, \$269,500; N.Y. State stocks, \$26,500; city stocks, \$50,000: total, \$605,000, credited for \$601,000.

The State requires from Insurance Companies of other States or counties a full annual statement of their condition, assets, liabilities, and amount insured, sworn to before a magistrate, and reserves to itself the right of making a searching investigation by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, or his deputy, of their affairs; and no company, whose capital is impaired to the extent of twenty per cent. or more, can receive a certificate of authority to transact business in the State. The insured in the State are thus protected from the danger of fraudulent underwriting.

RAILROADS.—The following table gives the condition of all the railroads of the State, which reported to the State Engineer in Sept. 1861. Twenty railroads, mostly propelled by horse-power, and running in the cities or large towns of the State, either made no report, or were not then, though a part of them are now, in operation. Their names were, Brooklyn City and Newtown (now operating a part of its route); Brooklyn City and Ridgewood; Central Park, North and East River (constructing); Coney Island and Brooklyn (now operating); East New York and Jamaica (operating); Grand Street, Brooklyn (operating); Grand Street and Maspeth, Brooklyn; Hudson and West Shore; International; Mohawk and Moose River; New York; New York and Jamaica; New York and Lake Mahopac; New York and Westchester Co.; New York and Yonkers; South Side Railroad of Long Island; Troy and Rutland; Union; Union Railroad of Westchester and Westchester Co. and New York City. Seven companies organized under the General Railroad Act are exempted by special acts from making reports to the State Engineer. They are three city railroad companies of Buffalo (Buffalo Street, Niagara Street, and Main and Ohio Street), the Central City Railroad Co. of Syracuse, Grand Street and Newtown of Brooklyn, Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Co., and Troy and Lansingburgh Railroad Co. There are in the State, then, 82 railroad companies, of which 26 are passenger railroads, moved by horse-power only.

## CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILROADS

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	Length of road in pro- gress or projected.	EQUIPMENT.			PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	LEASES.	Share capital paid in.
Adirondack State and Railroad Co.....	32						\$5,000,000 00
Albany and Susquehanna.....	74						647,191 40
*Albany and Vermont.....	10						600,000 00
Albany and West Stockbridge.....	22						1,000,000 00
Avon, Genesee and Mt. Morris.....	10						100,000 00
Blossburgh and Corning.....	18						250,000 00
Broadway Railroad of Brooklyn.....	18						200,000 00
Brooklyn Central and Jamaica.....	10	1	47	12	736,156 61		492,050 00
Brooklyn City.....	21	169			1,348,026 97		1,000,000 00
Buffalo and Alleghany Valley.....					21,300 00		16,000 00
Buffalo, New York and Erie.....	28	41	303		2,166,146 96		260,000 00
Buffalo and State Line.....	14	28	40	320	2,789,214 08		1,900,000 00
Cayuga and Susquehanna.....	11						243,500 00
*Chemung.....	16				400,000 00		380,000 00
East and North River.....							250 00
Eighth Avenue.....			90		917,801 89		800,000 00
*Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua.....	14						600,000 00
Elmira and Williamsport.....		16	11	96	2,136,086 88		1,000,000 00
*Erie and New York City.....							464,964 31
Hudson and Boston.....	53				175,000 00		175,000 00
Hudson River.....		61	182	658	12,049,699 96		3,758,466 50
Lake Ontario, Auburn and New York.....	14				74,854 35		77,855 80
Long Island.....		16	45	116	2,920,949 41		1,882,715 79
New York Central.....	38	215	297	3,109	31,524,226 19		24,000,000 00
New York and Erie.....		220	186	2,850	36,796,901 91		11,000,000 00
New York and Flushing.....		2	8	3			120,000 00
New York and Harlem.....	15	34	91	435	10,036,643 65		6,717,110 00
New York and New Haven.....	25	32	98	349	5,419,547 50		2,900,000 00
Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua.....							1,000,000 00
Ninth Avenue.....			42		872,948 06		715,260 00
Northern.....		28	23	441	4,816,761 37		4,571,900 00
Oswego and Syracuse.....	91	6	13	46	800,914 68		308,340 00
Port Morris and Westchester.....							1,200 00
Potsdam and Watertown.....	36	6	7	30	1,000,026 42		685,419 00
Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	22	6	19	64	920,028 02		610,000 00
Rochester and Genesee Valley.....	76				666,625 74		547,500 00
Sackett's Harbor, Rome and New York.....		1	2	29	76,563 26		20,569 50
*Saratoga and Schenectady.....		2	3	10	460,684 16		300,000 00
Saratoga and Whitehall.....	86	6	15	80	902,207 61		800,000 00
Second Avenue.....					1,093,239 88		680,000 00
Sixth Avenue.....			90		1,083,126 67		760,000 00
Sodus Point and Southern.....					87,506 18		81,755 75
Staten Island.....		2	6	6	308,802 64		63,102 00
Syracuse, Binghamton, and New York.....		13	15	114	2,860,367 60		1,200,130 00
Tenth Avenue and Grand Street Ferry.....							1,430 00
Third Avenue.....			113		1,601,841 10		1,170,000 00
Third Avenue and Fordham.....							975 00
*Troy and Bennington.....	36				258,967 36		79,250 00
Troy and Boston.....	91	10	15	119	1,570,513 62		600,911 00
*Troy and Greenbush.....					294,908 36		274,400 00
Troy Union.....	14				752,601 62		30,000 00
Utica and Black River.....	26	4	8	37	860,411 50		811,500 00
Van Brunt Street and Erie Basin.....							230 00
Warwick Valley.....	83				141,748 14		96,000 00
Watertown and Rome.....	76	16	11	275	2,276,909 38		1,499,000 00
Excluding City Roads.....	3,476.90	755	1690	9,592	\$138,908,758 82		\$82,445,363 51
	3,351.90	755	1111	9,692	130,786,818 06		

of New York, Dec. 1, 1907.

## LEADERSHIP.

Public Debt.	Public Debt.								
	\$16,480 00								
	17,220 45								
\$1,200,000 00	2,220 71	310,000	190,323	44					
220,000 00	26,075	20,032	21,221	16.6	\$14,447 00				
28,860 00	881 48	26,075	10,280	14.8	81,545 79	\$14,360 00			
161,480 04	96,000 00	434,145	1,000,123	8.4	48,206 80	7,000 00	\$7 000		
174,000 00	30,000 00	677,087	1,000,126	14.3	122,103 00	20,304 61	9,411		
		2,002,022	10,400,724	20.2	614,801 55	105,118 76	20,000		
2,412,533 72	212,071 05	446,061	100,500	230.3	602,544 02	167,704 00			
1,000,000 00	307,200	237,064	237,064	86	940,042 56	212,180 00	210,000		
200,000 00	41,000 00	66,126	16,826	22.1	60,583 98	20,000 02			
	50,000 00	1,917,780	7,412,908	19	270,046 27	96,000 00	00,000		
1,000,000 00	72,540 27	212,080	67,174	78	202,145 02				
	7,304 12	44,283	20,280	17.3					
2,200,750 00	772,411 27	1,116,766	1,501,243	126	1,900,013 74	606,547 00			
777,297 07	2,000 70	242,196	331,058	100.5	297,645 00	38,500 00			
14,612,000 50		4,577,780	2,153,944	650	7,300,042 00	1,016,042 21	1,440,000		
28,361,000 00	2,736,000 45	3,817,175	842,050	550	5,800,915 00	1,525,220 00			
126,000 00	8,000 00	25,085	179,000	8	26,517 20	6,020 21			
6,000,737 76	62,700 56	645,770	720,222	133	1,144,080 20	403,218 41			
1,800,000 00	22,600 98	471,442	1,014,086	62.3	920,154 30	200,448 23	180,000		
21,000 00		806,500	1,806,086	12	96,304 21	1,470 00			
1,401,000 00		358,400	67,756	112	425,637 40	108,177 65			
212,500 00	4,875 40	70,714	98,086	20	116,302 61	45,328 00	20,276		
1,000,000 00	192,746 13	40,127		78.4	91,789 61	56,000 00			
200,750 00		142,750	200,402	57.7	207,082 41	34,000 20	12,200		
150,000 00	13,480 14	14,000	80,323	18.5	42,008 62	11,764 72			
	57,202 00	16,872	6,798	18	4,731 03				
72,000 00									
276,000 00	12,306 30	108,708	84,272	47.5	142,192 67	47,100 00			
240,000 00	121,000 00		4,620,761	8	224,500 00	72,973 00	20,000		
25,000 00		1,320,800	6,200,001	4.3	244,540 00	96,392 63	67,500		
	1,850 00								
102,007 00	70,919 16		102,508	12	16,543 43	3,724 11			
1,042,163 26	112,720 02	206,167	112,100	31	201,270 48	115,976 04			
244,000 00		2,000,000	11,200,928	8	606,724 02	164,550 00	140,000		
174,100 00	2,340 00								
805,000 00	71,006 06	267,000	160,000	112	271,158 03	67,261 00			
600,000 00		22,213	40,203	26	66,244 04	17,700 75			
65,000 00	11,025 00								
720,000 00	101,647 00	216,423	110,013	90.3	262,441 72	140,240 51	40,943		
\$74,276,514 02	\$6,002,000 91	\$2,214,221	\$4,220,079		\$22,536,400 41	\$7,300,072 23	\$2,412,022		
		8,068,126	5,064,100		\$1,211,262 73	6,075,208 20	1,746,615		





**EDUCATION.**—There are 20 colleges in the State, 3 of them not yet fully in operation. Three of the 20—viz.: Ingham University, at Leroy, Elmira Female College, at Elmira, and Vassar Female College, at Poughkeepsie—are intended for females only. Besides the 20, three others—viz.: the University of Albany, at Albany, the University of Brooklyn, at Brooklyn, and Alfred University, at Alfred—have either not completed their organization or have as yet established no undergraduate course. The statistics of those which are in operation will be found in the Table of Colleges, (pp. 644-45). There are 10 theological seminaries in the State, of which three are Roman Catholic, two Baptist, two Presbyterian, and one each Episcopal, Lutheran, and Associate Reformed Presbyterian. The present condition of these is given in the Table of Theological Seminaries, (pp. 650, 651). There are 11 medical schools (one of them homœopathic) in the State, of which 7 are in the city of New York. The statistics of these will be found in the Table of Medical Schools. There are 5 law schools in the State, viz., the Law School of Columbia College, the Law School of the University of the City of New York, Albany Law School, Maynard Law School connected with Hamilton College, and the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie. Columbia College, the University of the City of New York, and Union College, Schenectady, have scientific schools or post-graduate courses of instruction in philosophy, philology, literature, civil engineering, &c., connected with them; and the Agricultural College at Ovid has established a course of theoretical and practical training in agriculture. The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, founded by the munificence of the late Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, has graduated a large number of eminent engineers and naturalists. The West Point Military Academy, though not a State institution, yet has its location within the State, and has educated a large number of students in the higher departments of mathematical, military, and engineering science.

The number of incorporated academies under the supervision of the Regents in January, 1862, was 226. Of these 22 did not report, and 4 others were received under their care so late as to make no report for the year. The 200 which reported had in attendance, at the date of their report, 23,111 pupils (11,416 males, 11,695 females). The whole attendance for the year had been 37,929. In 1862, the attendance was 35,748. The total amount of capital and investment of these 200 academies was \$2,929,083, and the debt chargeable on this investment was \$323,681. The amount of cash received during the year was \$646,623, of which \$405,864 was received from tuition-fees. The amount paid for teachers' salaries was \$436,920. The total annual revenue applicable to school purposes was \$591,455, and the total annual expenditure \$578,673. The sum of \$75,502 93 was granted to these academies from

1835 to 1862, being an average of about \$2700 per annum, for the purchase of books and apparatus, conditioned upon the raising an equal sum by the academies themselves. The number of teachers in these 200 academies was 1043, of whom 701 intended to make teaching a profession. The number of volumes in the libraries of these academies was 129,275,—an average of 646 to each academy. 91 of the academies were appointed to instruct teachers for the common schools, and received a *per capita* allowance for the teachers so instructed. 88 of these report 1712 teachers as having been instructed for one-third of the year.

**Common Schools.**—*The School Fund and Taxation for School Purposes.*—The State pays annually from the public treasury an aggregate of nearly a million and a half of dollars for the support of common schools and academies throughout the State. One-fourth of this sum is derived from revenue or permanent funds which are devoted to this object by the Constitution, to wit:—The Common School Fund, which is invested principally in State stocks, public land, and mortgages for loans of capital; the United States Deposit Fund, invested in mortgages or real estate in the several counties, and in State stocks; and the Literature Fund, invested principally in State stocks. The remainder of appropriations for educational purposes is the proceeds of a direct tax of three-fourths of a mill on each dollar of the taxable property of the State, levied and collected annually with other taxes. This tax on the levy of 1862 will amount to \$1,086,977 96.

The amount of the capital of the several funds, and the annual revenue derived therefrom, devoted to the purposes of education, for the year ending September 30, 1861, was as follows:—

	Capital.	Revenue.
Common School Fund.....	\$2,625,476 94	\$128,345 27
United States Deposit Fund.....	4,014,520 71	246,199 37
Literature Fund.....	269,952 12	11,853 88
		<hr/>
		\$386,398 52
School tax collected in 1862.....	1,064,473 14	
		<hr/>
		\$1,450,871 66

**Organization of the Common School System.**—The public schools of the State, as well as the schools of those charitable institutions receiving a share of the State grants for educational purposes (the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums, the Houses of Refuge, &c.) are under the general control and supervision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Each county (except New York) appoints from one to three school commissioners, who are the local officers, having supervision in their respective districts of school affairs. There are in all 112 of these commissioners. The 13 cities of the State have each a separate school organization (responsible so far as to report their doings to the State Superintendent), and an officer,

called usually City Superintendent, or Secretary, or President of the Board of Education, who has the entire superintendence of the city schools. The amount of money raised for school purposes in the State is very large, and increases more rapidly than the population from year to year. The following were the receipts and expenditures of the year ending October 1, 1861:—Amount on hand, Oct. 1, 1860, \$561,680 20, of which \$490,231 40 was in the treasuries of the City Boards of Education, and \$71,448 80 in the rural districts; amount apportioned from the State funds and tax, \$1,331,901 69, of which \$384,838 54 was apportioned to the cities, and \$947,063 15 to the rural districts; amount received from proceeds of gospel and school lands, \$20,590 06, all but \$83 22 of which was in and for the rural districts; amount raised by local taxation (city, town, or district), \$2,030,810 78, of which \$1,507,615 07 was raised by the cities and \$521,195 71 by the rural districts; amount raised by rate bills (wholly in the rural districts), \$397,215 87; amount received from all other sources, \$53,188 75, of which \$18,421 56 belonged to city and \$34,767 19 to country. Total receipts for the year, \$4,395,387 35, of which \$2,403,189 79 belonged to the cities and \$1,992,197 56 to the rural districts. The expenditures for the year were, for teachers' wages, \$2,655,451 70, of which \$1,185,466 05 was expended in the cities, and \$1,469,985 65 in the rural districts; for libraries, \$34,145 37, of which \$7,411 74 was in the cities and \$26,733 63 in the country; for school apparatus, \$88,633 61, of which \$81,100 59 was expended in the city schools and \$7,533 02 in the country; for colored schools, \$24,658 84, of which \$20,857 62 was in city and \$3,801 22 in the country; for building and repairing school-houses, furniture, &c., \$656,177 02, of which \$427,786 17 was expended in the cities and \$228,390 85 in the country; for all other incidental expenses, \$382,204 27, of which \$214,574 99 was expended in the cities and \$167,629 28 in the country. The balance remaining on hand, Oct. 1, 1861, was \$553,116 54, of which \$465,992 63 was in the treasuries of the cities and \$88,123 91 in the country. The entire expenditure for common school purposes for the year was \$3,842,270 81, of which \$1,947,197 14 was expended in the cities and \$1,904,073 65 in the rural districts. The population of the 13 cities in 1860 was 1,421,207; of the rural districts, without from the cities, 2,459,528. The whole number of districts in the State was 11,683, of which 287 were in the cities; whole number of teachers employed during the year, 26,472, (8094 males, 18,378 females,) of whom 2934 (341 males and 2593 females) were employed in the schools of the cities, and 23,538 (7753 males and 15,785 females) in the rural districts; 15,311 of these teachers (2932 city and 12,379 country) taught in the same school for six months or more during the year; 25,426 (2532 city and 22,894 country) teachers were licensed by local officers; 38 (278 city and 490 country) by the State Super-

intendent; and 278 (124 city and 154 country) had the diplomas of the State Normal School. The whole number of children between 4 and 21 years of age in the State is 1,338,167 (more than one-third of the whole population); of these 423,079 are in the cities, and 915,088 in the country districts. The whole number attending the common schools was 872,854 (270,926 in the cities and 601,928 in the country), of whom 215,598 (53,952 city and 161,646 country) attended school less than 2 months; 239,814 (49,215 city and 190,599 country) between 2 and 4 months; 176,136 (40,269 city and 135,867 country) between 4 and 6 months; 117,145 (37,382 city and 79,763 country) between 6 and 8 months; 60,351 (34,363 city and 25,988 country) between 8 and 10 months; and 63,810 (55,745 city and 8065 country) more than 10 months. The whole number of free schools—i.e. supported wholly by taxation and State appropriation—was 572,286 (all but one) in the cities and 286 in the country. The number of private schools was 1607, (213 city and 1494 country), the attendance upon them 45,511 (12,335 in the cities and 33,176 in the country). The whole number of persons between 4 and 21 in the schools of the State, public and private (aside from those under 21 in the colleges and professional schools), during the year was 941,476, or 70.35 per cent of the whole number of persons between 4 and 21. School was maintained an aggregate of 88,621 months and 3 days during the year, an average of 7½ months for each school. The number of volumes in the school district libraries was 1,305,377, of which 99,302 volumes were in the libraries of city schools and 1,206,075 in those of the country schools. The whole number of school-houses was 11,697 (city 279, country 11,418), of which 246 were log buildings, 9918 frame, 971 brick, and 562 stone. Of the city school-houses, 39 were frame, 237 brick, and 3 stone. Teachers' institutes were held in 47 counties, and were attended by 7488 teachers. The subject of *object-teaching* is discussed, and its introduction recommended, by the Superintendent.

*State Normal School.*—David H. Cochran, A.M. *Principal.*—This institution was established in 1844, and has now attained to its 18th year. The number of professors and teachers in Jan. 1862 was 11, of whom 9 were gentlemen and 2 ladies. The number of pupils for the term commencing Sept. 1861 was 208 (62 males, 146 females). The whole number of graduates was 1259 (561 males, 698 females), and 3664 pupils had been connected with the school for a longer or shorter term. Connected with the school is an *Experimental School* of 105 pupils between the ages of 10 and 16, in which the pupil-teachers of the Normal School give instruction. The tuition-fees in the experimental school are \$25 per annum; and it is its reputation that the applications for places in it exceed its capacity for the accommodation of pupils. A Model Primary School for the purpose of illustrating the method of *object-teaching* was

established in 1861. The children in this school are between the ages of 6 and 10, and the number is limited. The Normal School occupies a plain but admirably-arranged building, erected for it by the State at an expense of about \$25,000. It has a library of about 7000 volumes. No charge is made for tuition; text-books are furnished, and a small sum for mileage is paid to each pupil at the close of each term. The receipts of the school for the school-year 1861 were as follows:—\$16,507 72, of which \$1,828 70 was the balance from previous year, \$12,000 State appropriation, \$2,613 15 received from Experimental School, and \$65 87 interest. The expenditures were \$15,815 97.

*The New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb*, Washington Heights, N.Y. City.—H. P. Peet, LL.D., President; I. Lewis Peet, A.M., Vice-Principal.—This institution is the largest for the instruction of deaf-mutes only, in its accommodations and number of pupils, in the world. It was founded in 1818. Number of teachers, Dec. 1862, 14, of whom 6 are deaf-mutes. Number of pupils, Dec. 1861, 310 (175 males, 135 females); left during the year, 42; admitted during the year, 47; whole number under instruction during the year, 357; remaining, Dec. 1862, 315 (males 177, females 138). Number graduated in 1861, 22; in the High Class, Dec. 1862, 29. Whole number of graduates since the organization of the institution, about 1200. Of the pupils remaining in the institution, Dec. 1862, 262 were supported by the State of New York, 14 by New Jersey, 31 by their friends, and 8 by the institution. The time of admission is the first Wednesday of September; the terms, \$150 for each pupil, clothing and travelling-expenses excepted, to be paid semi-annually in advance, and satisfactory security for punctual payment of bills; and clothing which is desired is furnished by the institution at \$30 per annum. State pupils must be between 12 and 25 years of age. The value of the buildings and grounds of the institution in Dec. 1862 was about \$675,000, on which there was an encumbrance of \$175,000, or more. Receipts from all sources in year ending Jan. 1, 1862, \$67,535 35; expenditure during the same period, \$67,238 45. The State provides for the education of all its indigent deaf-mute children, under the sanction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in this institution.

*The Institution for the Blind*, at New York.—Robert G. Rankin, Superintendent.—This institution, founded in 1831, is one of the largest of its class in the world. The number of teachers in the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, was 7; number of pupils, 151 (76 males, 75 females); number employed in the mechanical department, 27. The pupils are divided into six classes; the first or highest pursuing the higher English and mathematical studies. The total receipts from all sources for the year were

\$71,584 61, and the expenditures \$71,460 05. Of this sum \$15,238 81 was on account of interest, \$13,500 repayment of a loan, and \$2,055 36 for insurance and taxes. The mechanical department, which has hitherto furnished to a limited extent employment to the adult blind, expended \$12,948 11, while the receipts from it were only \$7,351 53. \$1,827 42 was spent on repairs and improvements. These items deducted leave the amount expended for current support \$25,890 29, or \$171 46 for each pupil per annum.

*The New York Asylum for Idiots*, at Syracuse.—H. B. Wilbur, M.D., Superintendent.—This institution was established in 1851 first as an Experimental School at Albany, and in 1855 removed to the asylum erected for it by the State at Syracuse. It is the largest asylum for idiots in this country, and, with one exception, the largest in the world. The number of instructors and officers is 9; the number of pupils in the asylum, Dec. 31, 1861, was 130; the whole number in the asylum during the year, 141; average number resident, 135; 5 died during the year, and 10 were removed, one of them entering the army, and five others being able to pursue their studies in ordinary schools or to work for wages, and with sufficient intelligence to be competent for ordinary, simple occupations. The receipts of the year were \$22,889 87, of which \$18,000 was the State appropriation, \$1,439 14 received from the counties for clothing, and \$3,450 73 received from friends of pay-pupils for board and clothing. The expenditure for the same period was \$21,852 49. Of this sum, \$2,878 66 may be deducted for repairs, furniture, interest, rent of land, &c., leaving expenditure for support and training of children \$18,973 83, or \$140 54 as the expense of each pupil per annum.

**INSANE HOSPITALS.**—The State has two insane hospitals,—the *State Lunatic Asylum*, at Utica, Dr. J. P. Gray, Superintendent, and the *New York Asylum for Insane Convicts*, at Auburn, Dr. Edward Hall, Superintendent. It has also occasionally made grants in aid of the Bloomingdale Asylum, a department of the New York Hospital in New York City. The city and county of New York support a large insane hospital on Blackwell's Island, the Commissioners of Emigration one on Ward's Island, and there are also county asylums at Flatbush for Kings co., at Albany for Albany co., at Troy for Rensselaer co., at Canandaigua for Ontario co., and at Buffalo for Erie co. There are also private insane hospitals at Flushing, Hyde Park, and elsewhere. We have been unable to obtain reports from all these hospitals, but give below those of six. Those for the Asylum for Convicts, Bloomingdale Asylum, Ward's Island, and the City Hospital of New York are for 1861, the other two for 1860.

Asylum.	Date of opening.	Patients at the beginning of the year.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Discharged cured.	Discharged not cured.	Died.	Percentage of recoveries.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions.	Superintendent.	Receipts for current expenses.	Expenditures, current expenses.
State Lunatic Asyl., Utica..	1843	502	312	295	519	114	146	25	22.30	6.85	26.58	Dr. J. P. Gray.	\$ 118,545	\$ 109,465
City Insane Asylum, N. Y.	1836	754	388	337	805	144	72	121	16.48	15.51	28.00	Dr. M. H. Ranny.	61,714	62,602
Bloomington Asylum, N. Y.	1821	165	111	115	151	42	54	19	27.27	12.33	37.83	Dr. D. T. Brown.	51,130	44,618
King's Co. Asyl., Flatbush.....	1845	280	180	162	308	87	49	26	29.10	8.69	48.23	Dr. E. E. Chapin.	.....	.....
Asyl. for Insane Convicts, Auburn.....	1859	55	20	16	69	....	....	4	....	....	6.45	[Anden. Dr. C. E. Van	14,322	14,322
Emigrant's Ins. Hosp., Ward's Island, N. Y..	1860	87	95	110	73	78	26	6	....	7.	79.	Dr. Ford.	.....	.....

*State Inebriate Asylum*, at Binghamton.—This institution, the first in the United States, and probably the first in the world, for the medical and moral treatment of intemperate persons, will be opened early in 1863 for patients. It will have accommodations for 400 patients, and applications have already been made for the admission of more than twenty times that number. A farm of 252 acres of land was donated to the asylum by the citizens of Binghamton, and will furnish employment to such of the inmates as are disposed to labor.

**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.**—The State has a large number of these. There are two *Houses of Refuge*; one on Randall's Island, East River, New York, under the care of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, but receiving aid from the State in the erection of its buildings, and an appropriation from the city, together with the licenses of places of amusement, and a stipulated sum for the support of each child committed; the other, The Western House of Refuge, at Rochester, entirely a State institution. The Juvenile Asylum, New York City, and the Truants' Home, Brooklyn, are intended for a somewhat younger class, usually committed for vagrancy, truancy, or petty larceny; while the Five Points House of Industry, Home for the Friendless, Children's Aid Society, and kindred institutions, though intended in part for the rescue and reformation of the same class of offenders, are voluntary in their character, and do not resort to physical restraint to retain their inmates. The statistics of the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, for 1861, are as follows:—Whole number of children received since the opening of the house in 1825, 8737; number in the house, Jan. 1, 1861, 568 (boys 462, girls 106, white 521, colored 47); received during the year, 424 (boys 297, girls 127, white 389, colored 35); discharged or disposed of, 504 (boys 387, girls 117, white 473, colored 31); remaining, Jan. 1, 1862, 488 (boys 372, girls 116, white 437, colored 51). During the year

188 of the older boys were permitted to enlist in the army, and have acquitted themselves well. There were no deaths. 216 (74 of them girls) were indentured. The receipts for the year from all sources for general expenses were \$60,544 32, and the expenditure \$53,716 35. Of this sum \$3,704 35 was for furniture, interest, &c., and not directly for the support of the institution, leaving \$50,012 as the net expenditure for support. The average number of children resident was 528, and the cost per head \$94 73, of which \$13,399 82, or \$25 87 per head, was from the earnings of the boys.

The Western House of Refuge, at Rochester, S. S. Wood, *Superintendent*, is intended for boys only. In 1860 it had 426 pupils. Its expenses for ordinary support were \$39,679 63, or \$93 14 per pupil per annum. The Juvenile Asylum receives occasional grants from the State, but is mainly supported by the city of New York. It has two departments,—the House of Reception, in 13th Street and the Asylum proper, on Washington Heights. The House of Reception in 1860 had 947 inmates, of whom 126 were remaining Jan. 1, 1861; of the remainder, 295 had been discharged by magistrates, 422 sent to the asylum, 61 discharged by the committee, 31 escaped, and 12 were indentured. The asylum proper had in the course of the year 839 inmates, of whom 200 were discharged by the committee, 210 were indentured, 2 escaped, and 5 died, leaving in the asylum, Jan. 1, 1861, 422. The total number received in 8 years was 6550. The expenses for support for the year were \$50,365, or \$119 91 per pupil per annum. Very few of the children are retained in the asylum a year, the average residence being less than six months. Large numbers are indentured, mostly at the West, and the asylum has exercised great care and watchfulness over those indentured, its agent visiting them twice a year and ascertaining the condition of each. The purposes and operations of the Truants' Home of Brooklyn are in general similar to those of the Juvenile Asylum. The voluntary organizations,

except the Children's Aid Societies and some of the Industrial Schools or Missions, have asylums, in which the children are instructed and trained for a variable period, but after a time homes are usually sought for them in the country. The Children's Aid Societies, Industrial Schools, and Missions, have schools which furnish in part the food and clothing necessary for the subsistence of the children, and eventually send such as are willing to go to families at the West. In all, not

far from 2000 children are thus sent annually from New York City alone to the West.

**Prisons.**—There are three convict prisons in the State, besides the Insane Asylum for convicts. They are located at Sing Sing, on the Hudson River, Auburn, and Clinton, in Clinton co. There is at Sing Sing a separate female prison. The following table gives the principal statistics of these prisons for the year ending Sept. 30, 1861:—

STATE OF CONVICT PRISONS, 1861.

	Asylum for Insane Convicts.	Sing Sing.	Sing Sing Female Prison.	Auburn.	Clinton.
Number remaining in prison, Oct. 1, 1860.....	55	1,338	187	553	431
Number received during the year.....	30	452	43	229	236
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	11	264	30	231	134
Discharged by pardon.....	24	24	1	39	17
Discharged by order of court.....	27	27	.....	5	.....
Escaped from prison.....	2	2	.....	3	.....
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.....	3	3	.....	4	1
Transferred to Clinton Prison.....	190	190	2	.....	.....
Died.....	4	26	.....	13	3
Number discharged during the year.....	.....	452	43	235	155
Number in prison, Sept. 30, 1861.....	60	1,233	137	797	502
Average number of convicts in prison during the year.....	.....	1,232	143	856	434
Cash received at each prison for contracts, &c., during the year.....	.....	.....	.....	\$42,850	\$14,533
Amount expended for all purposes during the year.....	.....	.....	.....	\$67,251	\$63,857
Earnings at each prison contract.....	.....	.....	.....	\$92,144	\$36,922
Miscellaneous earnings.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,959	\$9,358
Total earnings.....	.....	.....	.....	\$95,103	\$46,280
Number of cells.....	.....	.....	.....	117	309
Real estate belonging to each prison, 1861.....	\$79,206	.....	\$100,729	\$543,529	\$283,738
Personal property, 1861.....	\$10,573	.....	\$6,271	\$29,603	\$86,168
Total property of prisons.....	\$89,778	.....	\$107,000	\$573,132	\$369,906
Annual cost of support of each convict.....	.....	.....	.....	\$89 42	\$126 48
Convicted of crimes against property.....	59	.....	112	670	894
Convicted of crimes against the person.....	28	.....	25	136	108
Convicted of crimes against persons and property.....	3	2	6	1	.....
Natives of United States.....	44	680	60	552	309
Foreigners.....	41	558	77	245	193
Temperate.....	.....	218	87	822	189
Moderate drinkers.....	.....	374	4	.....	146
Intemperate.....	.....	646	40	475	167
Recommitments.....	.....	168	10	161	73
White.....	29	1,143	121	729	460
Colored.....	15	96	16	63	42
Life sentence.....	.....	24	5	18	18
For 10 years and over.....	.....	184	10	99	66
Under 10 years of age when convicted.....	2	207	25	96	57

**Criminal Statistics.**—The report of the Secretary of State on this subject gives the number of convictions in courts of record for the year 1861 as 2255 (2101 males, 174 females). Of these, 562 (525 males and 37 females) were for offences against the person, 340 (335 males and 5 females) offences against property with violence; 619 (548 males and 71 females) offences against property without violence; 150 (143 males and 7 females) offences against the currency; 604 (550 males and 54 females) offences against society. The clerks of the county

courts return for the year 1242 indictments tried, of which the parties in 826 were convicted, in 400 acquitted, and in the remainder the juries could not agree. 1406 persons were convicted on their own confession, and 669 were discharged from their indictments without trial. Of 86,662 cases tried in the courts of special sessions in the cities of Albany, Auburn, Hudson, Buffalo, Brooklyn, New York, Utica, Oswego, and Schenectady, 20,992 were males, 15,670 females; 4014 were under 21 years of age, 16,878 were married, 19,323 single,



234 social condition unknown; 9350 were natives of the United States, 26,983 foreigners, and 329 unknown; 11,745 could read and write, 21,158 could not read and write; 1156 education not ascertained; 3454 were temperate, 31,955 intemperate, 533 unknown. The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police (the Metropolitan Police District includes New York, Kings, Richmond, Westchester, and part of Queens counties; but only the cities of New York and Brooklyn have a regular patrol) report 87,682 arrests by the police,—71,130 in New York and 16,552 in Brooklyn. Of these were males 60,584, viz. New York 48,470, Brooklyn 12,114; females, 27,098, viz. New York 22,660, Brooklyn 4438. For offences against property 14,449; viz. males 12,063, females 2366; in New York 11,294, in Brooklyn 3155. Offences against the person, 73,233; viz. males 48,501, females 24,732; in New York 59,836, in Brooklyn 13,397. Of these, 12,420, viz. 9151 males and 3269 females, were under 20 years of age; 22,194 were natives of the United States, and 65,488 were foreigners; 1661 were colored; 45,014 were married, 42,668 were single; could read and write, 66,243; could not, 21,439. The Metropolitan force consisted, in Jan. 1862, of a superintendent of police, 4 inspectors, 38 captains, 160 sergeants, and 2000 patrolmen, of whom 30 captains, 129 sergeants, and 1800 patrolmen were stationed in New York, and the remainder in Brooklyn. It has since been increased, particularly in Brooklyn. Besides the duties of preserving order and arresting offenders, the patrolmen restore lost children to their parents, aid the sick and helpless, give alarm of fires through their precinct telegraphs, report violations of city ordinances and excise-laws, inspect the streets, and a squad is detailed for sanitary purposes, who examine and report upon stationary steam-boilers, ferry-boats, the condition and safety of tenement-houses, their ventilation and means of escape in case of fire, the location of slaughter-houses, and the existence of cesspools and other violations of the sanitary law.

**IMMIGRATION AND PAUPERISM.**—The oversight of the vast immigration which pours from Europe into the United States through the great commercial port of New York is by the State vested in the Commissioners of Emigration, established in 1847. The commissioners, in 1861, published a volume containing their reports, the laws on the subject of emigration, and the statistics of what had been accomplished by the commission up to that time. They have an office at Castle Garden, an immense building on the Battery, New York; and the building itself is devoted to the use of emigrants, who there pay their commutation-money (\$2 per head) or give their bonds not to become chargeable to the State. The commissioners receive this money, and undertake to provide for all emigrants who are sick or have become impoverished for a period of five years from the period of their landing in the State. They occupy

also Ward's Island, in the East River, where they have an Emigrants' Refuge for the infirm, a general hospital, and an insane hospital, and a farm of 106 acres, cultivated mainly by the inmates of the refuge. From 1847 to Dec. 31, 1860, the number of aliens who arrived at the port of New York, for whom commutation and hospital moneys were paid or bonds demanded, was 2,671,819; the number treated and cared for by the commissioners at Ward's Island was 129,644; the number treated at the Marine Hospital was 56,877; number supplied temporarily with board and lodging, 333,136; number temporarily relieved with money, 97,754; number provided with employment, 129,148; number of persons forwarded to their desired destination, 35,268; number treated in other institutions at the expense of the commission, 13,715; number relieved in the counties of New York and chargeable to the commission, 98,194, making a total of persons cared for at the expense of the commissioners in 14 years, of 803,736. The total receipts of commutation and hospital moneys during that period were \$5,227,019 08, and the total expenditures \$5,153,136 50. The operations of the commissioners for the year ending Jan. 1, 1862, were:—whole number of passengers landed at the port during the year, 92,725, of whom 27,196 were citizens or persons not subject to bonds or commutation; aliens, subject to commutation or bonds, 65,529, of whom 27,139 were from Germany, 25,784 from Ireland, 5362 from England, and 6974 from other countries; number in State Emigrants' Refuge and Hospital, Ward's Island, Jan. 1, 1861, 1068; received during the year, 3710; born there, 301; total number cared for and treated, 5079; remaining Jan. 1, 1862, 716; Insane Hospital, Ward's Island, total under treatment during the year, 182; in City Asylum, at charge of commissioners, 14; small-pox cases treated during the year, at Small-Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, at expense of commissioners, 262; number sent to other hospitals at expense of commissioners, 64; sent back to Europe at their own request, 326; ditto, at expense of consignees of vessels, 87; number forwarded inland by the commission, 537; number temporarily relieved, 6177; number buried at expense of commission, 355; number provided with employment, 6023; number relieved and forwarded in and from the counties, 1950; number relieved, forwarded, and provided with employment in five years, 20,874; number of births on Ward's Island, 301; number of deaths, 293. The amount of commutation-money received during the year was \$133,254; receipts from other sources, \$42,180 56; balance from previous year, \$71,750 39; total receipts, \$247,184 95; expenditures, \$178,401 77; balance \$68,783 18.

**Pauperism.**—We have no full statistics of pauperism in the State later than 1860. The number of county almshouses at that time was 60; whole number relieved in them, 228,517; of which there

were county paupers, 192,830; town, 25,921; temporarily relieved, 279,787; expenses connected with county poor-houses, \$774,106 89; expenses of administering temporary relief, \$560,859 62; whole number of acres of land attached to poor-house establishments, 7691.58; estimated value of poor-house establishments, \$1,074,230 51; cost, \$760,054 17. Average weekly expense of each pauper in almshouse, 71.8; average yearly expense, \$37 34. Total amount expended for out-door poor (including New York City), \$677,680. Whole number received in the almshouses, 36,550; born in the almshouses, 812; died, 2428; bound out, 634; discharged, 27,475; absconded, 884; remaining, Dec. 31, 13,431 (males 7042, females 6389). Of those relieved during the year there were foreigners, 45,485; lunatics, 2669; idiots, 386; mutes, 48; children, 6262. Of the 228,517 relieved in almshouses, 94,501 were natives of the United States, and 134,016 of foreign countries. Intemperance was the acknowledged direct cause in the case of 22,330 and the indirect cause in the case of 11,718 others; idleness, 8483; vagrancy, 2242; 3177 were insane, 781 idiots, 64 deaf-mutes, 640 blind, 1341 orphans, 613 illegitimate; while 142,788 were reported as indigent and destitute, and 11,849 as children having destitute parents. The total expenditure, including New York City, for the legal relief of the poor was \$1,877,908, or \$50 02 for every inhabitant of the population. The paupers constituted 9.20 per cent. of the population; the percentage of the poor-rate to the valuation of the State, .0013; and to the whole tax, 11 per cent.

**Scientific Explorations.**—The State has a valuable and instructive Museum of Natural History and Agriculture at Albany, with extensive geological, mineralogical, botanical, and zoological collections, illustrating very thoroughly the natural history of the State, and furnishing means for comparison with other States and countries. The greater part of this collection was made by the corps of naturalists, who made the Natural History Survey of the State. The agricultural rooms have a large collection of seeds, preserved and dried plants, woods, and agricultural implements. Both collections are free to the public. The State also employs an entomologist to investigate and report upon insects injurious to vegetation, and makes occasional grants to the Board of Regents for specific scientific investigations. Appropriations were made in 1857 and 1858 for ascertaining the latitude and longitude of certain places in the State; and in 1862 the board reported that they had ascertained with great accuracy the longitude of Dudley Observatory, Albany, the Observatory of Hamilton College, Clinton, the court-house at Syracuse, and the light-house at Buffalo. The amount expended in these investigations was \$2,833 33; and it was expected that during the current year the longitude of two other points, one near the Pennsylvania line and the other near the northern boundary of the State, would

be ascertained. The following are the latitudes and longitudes thus determined:—Dudley Observatory, latitude  $42^{\circ} 39' 49''.55$ ; longitude (from Greenwich) in time, 4h. 54m. 58s.231; longitude (from Greenwich) in arc,  $73^{\circ} 44' 33''.45$ . Hamilton College, latitude  $43^{\circ} 3' 16''.5$ ; longitude, in time, 5h. 1m. 37s.12; in arc,  $75^{\circ} 24' 16''.8$ . Syracuse, latitude  $43^{\circ} 3' 00''$ ; longitude, in time, 5h. 4m. 87s.07; in arc,  $76^{\circ} 9' 16''.0$ . Buffalo, latitude  $42^{\circ} 52' 46''.36$ ; longitude, in time, 5h. 15m. 33s.67; in arc,  $78^{\circ} 53' 25''.0$ .

**Census Statistics.**—New York has not published the statistics of the census of 1860 relative to the State; and the preliminary report of the Census Bureau gives but few statistics of the State beyond those inserted in our tables. We glean a few of the most important. The State is 17th in area, 1st in actual population, 4th in density of population, 20th in mean ratio, and 5th in absolute increase of population during the last decade. In most departments of manufacturing industry it stands first, as it does greatly in the aggregate of its manufactured products; yet Pennsylvania surpasses it in the production of pig, bar, and rolled iron, and woollen goods; Massachusetts in cotton and woollen goods, and boots and shoes; and Connecticut in sewing-machines and India-rubber goods. In the cash value of its farming-land it is far before any other State, its farms having a cash value of \$808,348,593; or \$40 per acre for its improved and unimproved lands. In the number of its horses Ohio and Illinois surpass it; but the aggregate value of its live stock is greater by 20 millions of dollars than that of any other State. As a wheat-growing State it stands seventh on the list, while Iowa and Michigan will soon, if they do not already, surpass it. In maize it occupies the fifteenth rank, in oats the first, in rye the second; in wool it is second, Ohio being first; it surpasses all the other States in its potato crop, as also in its market-garden products, butter, cheese, and hay, hops, flax, maple-sugar, beeswax and honey, and slaughtered animals. There is a slight excess of females in the population (11,022 whites, 2649 colored), though less than in the New England States. One-third of the whole population of the State is comprised in the counties forming the New York Metropolitan District.

**MILITARY AFFAIRS.**—*The Contribution of New York to the Volunteer Army.*—The State of New York acted with great promptness on the call of the President for troops for the maintenance of the Union, April 15, 1861. The Legislature voted an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for war purposes, and the city of New York \$1,000,000, and subsequently another million for the aid of volunteers and their families. The Seventh Regiment Militia (National Guard), perhaps the finest volunteer militia regiment in the United States, offered their services, and left with full ranks on the evening of April 18, and on the 21st six other



regiments followed. In all, 23 regiments of three-months men went from the State. Thirty-eight regiments were raised on the first call of the Governor for two years; and subsequently the number was increased to about 120 regiments. On the last two calls of the President for 300,000 men for three years and 300,000 for nine months, the Governor, after conference with the other State officers, caused a bounty of \$50 per head to be paid to volunteers. On this account about \$3,660,000 was paid by the Comptroller prior to Oct. 1, 1862, and other disbursements by the State incident to transportation, care, and supply for sick and wounded, &c. &c., will swell the entire amount of State expenditure for war purposes to Nov. 1862, above \$8,000,000. In addition to this, municipalities, counties, towns, and villages have paid large sums for bounties, for the support of families of volunteers, &c., amounting in the aggregate to a sum larger than that paid from the State treasury, making the public appropriation for the war in the State not much, if at all, below \$17,000,000. The following table, prepared expressly for this work at the office of the State Adjutant-General, Albany, gives the particulars of the volunteer force to November 1, 1862: since that time other regiments have been raised, and the entire number sent to the field to Jan. 1, 1863 was 222,836, and a considerable number of regiments were still in the State awaiting marching-orders.

**Infantry—**

23 regiments, 3 months.....	15,838
38 regiments, 2 years.....	80,131
123 regiments, } 3 years.....	112,411
1 battalion, }	
Recruits for regiments in field..	29,690
	<hr/> 188,070

**Cavalry—**

11 regiments } .....	9,642
1 battalion }	

**Artillery—**

4 regiments } .....	2,379
6 battalions }	
13 batteries }	
1 regiment marine artillery.....	900

**Engineers—**

1 regiment .....	855
Rocket Battalion.....	163

Total sent forward.....	298,409
Add recruits raised and being organized in this State.....	10,650
	<hr/> 219,039

**Militia Law.**—The Legislature of 1862 enacted a militia law intended to organize and enroll for State and national defence the entire force of able-bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years. All able-bodied male citizens between these ages are to be enrolled, and the law divides them into two classes, those between 18 and 30, and those between 30 and 45, and provides for the organization of 128 regiments of militia, whose minimum number per regiment shall be 400 men, to be called the National Guard, and to constitute the uniformed militia of the State, and be instructed and trained to military service. If a sufficient number do not volunteer to fill these regiments up to the minimum (certain privileges being granted to those who volunteer), the deficiency is to be made up by drafting from the first or younger class of the enrolled citizens. All those who are enrolled, but not members of the National Guard, must appear, unless exempted, once a year for inspection, or pay a fine of one dollar. The whole number between the ages of 18 and 45, enrolled in September 1862, as liable to military duty, was 764,603; and 130,100 were declared exempt from various causes.

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

First settlement, 1627. Capital, Trenton. Area, 8320 square-miles. Population, 1860, 672,065.  
Government for the Year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
JOEL PARKER.....	Freehold .....	Governor.....	Jan. 17, 1866	\$3,000
Whitfield S. Johnson.....	Trenton.....	Secretary of State.....	March 18, 1863	2,500 & fees.
Rescarrick M. Smith.....	Hightstown..	Treasurer.....	Feb. 21, 1863	2,000 "
F. W. Ricord.....	Newark.....	Sup't of Public Schools....	April 1, 1864	1,000
R. F. Stockton, Jr.....	Trenton.....	Adjutant-General.....	.....	100
Lewis Perrine.....	" .....	Quartermaster-General .....	.....	100
C. J. Ihrie.....	" .....	State Librarian.....	.....	\$2 00 a day.
Joseph T. Crowell.....	.....	President of Senate.....	.....	4 00 "
Charles Haight.....	.....	Speaker of the Assembly...	.....	4 60 "
Morris R. Hamilton.....	.....	Secretary of the Senate....	.....	3 50 "
Jacob Sharp.....	Belvidere .....	Clerk of the Assembly.....	.....	3 50 "

The Governor is elected by a plurality vote for three years. His term commences the third Tuesday of January. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. His term of office is five years. The Treasurer is elected by the Legislature on joint ballot for one year, and until his successor is qualified; and the State Librarian is elected for three years. The Superintendent of Schools is appointed by the Trustees of the School Fund for two years.

The Adjutant and Quartermaster General are appointed by the Governor. Senators, 21 in number, are elected for three years, one-third every year. Representatives, 60 in number, are elected each year. The pay of members of both branches is \$3 a day for the first forty days, \$1.50 a day afterwards. The presiding officers have \$4 a day for the first forty days, and \$2 a day afterwards. The Legislature meets annually at Trenton, on the second Tuesday of January.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Errors and Appeals.

This court is composed of the Chancellor, the judges of the Supreme Court, and six other judges appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, who hold office for six years, one judge vacating his seat each year in rotation. The court holds stated terms at Trenton, on the second Tuesday in March, and third Tuesday in June and November. The Governor, Chancellor, and the six judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, consti-

tute the pardoning power. A major part of them, of whom the Governor shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment. All the judges of this court receive \$5 a day for each day's attendance. The six judges receive no other salary. This *per diem* is in addition to the salary of the Chancellor; and of the judges of the Supreme Court.

			Term expires.
Joseph L. Risley,	of Salem co.,	Judge,	1863.
Joshua Swain,	of Cape May co.,	"	1863.
Joseph E. Combs,	of Monmouth co.,	"	1864.
William N. Wood,	of Morris co.,	"	1865.
Robert S. Kennedy,	of Warren co.,	"	1866.
John M. Cornelison,	of Hudson co.,	"	1867.

Court of Chancery.

The Chancellor is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for seven years. This court holds three terms annually at Trenton,

on the first Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May and October.

			Term expires.	Salary.
Henry W. Green,	of Trenton,	Chancellor,	1867,	\$2,500.
Barker Gummere,	of Trenton,	Clerk,	1866,	Fees.
Mercer Beasley,	of Trenton,	Reporter,	1865,	250.

Supreme Court.

This court consists of a chief justice and six associate justices, who are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for seven years; and the State is divided into seven districts, to each of which a justice of this court is assigned. This court holds three terms each year at Trenton, on the fourth Tuesday in February, and the first Tuesday in June and November; and the judges of this court hold Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer three times a year in each county. The judges of the Supreme Court are also *ex officio*

judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, and Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the several counties, and the judge holding the Circuit Court of any county is the presiding judge of said court. Courts of Common Pleas are held three times a year in each county, by judges appointed by the Legislature for five years, who receive fees and \$2 *per diem* for each day's attendance, and the number of whom is limited to three in each county.

			Term expires.	Salary.
Edward W. Whelpley,	of Morristown,	Chief Justice,	1868,	\$2,100
Elias B. D. Ogden,	of Elizabeth City,	Associate Justice,	1869,	2,000
Peter D. Vredenburg,	of Freehold,	"	1869,	2,000
Daniel Haines,	of Hamburg,	"	1866,	2,000
John Van Dyke,	of New Brunswick,	"	1866,	2,000
Lucius Q. C. Elmer,	of Bridgeton,	"	1869,	2,000
George H. Brown,	of Somerset co.,	"	1868,	2,000
Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,	of Newark,	Attorney-General,	1866,	
Charles P. Smith,	of Trenton,	Clerk,	1867,	Fees.
Andrew Dutcher,	"	Reporter,	1867,	250

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Dist.	Counties.	Judges.
1.	Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, and Atlantic.....	Lucius Q. C. Elmer.
2.	Gloucester, Camden, and Burlington.....	John Van Dyke.
3.	Hunterdon, Mercer, and Somerset.....	George H. Brown.
4.	Ocean, Monmouth, and Middlesex.....	P. Vredenburg.
5.	Morris, Sussex, and Warren .....	E. W. Whelpley.
6.	Passaic, Bergen, and Hudson.....	E. B. D. Ogden.
7.	Essex and Union.....	Daniel Haines.

The circuit courts which are held in each county have also clerks, who are also clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, &c., and are elected for five years. The probate jurisdiction of

the State is in the hands of surrogates, in each county, who are also elected for five years. The following table gives the Clerks of the Courts, the Surrogates, and the Sheriffs for the year 1862.

CLERKS, SURROGATES, AND SHERIFFS.

Counties.	Clerks.	Surrogates.	Sheriffs.
Atlantic .....	Daniel E. Izard.	Solomon R. Diviney.	Jesse Adams.
Bergen .....	Cornelius L. Blauvelt.	Richard R. Paulison.	James J. Brinkerhoff.
Burlington .....	John T. Naylor.	Nathan Buzby.	Samuel T. Leeds.
Camden.....	George Brewer.	Isaac L. Lowe.	Charles Wilson.
Cape May.....	Jonathan Hand.	Elijah Townsend.	Richard D. Edmunds.
Cumberland.....	Providence Ludlam.	Alphonso Woodruff.	Lewis H. Dowdney.
Essex .....	John McChesney.	Wm. S. Whitehead.	Abraham M. Reynolds.
Gloucester.....	Josiah S. Franklin.	Alexander Wentz.	Joseph Carter.
Hudson .....	Robert Gilchrist.	James O'Niell.	John M. Francis.
Hunterdon .....	John B. Alpaugh.	David Van Fleet.	Robert Thatcher.
Mercer.....	Robert C. Belville.	Richard R. Rogers.	Robert L. Hutchinson.
Middlesex .....	Nicholas Booream.	Theophilus M. Holcombe.	Obadiah Clark.
Monmouth.....	Holmes W. Murphy.	John B. Conover.	Joseph I. Thompson.
Morris.....	Samuel Swayze.	Frederick Dellicker.	Garret De Mott.
Ocean .....	Ivins D. Cornelius.	Lewis Shinn.	Benjamin T. Aumack.
Passaic .....	Thomas D. Hoxsey.	William Gledhill.	William Douglass.
Salem .....	Robert Newell.	William Plummer.	Owen L. Jones.
Somerset.....	And. D. D. B. Vosseller.	John H. Anderson.	Henry A. Herder.
Sussex.....	James J. Martin.	Daniel S. Anderson.	Charles Arvia.
Union .....	Henry R. Cannon.	Jonathan Valentine.	Thomas W. Reynolds.
Warren .....	William F. Wire.	William Allshouse.	William Armstrong.

FINANCES.

The State Treasurer during the year ending Jan. 1, 1862, kept three distinct sets of books for the State, viz.: receipts and expenditures for ordinary purposes; receipts and expenditures on account of school-funds; and receipts and expenditures for war purposes. The following was the condition of each account, Jan. 1, 1862:—

ORDINARY PURPOSES.

Receipts.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1861.....	\$25,228 58	
Money received from taxes, Transit dues, &c.....	246,439 59	
		\$271,668 17

Expenditures.

For all ordinary civil purposes.....	257,432 62
Leaving a balance in the treasury of.....	14,235 55

SCHOOL FUNDS.

Receipts.

From interest of School Fund, Bank Tax, and State Appropriation.....	86,808 93
Expended for school purposes.....	78,055 28
Leaving a balance in the treasury of.....	8,253 65

FOR WAR PURPOSES.

Receipts.

From State Bonds sold.....	\$531,820 00	
From United States, for advances made by State.....	650,707 17	
From Loans from banks .....	250,000 00	
From miscellaneous sources.....	350 00	
		1,432,877 17

Expenditures.

Amount advanced to United States on 1st requisition.....	\$250,035 46
“ “ “ 2d “ .....	85,962 81
“ “ “ 3d “ .....	508,306 16
Loans from banks.....	250,000 00
Amount paid families of Volunteers.....	78,773 79
Discharged Volunteers.....	23,651 10
Interest.....	4,622 42
Items on State account.....	37,862 79
	1,239,214 38
Leaving a balance on hand of.....	193,662 79

State bonds were issued to the amount of \$531,800, which were sold at par, and in a few instances slightly above; the whole amount realized being, as above stated, \$531,820.00.

Among the principal items of ordinary expenditure were the following:—

Legislature .....	\$28,409 96	Per diem and mileage, extra session	
Salaries.....	25,603 66	Legislature.....	\$4,629 00
Transportation and costs .....	17,338 52	Judiciary expenses.....	9,749 20
Printing.....	14,784 74	Nixon's Digest.....	5,000 00
State Prison, salaries .....	16,833 75	Incidental accounts.....	17,424 21
State account.....	11,499 29	Interest.....	7,624 05
Appropriation to public schools.....	35,513 42		
Lunatic Asylum, salaries, &c.....	22,400 88	Principal sources of Income.	
State Normal school.....	11,400 00	Transit duties on Camden & Amboy,	
State Prison, debts and repairs.....	12,352 87	New Jersey R.R. & Transp. Co., and	
Deaf and Dumb.....	3,940 66	Delaware & Raritan Canal Comp....	138,222 09
Blind.....	3,703 39	Tax on capital stock of railroads.....	32,058 17
Pennsylvania Training School for Idiots	2,168 84	Sale of stock of Camden & Amboy R.R.	55,659 75
Farnum Preparatory School.....	1,200 00	Dividends on capital stock.....	23,475 00

State Debt.—Prior to May, 1861, the State had a permanent debt of \$95,000, a loan obtained from the

**Bank of Savings, New York, for the completion of some of its public buildings. Its available assets are stocks, bonds, and mortgages, amounting to.....** 200,717 82  
**Beside this, it has a school fund of.....** 470,070 66  
**and unavailable assets, consisting of the surplus revenue loaned to the counties without interest, amounting to.....** 764,670 00  
**On the 10th of May, 1861, the Legislature authorized a War loan of.....** 531,800 00  
**and at the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1862, there was a further debt incurred on War account of.....** 144,133 78  
**Making the entire War debt of the State, to January, 1862.....** \$675,933 78  
**To which add the previous State debt.....** 95,000 00  
**and the entire debt of the State was, in January, 1862.....** \$770,933 78

**Common Schools**—Jan. 1, 1862. There were in the State, Jan. 1, 1862, 313 cities and townships, of which only 197 had reported the condition of their schools for the previous year. The whole number of school districts was 1563; of which 1253 had reported to the Superintendent; 1669 public schools were taught; there were in the State 197,502 children between the ages of 5 and 18 years; of these 30,213 had attended school through the year; 26,722 for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the year; 31,069 for six months; 34,030 from three to six months; and 24,053 a less period than three months; 1489 persons over 18 years of age had attended the schools, and 3281 colored children. The whole number of children who attended school during the year were 137,578; and the average daily attendance at school was 58,264. The average number of months during which the schools were open was 9.3, and the cost of tuition per head per annum, \$8.26. The amount of money raised by tax for the support of schools, i.e. taxes levied by the towns, was \$385,031 29. Amount received from the State, \$82,860 23; from other sources, \$40,440 17; of which \$30,505 76 is from interest of the surplus revenue, on United States deposit fund; besides this, \$32,452 11 was raised for building repairing, and furnishing school-houses, making the whole amount appropriated and raised for common school purposes during the year, \$540,283 80. The number of teachers employed was 2267, of whom 1202 were males and 1065 females. The average annual salary of the male teachers was \$406, of female teachers, \$244. Teachers' Institutes were held in all the counties, 21 in number, during the year. Free schools were maintained in 42 cities and townships. In the remainder, tuition fees were charged to make up what deficiency there was in the money appropriated and raised by tax to support the schools. The county which paid the highest salaries to its teachers was Hudson, where the average salaries of male teachers were \$718 and of females \$415. The smallest average salaries were in Sussex, where male teachers received an average salary of \$253 per annum, and females \$167. In Hudson county the tuition fees were only \$2 per head, per annum; while in Sussex they were \$9.80.

**State Normal School.**—This institution, organized and chartered in accordance with the Act of

Feb. 9, 1855, consists of three departments:—the Normal School proper, at Trenton, sustained by an annual appropriation of \$10,000 from the Legislature, the tuition in the Model School, and a small amount from other sources; the Model School, also at Trenton, which gives superior instruction in common English, and the higher mathematical branches, engineering, military science, &c., and is self-sustaining, while it affords an opportunity for the pupil-teachers of the Normal School to take lessons in the practice of teaching; and the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, founded by the late Paul Farnum, who erected the buildings at a cost of \$30,000 and subsequently endowed it with \$20,000 more. The object of this school is to prepare pupils for the Normal School and for the teacher's profession. It is under the general care of the Principal of the State Normal School, but has a special Vice-Principal, who is charged with the duty of instruction. The State contributes \$1200 per annum toward its expenses. The statistics of the Normal School for the year ending February 9, 1862, were as follows:—

The Board of Trustees consists of two gentlemen from each of the five Congressional districts of the State, and the Superintendent of Public Schools for the time being. The Principal of the Normal School is William F. Phelps, A.M.; Vice-Principal, Silas Betts; whole number of teachers of Normal School, 7. Principal of Model School, John S. Hart, LL.D.; whole number of teachers, 7. Farnum Preparatory School, Charles R. Abbott, Vice-Principal; whole number of teachers, 5. Pupils instructed in the Normal School, during the year, 92, viz.: males 27, females 65; in the Model School, 286,—boys 154, girls 132; in the Farnum Preparatory School, 100,—boys 49, girls 51. Total pupils in all departments, 476; of whom were preparing to teach in the Normal School, 92; in the Farnum Preparatory School, 18. The graduates for the year were 14; 5 males, and 9 females: total graduates since the opening of the school, 158. Six of the teachers in the different departments are graduates of the school. Of 150 graduates of the school, 115 were teaching at the time of the report; of the remaining 35, 8 had taught more than two years, 8 were married, 4 deceased, 6 in the army or navy, 1 was

unable to leave the South, 2 had paid for their tuition, and 5 were not heard from. The expenses of the year were \$16,288 36, of which \$11,026 90 was for salaries, \$1200 for rent, \$2362 for redemption of tuition certificates, and the remainder for fuel and incidental expenses. The library of the school amounted to 7000 volumes. During the year 1862, a department for military instruction was added to the Model School, which was put in charge of Prof. Sumner C. Webb, and instructors were added to teach those branches of military science requisite for such a school.

A department for instruction in object-teaching was organized in the Normal School Proper, in 1861, under the charge of Miss Matilda Lewis, who had received a special training for the purpose, and is now in successful operation.

The entire expenditure of the State for public school education, including the Normal School, was in 1861, \$551,483 80. The income of the school fund was \$42,360 23, and an additional amount of \$10,000 for public schools and \$11,200 for the Normal School is appropriated by the State, being raised from bank and other corporation taxes. There are also in the State three colleges, viz.: the College of New Jersey, Rutgers College, and Burlington College, and two theological seminaries, beside a large number of academies, seminaries, high and boarding schools, for the instruction of youth. For the condition and statistics of the colleges and theological seminaries see tables.

**Educational Statistics from the Census of 1860.**  
—The Legislature at its session of 1862 ordered the publication of the Census statistics of the State, under the direction of the Secretary of State; these were published in Nov. 1862, in advance of their publication by the Census Office. We gather the following educational statistics of the State from them:—Number of colleges, 3; of teachers, 36; of students, 521. Number of public schools, 1420; of teachers in public schools, 1774; of pupils, 95,380; amount realized annually from endowments to the public schools, \$3,725 50; by taxation for public schools, \$306,309 20; from public funds, \$96,195 38; from other sources, \$77,827 95: total annual income, \$484,058 03. Number of academies and other schools not public, 217; number of teachers, 433; of pupils, 10,225; amount annually realized from endowments, \$5285; raised by taxation, \$5200; received from public funds, \$3290; from other sources, \$178,205; total \$193,040. Total educational expenditures annually, except colleges, \$677,098 03. Number of public libraries, 24; number of volumes in public libraries, 56,538; number of private libraries reported, 111; number of volumes in private libraries, 147,723.

The following table shows the number of churches of the principal denominations, number of sittings and value of church-property, in 1850 and 1860:—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN NEW JERSEY IN 1850 AND 1860.

Denominations.	Number of churches, 1850.	Number of churches, 1860.	Church accom- modations, 1850.	Church accom- modations, 1860.	Value of church pro- perty, 1850.	Value of church pro- perty, 1860.
Baptists.....	108	125	43,425	62,870	334,600	652,925
Seventh-Day Baptists...	.....	5	.....	1,600	.....	18,800
Christians.....	8	13	2,885	5,758	10,400	18,500
Congregationalists .....	8	6	3,500	2,250	37,700	34,500
Dutch Reformed.....	66	85	39,146	45,265	460,430	874,800
Episcopalians.....	52	87	19,647	35,234	525,409	961,350
Free.....	7	5	2,400	1,350	7,500	6,700
Friends.....	52	51	25,545	20,200	207,100	222,600
Lutherans.....	7	13	2,900	4,531	28,512	49,400
Methodists .....	312	347	107,350	153,596	638,350	1,504,950
Presbyterians .....	149	189	81,650	103,640	1,225,250	2,015,880
Roman Catholics.....	23	54	9,485	26,830	133,385	767,000
Union.....	5	5	1,450	1,600	6,500	13,100
Unitarians .....	2	4	450	1,400	1,500	10,200
Universalists.....	3	4	1,000	1,350	6,800	24,100
African.....	.....	19	.....	4,590	.....	22,850
Minor Sects.....	12	10	3,950	4,800	5,700	86,300
Total.....	814	1022	350,474	476,864	3,712,863	7,278,955

**Banks.**—The whole number of banks and bank- ing associations in the State on the first Monday of January, 1862, was 51, of which 43 had special charters and 8 were organized under the General Banking law of 1851. Their condition at that time was as follows:—

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$12,601,892 26
(Of which are doubtful or bad.....	104,323 57)
Specie actually belonging to banks..	1,498,090 08
Real estate furniture and plates.....	484,801 40

Due from other banks.....	2,648,650 05
Notes and checks of other banks.....	591,895 93
Stock, and other miscellaneous assets	1,614,301 68
	\$19,239,630 50

LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in.....	\$7,933,932 50
Circulation.....	3,807,039 00
Due Depositors.....	4,955,344 98
Due other banks.....	497,125 47
Surplus, unpaid dividends, &c.....	1,539,282 80
	\$18,732,724 75

**Railroads and Canals.**—The following table gives the most important particulars respecting the railroads employing steam power in the State, on the 1st January, 1862. Beside these, there are, in Jersey City, Hudson City, Newark, and perhaps some of the other cities of the State, city railroads, whose cars are drawn by horses. The only canals of the State are the Delaware and Raritan and the Morris Canal. Their condition is also set forth in the table.

Railroad Companies.	Equipment.			Property and assets.			Liabilities.		Total assets and liabilities.	Mileage.		Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Dividends.
	Engines.	Passenger.	Cars.	Railroad and its appurtenances.	Invested in foreign works.	Share-capital paid in.	Fixed debt.	Floating debt.		M.	E.			
Belvidere Delaware .....	64.2	.....	.....	\$3,134,653	.....	\$807,862	\$2,082,000	\$150,192	\$3,134,653	.....	76.0	\$253,103	\$80,415	..
Burlington and Mount Holly .....	.....	.....	.....	120,000	.....	340,000	20,000	None	120,000	.....	.....	10,004	7,854	13
Camden and Amboy .....	63.9	.....	.....	6,918,653	.....	2,710,800	7,168,000	None	12,171,300	.....	124.2	2,468,084	913,829	.....
Camden and Atlantic .....	60.2	.....	.....	1,833,935	.....	909,374	1,037,376	92,211	2,125,061	.....	60.2	90,151	30,076	10
Central of New Jersey .....	64.0	21	284	5,550,076	.....	3,630,000	2,000,000	340,406	5,970,506	.....	64.0	1,201,500	679,443	.....
Flemington (operated by Belvidere Delaware Co.) .....	.....	.....	.....	287,087	.....	150,011	93,100	91,674	334,785	Leased	11.8	11,600	None	.....
Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural .....	.....	.....	.....	231,174	.....	230,845	None	820	230,845	.....	.....	21,840	10,201	.....
Hackensack and New York .....	.....	.....	.....	128,000	.....	67,000	84,000	7,000	114,000	.....	.....	15,700	500	.....
Long Dock (leased to Erie Railway Co.) .....	.....	.....	.....	2,553,554	.....	600,000	973,810	779,744	2,553,554	Leased	2.9	.....	.....	.....
Millstone and New Brunswick .....	6.3	.....	.....	111,114	.....	102,365	None	8,740	111,114	.....	6.88	8,845	3,732	.....
Millville and Gloucester .....	23.5	.....	.....	180,423	.....	154,118	30,000	5,881	189,909	.....	23.5	12,231	None	.....
Morris and Essex .....	53.0	11	91	1,627,303	57,000	1,157,800	340,000	250,191	1,757,991	.....	53.0	210,964	65,400	.....
Newark and Bloomfield .....	.....	.....	.....	110,098	.....	103,960	None	None	103,960	.....	.....	16,787	8,377	.....
New Jersey .....	32.8	.....	.....	4,000,477	1,240,621	4,307,820	608,000	None	5,628,981	.....	33.8	992,767	679,981	10
Northern New Jersey .....	21.3	2	17	411,929	.....	166,800	200,000	70,786	437,985	.....	21.3	90,804	10,754	.....
Paterson and Hudson (operated by Erie Railway Co.) .....	.....	.....	.....	680,000	.....	630,000	None	None	630,000	Leased	13.5	53,400	53,400	.....
Paterson and Ramapo (operated by Erie Railway Co.) .....	.....	.....	.....	850,000	.....	243,000	85,000	1,069	349,069	Leased	16.0	20,000	23,000	.....
Sumner .....	.....	.....	.....	417,143	.....	187,766	220,355	3,021	417,143	.....	.....	22,812	10,084	.....
Warren .....	18.5	.....	.....	1,670,713	.....	1,270,000	600,000	713	1,870,713	.....	18.5	230,927	106,977	.....
West Jersey .....	47.0	.....	.....	780,455	.....	454,379	310,500	22,079	780,455	.....	47.0	34,803	17,156	.....
<b>Canals.</b>	No. of Locks.			Cost of construction.										
Delaware and Raritan .....	24	.....	.....	82,003,897	.....	2,304,400	1,834,000	.....	2,304,400	.....	.....	480,800	312,897	13
Morris Canal and Banking Co. .....	20	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	773,000	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	360,000	200,000	64
<b>Total.</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>82,003,897</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>2,304,400</b>	<b>1,834,000</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,304,400</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>480,800</b>	<b>312,897</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Total.</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>773,000</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>360,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>64</b>



**State Lunatic Asylum.**—This institution is at Trenton, and under the superintendency of Dr. H. A. Buttolph. The report of the superintendent and managers in January, 1862, furnishes the following statistics. Patients in the Asylum, January 1, 1861, 310, of whom 154 were males and 156 females; received during the year, 178, viz. 94 males and 84 females; making the whole number under treatment during the year 1861, 488, of whom 248 were males and 240 females. There were discharged during the year 154 (83 males and 71 females), leaving in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1862, 334 patients (165 males and 169 females), of which 272 were sent from the counties and 62 were private patients. Of those discharged during the year, 75 (44 males and 31 females) were recovered; 44 (22 males and 22 females) were improved; 2 (1 male and 1 female) were unimproved; and 23 (16 males and 7 females) died. The whole number received since the opening of the Asylum, May 15, 1848, was 1915, viz. 924 males, 991 females; of whom 753 (364 males and 389 females) were discharged as recovered; 528 (230 males and 298 females) as improved; 42 (20 males and 22 females) as unimproved; 5 males escaped, and 1 was not insane; 252 (139 males and 113 females) died; and, as above, 334 remain. The accommodations of the Asylum are really sufficient for only 275 patients, and it was therefore unduly crowded during the year, having an average of 322 patients; but this difficulty would be remedied during the year 1862 by the completion of a new building, which was far advanced at the date of the report. The receipts of the year were: balance in Treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1861, \$112 60; amount received from State for board of patients, \$9,811 38; revenue account from Asylum, \$45,977 98; total receipts, \$55,901 96. *Expenditures:* steward's orders, \$55,681 02; balance in treasurer's hands. The personal property of the institution, at the date of the report, amounted to \$28,276 69. The amount of the State appropriation for the year 1861 (a part of it for building-purposes) was \$22,400 88; \$4300 of this sum was for salaries. Board of State patients, \$2 per week, private patients, \$3 50 or upwards, according to room, attendance, &c.

**Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Idiotic.**—There is no institution for the instruction or training of these classes in the State; but provision is made by the State for the education of the children of the poor suffering from these infirmities, at the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions of New York and Philadelphia, and the Training School for Idiotic Children at Media, Pennsylvania. The appropriations for the year ending Jan. 1, 1862, for these purposes, were, for deaf and dumb pupils, New York and Philadelphia, \$3,940 66; for blind, New York and Philadelphia, \$3,703 39; for idiotic children, Pennsylvania Training School, \$2168 84. The number of the infirm classes in the State, according to the census of 1860, was 282 deaf and dumb; 208 blind; 589 insane; 365 idiotic.

These numbers are undoubtedly considerably below the truth.

**State Prison, Trenton.**—Tunis V. D. Hoagland, Keeper. The report of Jan. 1, 1862, furnishes the following statistics: number in confinement, Jan. 1, 1861, 401; received since that time, 236; total number in the prison during the year, 637; discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 208; pardoned on account of ill health, 7; pardoned one day, to retain citizenship, 5; pardoned for other reasons, 17; died, 9; making total discharged, 246; and leaving, Jan. 1, 1862, 391 still in confinement. The terms of sentence of those still in confinement were, for life, 3; 30 years, 1; 20 years, 6; 15 years, 8; 12 years, 1; 10 years, 15; 9 and under 10, 3; 8 years, 13; 7 and under 8, 15; 6 years, 16; 5 and under 6, 43; 4 and under 5, 11; 3 and under 4, 65; 2 and under 3, 88; less than two years, 93. The shortest sentence was for 6 months. Of those in confinement, 3 were committed for arson; 5 for murder; 5 for manslaughter; 13 for murder in the second degree; 71 for violent assaults; 15 for rape; 1 for attempt to kill by poison, and 1 for poisoning; 4 for riot; 1 for shooting; and 1 for bigamy; making a total of crimes against the person, of 120; for burglary, 29; house-breaking, 77; jail-breaking, 2. counterfeiting, and uttering counterfeit money, and forgery, 44; grand larceny and robbery, 50; petty larceny, picking pockets, &c., 32; perjury, 1; other crimes against property, 36; making a total of crimes against property of 271. Of the whole number, 295 were white males; 13 white females; 75 colored males; 8 colored females; 344 were committed for the first time, 33 for the second, 7 for the third, 6 for the fourth, and 1 for the sixth time; 129 were natives of New Jersey, 40 of Pennsylvania, 54 of New York, and 27 of other States of the Union; 141 were foreigners, of whom 76 were from Ireland, 33 from Germany, 12 from England, and 20 from other foreign countries. Of the whole number, 56 were under 20 years of age; 125 between 20 and 25; 73 between 25 and 30; 76 between 30 and 40; 37 between 40 and 50; 17 between 50 and 60; 5 between 60 and 70; and 2 between 70 and 80. The receipts of the year from the labor of prisoners (a considerable portion of them being unemployed, through failure of the contractors for about five months) were \$13,116 61; the expenditures, \$20,995 58; leaving a deficiency of \$7,878 97. The personal property of the prison on the 1st Jan. 1862, after deducting all liabilities, was, according to inventory, \$19,335 14. The judicial expenditure of the State, connected with the State Prison, was—for salaries of officers, per diem of inspectors, and prison repairs and improvements, \$18,886 12; taxed bills of costs of prosecution certified to by the keeper, \$14,328 33; sheriffs for transportation of convicts, \$2,096 85; total, \$35,291 30. The prison was formerly on the separate, or, as it is usually called, the Philadelphia plan; but five years since this

plan was abandoned, and the silent, congregated, or Auburn plan adopted.

**Vital Statistics.**—The Secretary of State, who by the law of the State is also Register, makes the following returns of marriages, births, and deaths of the State for the year ending Jan. 1, 1862. They are not quite complete. Marriages, 2682, six townships not reporting; births, 17,017, of whom 8587 were males, 8022 females, and 408 sex not reported; the fathers of 2948 were farmers; of 233, manufacturers; of 4953, mechanics; of 4491, laborers; of 992, merchants; of 393, professional men; while the occupation of the parents of 3114 was not stated; 44 townships made no returns of births. The whole number of deaths reported was 10,038, of which 5042 were males, and 4632 females; and 364 sex not given. The cause of death was not reported in 2108 cases, 282 deaths were caused by casualties, and 291 are reported as having died of old age. The diseases which proved most mortal were consumption, of which 1447 died; scarlet fever, 718; diphtheria, 432; convulsions, 377; inflammation of the lungs, 320; dropsy, 311; croup, 278; cholera infantum, 248; inflammation of the brain, 246; dysentery, 204; typhus fever, 180; paralysis, 136; inflammation of the bowels, 131. Of 9404 cases in which there were returns of age, 4440 died under the age of 5 years; 694 between 5 and 10; 538 between 10 and 20; 2047 between 20 and 70; 482 between 70 and 80; 266 between 80 and 90; 60 between 90 and 100, and 3 over 100. There was no report of deaths from 51 townships of the State.

**Troops furnished by the State to the United States Government.**—At the time of the first call of the President for militia to aid in defence of the country, there was no efficient State military organization in New Jersey. The militia of the State consisted nominally of the active militia,—composed of the few uniformed companies in the larger towns, which in the face of neglect and discouragement had maintained their organization, and had made some little proficiency in drill,—and the reserve militia, which, though enrolled, had no organization or preparation for military duty. The first requisition made was for a brigade of four regiments of militia to serve

three months; the number of officers and men were 3123. The existing companies filled up their ranks very rapidly, and within seven days after the acceptance of the first company the required brigade was organized, and fifteen days after the President's proclamation was issued it was ready for the defence of the capital. The brigade on leaving the State had 3075 men in its rank, and recruits subsequently forwarded made up the number to the maximum. It was commanded by Brigadier-General Theodore Runyon, and the regiments were known as the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th New Jersey Militia. A call was made soon after for three-years volunteers, and three regiments, having each a maximum of 1046 officers and men, were assigned to New Jersey as her quota. On the 28th of June, these regiments, numbering in all 3120 officers and men, were forwarded to Washington. They were known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d regiments of New Jersey Volunteers. Under the Act of Congress of July, 1861, the Government called for five more regiments of three-years volunteers, the maximum number of officers and men to be 1046, and the minimum 866. These were promptly raised, the first of them, being the 4th regiment New Jersey Volunteers, with Hexamer's battery of six pieces, being forwarded on the 20th of August, 1861; the 5th regiment left on the 20th of August, the 6th on the 10th of September, the 7th on the 19th of September, and the 8th on the 1st of October. The first four regiments of volunteers formed the 1st New Jersey Brigade, under command of Brigadier-General Kearney; the next four regiments formed the 2d Brigade, and were commanded by Acting Brigadier-General Samuel H. Starr. Subsequently, a second company of artillery, and an additional regiment of riflemen, of 12 companies, and consisting of 1149 officers and men, was accepted, and constituted the 9th regiment of Volunteers. It left for the seat of war December 4, 1861. Aside from these, two regiments—one of them of cavalry—were raised by individuals under direct orders from the War Department, and were subsequently accepted by the State. The entire force then raised by the State of New Jersey for the war up to Jan. 1, 1862, was as follows:—

Four regiments of militia, three-months men.....	3,123
Three regiments volunteers, three-years.....	3,120
Five additional regiments volunteers on second call.....	4,308
Two batteries.....	510
One regiment riflemen.....	1,149
Two regiments raised under direct orders from War Department.....	2,000
Additional recruits to fill the companies to their maximum.....	800
Total .....	14,870

Since Jan. 1, 1862, beside filling up the old regiments, which had lost heavily in the battles of the spring and summer, five new regiments of three-years men, and eleven regiments of nine-months men, have been placed in the field, making a total,

for New Jersey, of thirty regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and two batteries. The expenditure for the organization and equipment of the four regiments of militia, nine regiments of volunteer infantry and riflemen, two companies of artl-

lery, and the regiment of cavalry, which, though not raised by order of the Governor, was in part equipped by the State, was \$902,027.20, of which the United States subsequently assumed \$650,707.71, leaving a balance for the State to pay of \$251,320.03.

**Census Statistics.**—Census of 1860. The assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the State in 1860, according to the reports of the assessors, was \$296,682,442; but the Census returns make the amount much larger,—\$467,918,324, an increase of 267 millions of dollars since 1860. In 1850, there were 4207 manufacturing establishments in the State, producing \$500 and upwards annually, with an aggregate capital of \$22,298,258, using raw material costing \$22,011,871, employing 29,068 male and 8762 female operatives, paying \$9,364,740 annually for wages, and producing \$39,851,266 in value of manufactured products. In 1860, there were 4172 manufacturing establishments in the State, employing a capital of \$38,430,373, using raw material of the value of \$39,781,663, employing 42,294 male and 12,320 female operatives, and producing goods of the value of \$75,471,550. The amount of wages paid monthly for male labor was \$1,172,688; for female labor, \$129,974. The number of acres of improved lands in 1850 was 1,767,991, in 1860, 1,944,445; cash value of farms in 1850, \$120,237,511, in 1860, \$190,250,838; farming-implements, value in 1850, \$4,425,503, in 1860, \$5,746,567; number of horses in 1850, 63,955, in 1860, 79,507; asses and mules in 1850, 4089, in 1860, 6362; number of milch-cows in 1850, 118,736, in 1860, 138,818; working-oxen have slightly decreased, the number in 1850 being 12,070, and in 1860 only 10,067; other cattle in 1850, 80,455, in 1860, 89,909; sheep in 1850, 160,488, in 1860, 135,228; swine in 1850, 250,370, in 1860, 236,089; value of live stock in 1850, \$10,679,291, in 1860, \$16,134,693. Wheat raised in 1850, 1,601,190 bushels, in 1860, 1,763,128; rye in 1850, 1,255,578 bushels, in 1860, 1,439,497 bushels; Indian corn in 1850, 8,759,704 bushels, in 1860, 9,723,336 bushels; oats in 1850, 3,378,063 bushels, in 1860, 4,539,132 bushels; tobacco in 1850, 310 lbs., in 1860, 149,485 lbs.; wool in 1850, 375,396 lbs., in 1850, 349,250 lbs.; peas and beans in 1850, 14,174 bushels, in 1860, 27,765; Irish potatoes in 1850, 3,207,136 bushels, in 1860, 4,171,960; sweet potatoes in 1850, 508,015 bushels, in 1860, 1,034,832 bushels; barley in 1850, 6492 bushels, in 1860, 24,915 bushels; buckwheat in 1850, 878,934 bushels, in 1860, 877,386 bushels; orchard products in 1850 valued at \$607,268, in 1860, \$429,402; wine in 1850, 1811 gallons, in 1860, 21,063 gallons; market-garden products in 1850, valued at \$475,242, in 1860, \$1,542,155; butter in 1850, 9,487,210 lbs., in 1860, 10,714,447 lbs.; cheese in 1850, 365,756 lbs., in 1860, 182,172 lbs.; hay in 1850, 435,950 tons, in 1860, 506,729 tons; clover-seed in 1850, 28,280 bushels, in 1860, 39,208 bushels; grass-seed in 1850, 63,051 bushels, in 1860, 85,410 bushels; hemp in 1860, 430

tons; hops in 1860, 2133 lbs.; in 1860, 3722 lbs.; flax in 1850, 182,965 lbs., in 1860, 48,661 lbs.; flax-seed in 1850, 16,525 bushels, in 1860, 3241 bushels; maple sugar in 1850, 2197 lbs., in 1860, 3455 lbs. Sorghum molasses in 1860, 360 gallons; maple molasses in 1860, 8088 gallons; beeswax and honey in 1850, 156,694 lbs.; beeswax in 1860, 8130 lbs., honey in 1860, 185,925 lbs.,—total beeswax and honey in 1860, 194,055 lbs; value of home-made manufactures in 1850, \$112,781, in 1860, \$27,588; value of slaughtered animals in 1850, \$2,638,552, in 1860, \$4,126,276. There were published in the State, in 1860, 79 political, 2 religious, 7 literary, and 2 miscellaneous newspapers and periodicals having an aggregate circulation of 12,861,412 copies.

The number of dwelling-houses in the State was 108,144; the number of families, 118,487, giving 1.09 families to a dwelling; and, comparing the number of families with the population, we find that the families average 5.7 persons. The number of white males in the State was 322,732; of white females, 323,966; total whites, 646,698; of free colored males, 12,313; of free colored females, 18,005; total free colored, 25,318; and there were in the State 6 male and 12 female slaves. The aggregate population was 672,034, and the Federal representative population 672,027. The number of farms in cultivation was 27,220. The amount of real estate in the State, according to the census of 1860, was \$151,161,941; the taxes paid that year were: county tax, \$338,244.66; school tax, \$247,017.50; the poor tax, \$56,568.79; road tax, \$151,388.62; all other taxes, \$526,079.74, making the total amount raised by tax that year, \$1,319,299.31. Of the deaf and dumb persons in the State, 28 were foreigners, and 254 natives; 10 were colored; 147 were males, 135 females; 22 were under 10 years of age; 114 under 30 years; 30 (17 whites and 13 colored) who were over 20 years of age could not read or write. Of the blind, 107 were males and 101 females; 196 whites and 12 colored; 174 natives and 34 foreigners; 5 were under 10 years of age, and 42 under 30, while 45 were over seventy. Of the insane, 279 were males, and 310 females; 574 whites and 15 colored; 406 natives and 138 foreigners; 5 were under 10 years of age and 36 under 20, while 64 were above 60. Of the idiotic, 221 were males, 144 females; 344 whites, 21 colored; 350 natives and 15 foreigners; 25 were under 10 years of age, and 90 under 20 years, while 37 were over 60. The whole number of paupers supported in the State within the year ending June 1, 1860, was 5295, of whom 2006 were natives, and 3289 foreigners. The number receiving aid on that day was 1492, of whom 1067 were natives, and 435 foreigners; and the annual cost of their support was \$123,269.82. The whole number of criminals convicted during the year was 1622, of whom 762 were natives, and 770 foreigners.

IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

Settled in 1682. Capital, Harrisburg. Area, 46,000 square miles. Population, 1860, 2,906,114.

Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
ANDREW G. CURTIN .....	Centre co.....	Governor.....	Jan. 1864	\$4,000
Eli Slifer .....	Union co.....	Secretary .....	" "	1,700
Samuel B. Thomas.....	Delaware co..	Deputy Sec. of State .....	" "	1,700
Thomas E. Cochran.....	York co.....	Auditor-General.....	May, 1863	1,700
Henry Souther.....	.....	Surveyor-General .....	" "	1,600
Wm. M. Meredith .....	.....	Attorney-General.....	Jan. 1864	3,000
Wm. V. McGrath.....	Philadelphia..	State Treasurer .....	May, 1865	1,700
A. L. Russell.....	.....	Adjutant-General.....	Jan. 1865	1,200
Thomas H. Burrowes.....	Lancaster co.	Supt. Common Schools .....	June, 1863	1,500
Rev. Wm. R. Dewitt, D.D.....	Harrisburg...	State Librarian.....	" "	800

The Governor is elected by the people for three years, by a plurality vote. He appoints the Secretary of State and the Attorney-General, who hold office during his pleasure, and the Adjutant-General, who holds office for three years. The State Treasurer is elected each year by the Legislature in joint ballot. The Auditor-General and Surveyor-General are elected by the people, by plurality vote, for three years. The Governor, with

the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Superintendent of Common Schools and State Librarian for three years. Senators, 33 in number, are elected for three years, one-third (11) each year. Representatives, 100 in number, are elected annually. The pay of Senators and Representatives is \$700 each per annum, and 15 cents per mile for necessary travel in going and returning.

JUDICIARY.

All judges are elected by the people. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen at large, and for a term of fifteen years. The one having the shortest term to serve is Chief-Justice. The president judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and other courts of record, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, are elected by the electors of the districts over which they are to preside, and for a term of ten years. The associate justices of the Common Pleas hold their offices for five years. All judges hold office for their term during good behavior. For reasonable cause, though not sufficient grounds for impeachment, the Governor may remove them,

upon the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. Any vacancy among the judges arising from any cause is filled by appointment by the Governor, the incumbent holding office until the first Monday in December succeeding the next subsequent general election. During their continuance in office the judges of the Supreme Court must reside within the Commonwealth, and the other judges in the district or county for which they were elected.

The District Courts are invested with the civil jurisdiction of the Common Pleas in their respective districts in all cases exceeding a certain amount.

Supreme and District Courts.

Names and Offices.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
SUPREME COURT.				
Walter H. Lowrie .....	Alleghany co.	Chief-Justice.....	December, 1868.	\$3,000
G. W. Woodward.....	Luzerne co...	Associate Justice ....	" 1867.	2,800
William Strong .....	Berks co.....	" " .....	" 1872.	2,800
James Thompson.....	Erie co.....	" " .....	" 1872.	2,800
John M. Read .....	Philadelphia.	" " .....	" 1873.	2,800
DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.				
George Sharswood.....	.....	President .....	December, 1871.	2,800
George M. Stroud .....	.....	Associate .....	" "	2,800
J. J. Clark Hare.....	.....	" .....	" "	2,800
DISTRICT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHANY.				
Moses Hampton.....	.....	President .....	December, 1868.	2,500
Henry W. Williams .....	.....	Associate.....	" 1871.	2,500

President Judges of Courts of Common Pleas, and Associate Law Judges.

Counties composing District.	Name.	District.	Term ends.	Salary.
Philadelphia.....	Oswald Thompson .....	First.....	Dec. 1871	\$2,500
" .....	James R. Ludlow .....	" (Associate)	" 1867	2,500
" .....	Joseph Allison.....	" "	" 1871	2,500
Lancaster .....	Henry G. Long .....	Second.....	" 1871	2,000
" .....	.....	" (Associate)	" 1864	1,600
Northampton and Lehigh .....	Henry D. Maxwell.....	Third .....	" 1862	2,000
Toga, Potter, McKean, and Elk...	Robert G. White.....	Fourth.....	" 1871	2,000
Alleghany.....	John P. Sterrett.....	Fifth.....	" 1872	2,000
" .....	Thomas Mellon.....	" (Associate)	" 1869	2,000
" .....	David Ritchie.....	" "	" 1862	2,000
Erie, Crawford, and Warren.....	Samuel P. Johnson ...	Sixth .....	" 1870	2,000
" " .....	David Derrickson .....	" (Associate)	" 1866	1,600
Bucks and Montgomery .....	Henry Chapman.....	Seventh.....	" 1871	2,000
Northumberland, Lycoming, and Montour .....	Alex. Jordon .....	Eighth.....	" "	2,000
Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata.	James H. Graham ....	Ninth.....	" "	2,000
Westmoreland, Indiana, and Arm- strong .....	Joseph Buffington ....	Tenth.....	" "	2,000
Luzerne.....	John N. Conyngham..	Eleventh.....	" "	2,000
Dauphin and Lebanon .....	John J. Pearson .....	Twelfth .....	" "	2,200
Bradford and Susquehanna .....	Ulysses Mercur.....	Thirteenth .....	" "	2,000
Washington, Fayette, and Greene	James Lindsey.....	Fourteenth.....	" "	2,000
Chester and Delaware .....	William Butler .....	Fifteenth .....	" "	2,000
Franklin, Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton.....	James Nill.....	Sixteenth.....	" "	2,000
Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence.....	Daniel Agnew .....	Seventeenth.....	" "	2,000
Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, Fo- rest, and Mercer.....	James Campbell .....	Eighteenth.....	" "	2,000
York and Adams.....	Robert J. Fisher .....	Nineteenth.....	" "	2,000
Mifflin, Union, and Snyder.....	Samuel S. Woods ....	Twentieth.....	" "	2,000
Schuylkill.....	Edwin Owen Parry ..	Twenty-first.....	" 1862	2,000
Monroe, Pike, Wayne, and Carbon	George R. Barrett.....	Twenty-second ..	" 1865	2,000
Berks .....	Warren J. Woodward	Twenty-third.....	" 1871	2,000
Huntingdon, Blair, and Cambria..	George Taylor.....	Twenty-fourth....	" 1871	2,000
Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton....	Samuel Linn .....	Twenty-fifth .....	" 1869	2,000
Columbia, Sullivan, and Wyoming	Aaron K. Peckham...	Twenty-sixth.....	" 1862	2,000

## FINANCES.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The balance remaining in the State Treasury, Nov. 30, 1860, was:—

Available funds, \$681,433 08; Depreciated do., unavailable, \$41,032: total..... \$722,465 08  
Received from all sources to Nov. 30, 1861 ..... 6,742,525 02

Total amount of revenue..... \$7,465,990 10

Expended for all purposes during the year ending Nov. 30, 1861... \$5,873,352 38

Balance in the State Treasury, Nov. 30, 1861..... 1,551,005 72

Depreciated funds in Treasury unavailable ..... 41,032 00  
..... \$7,465,990 10

*Sources of Income.*

Lands .....	\$7,242 89
Auction Commissions and Duties .....	35,893 00
Tax on Bank Dividends .....	91,444 88
Tax on Corporation Stocks .....	323,711 06
Tax on Real and Personal Estate .....	1,269,203 29
Licenses, Tavern and Retailers' .....	391,925 13
Sample, Peddlers', and Brokers .....	7,996 34
Theatre, Circus, and Menagerie .....	1,806 01
Distillery, Brewery, Beer, &c....	26,655 68
Patent Medicine.....	1,354 95
Pamphlet Laws.....	165 10
Militia and Millers' Taxes .....	5,408 85
Foreign Insurance Agencies .....	23,185 82
Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c.....	58,130 07
Tax on certain Offices .....	6,835 91
Collateral-Inheritance Tax.....	135,340 85
Canal Tolls .....	681 00
Taxes on Brokers, Private Bankers, and Enrolment of Laws .....	5,046 82
Premiums on Charters.....	7,053 76
Military Loans, per acts of April 12 and May 15, 1861 .....	3,067,150 00
Tax on Loans .....	131,501 97
Interest on Loans.....	189,515 10
Annuity for Right of Way .....	10,000 00
Tax on Tonnage, &c.....	165,052 01
Escheats .....	303 55
Free-Banking System .....	1,708 44
Penna. Railroad Bond, redeemed .....	100,000 00
Accrued Interest.....	6,339 99
U.S. Government, on account .....	606,000 00
Society of the Cincinnati, for defence of Union.....	500 00
Cash refunded.....	41,480 91
Fees of the Public Offices.....	3,269 73
Miscellaneous .....	2,060 00
Balance in State Treasury from 1860, available and unavailable .....	722,465 08
Total.....	\$7,465,990 10

*Items of Expenditure.*

Expenses of Government.....	\$449,028 87
Militia Expenses, ordinary.....	302 22
Volunteers in late War with Mexico..	18 00
Military Expenses for Defence of State and Union.....	2,064,340 83
State Arsenal, Philadelphia, repairs, &c.	2,509 08
Pensions and Gratuities.....	5,612 64
Charitable Institutions .....	123,490 04
Penna. State Agricultural Society.....	2,000 00
Farmers' High School of Penna.....	13,579 64
State Normal Schools at Millersville and Edenboro.....	10,258 44
Common Schools .....	310,929 28
Commissioners of Sinking-Fund for redemption of State Stocks, etc.....	197,579 70
Military Loan, act of April 12, re- deemed .....	375,000 00
Interest on Loans, and Interest Certi- ficates, redeemed.....	1,917,668 92
Guaranteed Interest .....	7,775 00
Damages on Public Works, &c.....	8,157 28
Special Commissioners.....	4,181 65
State Library .....	2,587 46
Public Buildings and Grounds.....	10,026 27
Houses of Refuge.....	31,500 00
Penitentiaries .....	83,896 12
Escheats .....	238 16
Free-Banking System.....	2,027 13
Abatement of State Tax.....	31,336 51
Mercantile Appraisers.....	886 31
Counsel Fees and Commissions.....	204 36
Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives .....	900 00
Amendments to the Constitution, per resolution of April 21, 1856 .....	190 00
Miscellaneous .....	11,062 66
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1861 ....	1,551,005 72
Add Depreciated Funds in Treasury...	41,032 00
Total.....	.....\$7,465,990 10



The receipts from all sources for the year ending November 30, 1862, were \$6,763,853 35, of which \$4,047,822 89 was from ordinary sources, and the remainder from loans, United States Government, &c. The expenditures for the same year were \$4,590,509 26, of which \$1,023,345 77 was for ordinary purposes, except interest. The balance in the treasury, December 1, 1862, was \$2,172,844 10.

*State Debt.*—The old State debt on December 1, 1861, was \$37,868,516 08, and there was added during the year 1861, loans for military purposes, to the amount of \$2,712,150, of which \$100,000 was a temporary loan, and \$2,612,150 reimbursable in 1871, making the total debt of the State, December, 1861, \$40,580,666 08. Of the old debt, \$20,101,153 33 is over-due, \$1,914,198 05 was reimbursable in 1862; \$181,200 in 1863; \$2,925,995 03 in 1864; \$1,562,435 76 in 1865; \$2,302,778 78 in 1868; \$1,772,638 55 in 1870; \$4,960,000 in 1877; \$428,000 in 1878; \$400,000 in 1879; \$850,000 in 1882; \$365,105 10 were bank-charter loans, \$98,771 relief notes in circulation, and \$30,619 86 interest certificates outstanding and unclaimed, and amount due domestic creditors. The valuation of the State,

according to the United States census of 1860, was \$1,416,501,818. The State valuation for 1861—which exempts large amounts of property as being otherwise taxed—was \$569,049,867, of which Philadelphia held \$167,396,725. The number of taxables was 642,462, and the amount of the direct tax on real and personal estate assessed \$1,479,377 81, or about 50 cents per inhabitant.

The State holds canal, navigation, and turnpike stocks to the amount of \$1,754,321 62, and railroad bonds, the proceeds of the sale of her public works, to the amount of \$10,881,000, of which \$7,100,000 are the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, \$3,500,000 of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company, and \$281,000 of the Wyoming Canal Company. These bonds are secured by mortgages of the railroads.

On the 30th of November, 1862, the total amount of public debt was \$40,448,218 82, toward the liquidation of which it held bonds of railroads and canals, the payment of which at maturity could be depended upon, to the amount of \$10,781,000.

*BANKS.*—The number of banks in the State, December 1, 1861, was 89. Of these, 19 were in the city of Philadelphia and 70 in the remainder of the State. One was added to the number in Philadelphia in January, 1862. Their condition at that date was as follows:—

<i>Resources.</i>	
Gold and silver.....	\$11,447,437 39
Current notes, checks, and bills of other banks .....	3,536,746 84
Uncurrent notes, checks, and bills of other banks.....	232,732 28
Other obligations of other banks.....	210,606 42
Bills and notes discounted not under protest .....	43,146,459 87
Bills and notes discounted under protest.....	2,029,636 27
Mortgages held and owned by the banks .....	412,126 60
Judgments held and owned by the banks .....	393,204 12
Real estate held and owned by the banks .....	1,840,615 79
Due from solvent banks .....	4,643,856 40
Due from insolvent banks.....	234,080 99
Public and corporate stocks and loans .....	5,530,865 99
Bonds held by the bank.....	512,361 59
Treasury notes.....	4,660,130 98
Claims against individuals or corporations, disputed, or in controversy .....	52,400 95

All other debts and claims, either due or to become due.....	\$96,009 92
Expenses.....	195,949 13
Value of any other property of the banks .....	574,201 34
Aggregate .....	\$79,753,622 79

<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Capital stock actually paid in .....	\$25,843,215 27
Notes in circulation .....	16,884,643 71
Deposits.....	25,440,461 01
Certificates of deposit .....	508,568 00
Due to the Commonwealth.....	514,605 45
Due to corporations.....	846,223 94
Due to banks.....	8,842,631 17
Due to individuals.....	397,085 26
Claims against banks in controversy .....	461 00
Surplus, contingent, or sinking fund .....	4,175,446 71
Indebtedness or liabilities not in specifications.....	1,346,668 82
Aggregate.....	\$79,301,730 34

In December, 1862, the circulation of these banks was, in round numbers, \$22,500,000, and the amount of specie held by them, \$11,500,000. The free-banking principle, with circulation secured by a deposit with the State Auditor, has never been adopted to any considerable extent in Pennsylvania.



The following was the condition of the banks of the city of Philadelphia relative to the most important items of their assets and liabilities at the dates specified:—

Items.	Oct. 19, 1861.	Dec. 1, 1862.	Jan. 5, 1863.
Loans and discounts .....	\$29,705,204	\$36,774,722	\$37,579,675
Specie .....	6,375,750	5,465,834	4,510,750
Due from other banks .....	.....	1,930,820	1,994,998
Capital stock .....	11,811,485	11,721,285	11,740,080
Circulation .....	2,250,365	4,541,394	4,504,115
Due other banks .....	2,837,338	6,953,375	6,948,785
Deposits .....	21,100,095	26,635,225	28,429,189

**Savings-Banks.**—There are in the State twelve of these institutions, eight of which reported in full to the State Auditor in December, 1861. Their condition was as follows. **Resources.**—Specie in vaults, \$17,161 74; current notes, checks, and bills of other banks, \$129,312 78; uncurrent money, \$250; other obligations of other banks, \$1,698 28; loans and discounts, \$1,117,926 29; notes under protest, \$34,552 59; mortgages held by banks, \$5,000; judgments held and owned by the banks, \$27,412 25; real estate owned by the banks, \$17,684; due from solvent banks, \$51,903 86; invested in stocks, \$40,714; bonds held by the banks, \$16,630; all other debts due the banks, \$61 53; expenses, \$684 45; value of any other property of the banks, \$2,065 61. Total resources of seven banks, \$1,463,947 46. Add resources of Mechanics Bank, Harrisburg, \$427,798 38, not given in detail, and we have total resources, \$1,891,745 84. **Liabilities.**—Capital stock paid in, \$292,414; deposits, \$1,133,204 32; certificates of deposit, \$117,408 86; due to the Commonwealth, \$13,127 81; due to other banks, \$137,192 94; due to individuals, \$14,666 36; surplus or contingent fund, \$160,584 65; other indebtedness, 23,846 80. Total liabilities, \$1,891,745 84. None of these banks give in their returns the number of their depositors; but two others, the Philadelphia Saving-Fund Society, and the Western Saving-Fund Society of Philadelphia, return the number of their depositors,—the former having 12,631, and the latter 2549. The amount of the deposits in the former was \$2,251,646 46, and its contingent fund \$433,201 86, making its

entire assets, in bonds and mortgages, real estate, ground-rents, and cash, \$2,684,848 32; the latter had, Jan. 1, 1862, in investments and cash \$645,695 32, of which \$14,202 49 was surplus or contingent fund. A small savings-bank—the “*Lewisburg Dime Savings-Institution*”—commenced business in 1860, and had deposits to the amount of \$30,862 53, and a surplus, after paying a dividend of 4 per cent. for six months, of \$770 27. The Six-penny Saving-Fund of Philadelphia has ceased doing business.

**Insurance Companies.**—Thirty-six foreign companies doing business in the State, either in life or fire insurance, reported to the Legislature in January, 1862; but, as they were generally the same companies doing business in New York, their statements, given in detail under that State, need not be repeated here.

**RAILROADS.**—Pennsylvania is one of the leading States of the Union in the extent, value, and amount of business of her railroads. One of the four great trunk lines (the Pennsylvania Central) connecting the East with the West nearly bisects the State; while the vast deposits of coal in the State seek a market in no small quantities by means of her railroads. The whole length of her railroad lines, including the city railroads, is 325 miles, and the cost of construction is stated at \$150,918,655 58. The following table, prepared with great care and labor, gives, it is believed, a more complete summary of the condition of her railroad lines about the beginning of 1862 than has heretofore been presented.

## RAILROADS OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1862.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	Length of road, in miles.	EQUIPMENT.			ASSETS.	
		Locomotives.	CARS.		Cost of construction and equipment.	Invested in foreign works.
			Passenger.	Freight.		
Alleghany Valley .....	45	4	6	97	.....	.....
Beaver Meadow .....	24.5	18	3	1,005	\$1,306,850 70	.....
Cleveland, Painesville and Ash- tabula .....	96.5	30	42	470	3,986,537 65	\$541,503 00
Cumberland Valley .....	52	12	12	56	1,308,918 76	.....
Catawissa .....	65	22	14	300	3,403,500 00	.....
Chestnut Hill .....	4.12	.....	.....	.....	120,650 00	.....
Chester Valley .....	21.5	1	.....	.....	1,371,900 00	.....
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western .....	113	74	27	4,413	9,173,466 42	3,359,376 15
Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad .....	30	4	7	1,850	1,905,625 97	.....
East Pennsylvania .....	36.80	6	3	74	955,129 31	.....
Erie and Northeast .....	18.5	1	.....	.....	700,000 00	.....
Elmira and Williamsport .....	78	16	11	126	4,050,314 88	.....
Hanover Branch .....	12.20	2	3	18	224,664 95	.....
Hempfield .....	76	3	3	17	1,657,799 84	.....
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster .....	54	.....	.....	.....	1,882,555 00	.....
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain .....	45.25	6	3	1,000	1,358,179 33	.....
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg .....	80	9	4	583	2,329,586 53	.....
Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal	16	2	.....	100	416,673 19	.....
Littlestown .....	7.25	1	.....	.....	77,201 47	.....
Lehigh Valley .....	46	20	8	842	3,738,601 21	.....
Little Schuylkill .....	28	9	9	.....	3,299,600 00	.....
Lehigh Coal and Navigation, or Lehigh and Susquehanna .....	20	.....	.....	.....	1,380,000 00	4,455,000 00
Mount Carbon and Port Carbon ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not stated.	.....
Mill Creek and Mine Hill .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not stated.	.....
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven ..	130	9	2	3,026	3,252,265 24	.....
Mount Carbon .....	4	.....	.....	.....	203,259 58	.....
North Lebanon .....	7.5	1	.....	60	306,706 23	.....
North Pennsylvania .....	66.75	18	22	502	5,868,586 85	.....
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago .....	467.5	104	80	1,261	15,830,749 92	.....
Pittsburg and Connellsville .....	147	8	8	56	1,964,063 77	.....
Philadelphia and Baltimore Cen- tral .....	49	1	1	1	274,000 00	.....
Philadelphia and Reading .....	147	145	70	6,673	25,126,389 42	422,624 31
Philadelphia and Trenton .....	28.2	2	.....	.....	603,882 24	.....
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown .....	17	15	34	108	1,367,633 84	.....
Philadelphia (Sunbury) and Erie ..	131	14	20	176	10,709,006 00	.....
Pennsylvania .....	411.7	229	157	3,613	20,372,547 32	9,292,071 00
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore .....	98	32	109	565	7,766,138 00	142,840 00
Pittsburg and Steubenville .....	59	.....	.....	.....	1,947,462 00	.....
Pennsylvania Coal and Railroad	47	24	.....	1,900	2,000,000 00	.....
Quakake .....	38	1	.....	.....	450,000 00	.....
Schuylkill Valley .....	24.5	.....	.....	.....	573,616 00	.....
Schuylkill and Susquehanna .....	.....	7	7	26	1,258,700 00	.....
Shamokin Valley and Pottsville ..	30	4	6	445	1,241,487 00	.....
Tioga .....	29.61	8	4	127	796,917 66	.....
West Chester and Philadelphia .....	26.38	5	11	22	1,410,638 00	.....
	3,050.20				\$155,472,278 28	

## RAILROADS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	LIABILITIES.			Total assets and liabilities.	Mileage run.
	Share capital paid in.	Funded debt.	Floating debt		
Alleghany Valley .....	.....	\$378,455 00	\$62,624 00	.....	61,034
Beaver Meadow.....	\$1,816,150 00	1,500 00	None.	.....	.....
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula .....	3,000,000 00	1,353,000 00	"	.....	.....
Cumberland Valley .....	956,900 00	270,500 00	"	1,308,918 76	181,087
Catawissa.....	3,350,000 00	53,500 00	59,359 00	.....	.....
Chestnut Hill.....	120,650 00	Operated by Phila., Germ	.....	antown, & Norri	stown R.R.
Chester Valley.....	871,900 00	727,500 00	600 00	.....	.....
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western .....	5,293,552 50	4,915,500 00	744,579 00	11,780,945 09	.....
Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad .....	7,500,000 00	1,500,000 00	None.	.....	.....
East Pennsylvania.....	490,700 00	598,400 00	27,611 82	.....	.....
Erie and Northeast.....	600,000 00	400,000 00	Oper. by Bu	ffalo & State L	ne R. R.
Elmira and Williamsport.....	1,500,000 00	1,000,000 00	55,296 60	2,214,873 00	199,873
Hanover Branch.....	117,590 72	35,000 00	700 00	.....	.....
Hempfield.....	1,809,565 13	500,000 00	100,000 00	2,409,565 00	21,477
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster.....	1,182,550 00	700,000 00	.....	1,882,550 00	.....
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain .....	508,310 97	1,142,262 50	172,089 00	1,822,612 00	122,067
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg .....	710,000 00	1,566,000 00	350,000 00	2,626,000 00	176,962
Lykens Valley R.R. and Coal .....	400,000 00	None.	None.	444,416 00	.....
Littlestown .....	46,325 00	36,900 00	300 00	.....	.....
Lehigh Valley.....	2,253,250 00	1,465,000 00	52,258 00	3,770,608 00	339,089
Little Schuylkill.....	2,256,100 00	909,000 00	77,457 00	3,411,600 00	.....
Lehigh Coal and Navigation, or Lehigh and Susquehanna .....	2,479,950 00	3,413,871 00	352,608 00	9,406,699 00	.....
Mt. Carbon and Port Carbon .....	282,350 00	None.	None.	Oper. by Phila. &	Reading.
Mill Creek and Mine Hill.....	323,375 00	"	"	"	"
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven .....	3,248,600 00	"	"	3,248 600 00	293,092
Mount Carbon.....	200,000 00	"	976 43	208,411 94	"
North Lebanon .....	149,550 00	150,000 00	5,519 84	Owned & oper.	"
North Pennsylvania .....	3,147,130 00	2,860,009 00	22,820 00	6,205,067 31	247,063
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago .....	6,249,433 00	10,264,995 00	1,847,827 82	18,999,581 51	2,434,643
Pittsburg and Connellsville... ..	1,756,436 60	1,500,000 00	85,812 09	3,426,836 88	11,406
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central .....	.....	250,000 00	50,000 00	.....	.....
Philadelphia and Reading .....	11,548,929 51	12,411,000 00	1,683,714 65	25,225,483 62	1,606,927
Philadelphia and Trenton .....	999,200 00	250,000 00	None.	Oper. by Camd. &	Ambry.
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown.....	1,243,500 00	374,800 00	"	1,618,300 00	249,969
Philadelphia (Sunb'y) & Erie .....	4,520,175 00	4,644,000 00	1,776,122 89	Leased to Pen	na. R.R.
Pennsylvania.....	13,264,100 00	16,637,400 00	1,822,915 20	34,234,558 96	4,413,036
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore .....	5,600,000 00	2,475,500 00	140,993 00	8,742,000 00	439,739
Pittsburg and Steubenville... ..	1,221,277 00	280,000 00	Forms part	Pitts'g, Colum'b	& Cin. R.R.
Pennsylvania Coal & Railroad .....	3,200,000 00	238,500 00	529,248 13	.....	.....
Quakake .....	Not stated.	250,000 00	.....	Oper. by Cataw	issa R.R.
Schuylkill Valley.....	576,050 00	None.	None.	Leas. to Phil. &	Reading R.
Schuylkill and Susquehanna .....	1,258,700 00	97,000 00	.....	1,355,700 00	.....
Shamokin Valley & Pottsville .....	500,000 00	822,117 50	5,435 56	1,327,553 00	.....
Tioga .....	357,300 00	396,500 00	65 726 17	.....	63,543
West Chester and Philadelphia .....	683,149 99	1,010,652 81	11,650 73	1,706,454 00	109,669

RAILROADS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Concluded.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	Passengers carried.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Miles operated.	Dividends.	Freight transported, tons
Alleghany Valley .....		\$106,924 00	\$55,029 00	45.0		
Beaver Meadow.....	18,048	845,505 00	194,589 22	24.5		995,751
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula.....	270,607	1,120,369 94	662,987 69	96.6		303,609
Cumberland Valley .....	142,665	249,778 00	159,531 13	74	8	104,456
Catawissa .....	48,036	219,548 00	22,490 21	116		106,645
Chestnut Hill .....	176,283	11,023 76	6,763 76	16		5,888
Chester Valley.....		10,123 34				
Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western.....	76,457	2,169,946 58	1,339,680 24	202		1,285,962
Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad.....	18,798	13,863 32				827,350
East Pennsylvania.....		131,531 98	65,016 30			108,518
Erie and Northeast.....	237,354	185,634 86				220,725
Elmira and Williamsport.....	57,174	307,496 00	30,149 00	78		181,441
Hanover Branch.....	9,301	28,722 18	8,004 10			29,775
Hempfield.....	9,816	25,426 95	4,263 00			10,607
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster.....		436,237 00	153,334 00	55.5	6	
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain .....	21,992	173,941 58	62,897 00	45.3		258,842
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg .....	94,079	217,309 92	114,774 29	80		691,533
Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal	1,800	68,196 68	44,100 41	16		190,493
Littlestown.....	3,007	3,994 86	2,372 17	7.2		8,684
Lehigh Valley .....	181,308	670,918 03	334,976 00	46	7½	1,176,745
Little Schuylkill.....	Oper. by Phil. & Reading R.R.			28		
Lehigh Coal and Navigation, or Lehigh and Susquehanna .....		528,246 00	326,933 00	20	6	
Mount Carbon and Port Carbon .....						
Mill Creek and Mine Hill.....						
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven ..	Not stated	619,042 96	335,671 56		9½	1,526,009
Mount Carbon .....	"	12,337 97	9,587 69		6	
North Lebanon .....	"	19,258 42				156,987
North Pennsylvania.....	308,329	364,225 46	202,123 83	65.7		187,285
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago .....	541,251	3,031,787 51	1,299,721 05	467.5		526,379
Pittsburg and Connellsville.....	60,968	70,223 00	21,217 60	22		56,539
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central .....		1,637 00		200		
Philadelphia and Reading .....	368,561	2,905,838 73	1,412,905 46	415.97	7 Pref.	2,348,906
Philadelphia and Trenton .....	318,787	285,264 05	86,564 93		8	
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown .....	1,668,599	219,965 30	110,387 43	240		89,410
Philadelphia (Sunbury) and Erie ..	199,288	841,582 00	149,082 00			193,250
Pennsylvania.....	957,153	7,300,000 95	3,646,938 19	411.7		1,792,064
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore.....		1,516,985 00	675,484 00	200.5	6½	
Pittsburg and Steubenville .....				59		
Pennsylvania Coal and Railroad .....					7	735,501
Quakake .....						
Schuylkill Valley .....					2½	
Schuylkill and Susquehanna.....				54.0		
Hamokin Valley and Pottsville...		114,979 23	64,553 76	30		274,485
Logan .....	10,479	101,499 43	64,270 13	29.6		124,838
West Chester and Philadelphia ....	243,805	126,592 70	59,624 00	28.4		51,406

## CITY PASSENGER RAILWAYS

Railroad Company.	Length of railroad, in miles.	Number of passenger-cars.	Cost of road and equipment.	Share capital paid in.	Funded and floating debt.	Number of passenger-cars.	Total expenses.	Total earnings.	Methods.
Citizens' Passenger Railway, Philadelphia	8.50	44	\$208,446 00	\$192,750 00	99,000 00	Not stated.	\$78,073 36	\$108,594 52	8 1/2
Citizens', Pittsburgh	6.1	13	129,126 48	80,460 00	64,506 77	1,125,000	30,948 68	56,777 40	1 1/2
Delaware County	4	13	27,500 00	23,350 00	8,100 00	Not stated.	8,350 00	4,200 00	1 1/2
Frankford and Southwark, Phila.	16.50	46	668,366 62	440,445 00	200,000 00	8,000,000	102,707 00	150,249 44	6 1/2
Falmouth, Phila.	6.00	13	141,000 00	200,000 00	200,000 00	1,255,472	41,138 64	62,267 14	1 1/2
Falmouth and Arch Streets, Phila.	6.00	24	180,000 00	160,000 00	85,500 00	Not stated.	46,021 61	58,016 62	6 1/2
German town, Fourth and Ninth Streets, Phila.	17.25	26	200,000 00	150,000 00	85,500 00	2,162,392	68,684 69	96,146 31	1 1/2
Girard College, Phila.	6.50	40	220,000 00	150,000 00	85,500 00	Not stated.	46,021 61	58,016 62	6 1/2
Green and Coates Streets, Phila.	7.00	40	220,000 00	150,000 00	85,500 00	Not stated.	46,021 61	58,016 62	6 1/2
Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount.	7.00	40	220,000 00	150,000 00	85,500 00	Not stated.	46,021 61	58,016 62	6 1/2
North Philadelphia	8.50	44	208,446 00	192,750 00	99,000 00	Not stated.	78,073 36	108,594 52	8 1/2
Pittsburgh	4.25	20	207,782 14	100,000 00	100,000 00	1,800,000	46,106 62	53,717 78	1 1/2
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets	7.00	20	176,000 00	169,312 00	16,600 00	1,600,000	42,174 34	74,677 94	10 1/2
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets	4.25	20	117,200 00	100,000 00	100,000 00	Not stated.	46,106 62	53,717 78	1 1/2
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets	6.75	19	76,559 33	49,670 00	27,127 00	600,000	26,300 63	37,641 57	1 1/2
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets	12	16	120,216 65	100,000 00	110,000 00	Not stated.	101,673 06	28,317 29	1 1/2
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets	8.00	9	61,888 50	32,537 60	30,266 62	449,700	21,643 97	23,764 56	1 1/2
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets	5.25	13	130,000 00	116,000 00	63,900 00	Not stated.	18,806 23	26,661 06	1 1/2
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets	9.00	16	166,000 00	116,000 00	63,900 00	Not stated.	18,806 23	26,661 06	1 1/2
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets	18.75	60	400,000 00	208,767 25	186,164 43	8,000,000	148,727 64	213,636 46	6 1/2
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets	6.00	12	120,000 00	100,000 00	Not stated.	Not stated.	624 87	81,374 26	1 1/2
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets	6.00	20	100,000 00	110,000 00	12,000 00	1,255,472	46,200 00	82,658 69	6 1/2
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets	9.25	40	270,363 36	169,100 00	104,000 00	Not stated.	101,146 31	183,248 75	10 1/2
	178.40		\$6,446,377 20						

CANALS, IN 1862.

NAME.	Points connected.	Miles of canal.	Miles of slack-water navigation.	Depth.	
				Width, in feet.	Bottom.
Delaware and Hudson .....	.....	108.00	45.32	50	.....
Lehigh Navigation .....	.....	39.25	...	60	.....
Schuylkill Navigation .....	.....	108.50	...	70	.....
Delaware Division .....	.....	59.80	...	40	.....
North Branch .....	.....	105.00	...	40	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	64.00	...	40	.....
West Branch & Susquehanna .....	.....	117.00	...	40	.....
.....	.....	3.00	...	40	.....
.....	.....	1.00	...	40	.....
Reading—Middletown .....	.....	77.00	...	36	.....
Union Canal—Pine Grove .....	.....	22.06	...	36	.....
Wrightsville—Havre-de-Grace, Md. ....	.....	45.00	...	50	.....
Columbia—Holidaysburg .....	.....	156.00	17.00	40	.....
Johannstown—Pittsburg .....	.....	76.00	27.00	40	.....
Pittsburg—Geneva .....	.....	83.00	...	40	.....
McKeesport—West Newton .....	.....	198.00	18.00	40	.....
.....	.....	27.00	...	40	.....
.....	.....	12.25	...	40	.....
.....	.....	12.25	...	40	.....

\* On the Pennsylvania portion of the canal only.

**EDUCATION.**—Pennsylvania has ten colleges, properly so called; two theological seminaries, with a collegiate department (the Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove, Lutheran), and St. Vincent's College, Latrobe (Roman Catholic); the Polytechnic College, at Philadelphia, and the Farmers' High School, in Centre co., intended to furnish special education, the one in chemistry, civil and mechanical engineering, mining, metallurgy, architecture, &c., and the other in agriculture; the Girard College for orphans, a nobly-endowed collegiate school; the Philadelphia High School, the culmination of the excellent school system of that city, and affording to its pupils a full collegiate course; and four female colleges, viz.: Pennsylvania Female College, at Harrisburg, Pittsburg Female College, at Pittsburg, Irving Female College, at Mechanicsburg, and Susquehanna Female College, at Selinsgrove. There are also in the State fifteen theological seminaries, of which three are Roman Catholic, two Lutheran, and one each Methodist, German Reformed, Reformed Presbyterian, Presbyterian O.S., United Presbyterian, Associate Church, Associate Reformed, Unitarian, Baptist, and Episcopal. There are five medical schools and one law school in the State. The statistics of most of these institutions will be found in the tables of Colleges, Theological Seminaries, &c., (post, pp. 644-655). There are also academies or seminaries for imparting the rudiments of a higher education in most of the counties of the State, and in some of them a large number. The Legislature has made grants of land or money, or both, to these academies and to the colleges, to an amount exceeding \$500,000.

*The Farmers' High School*, located in Centre co., has a farm of 400 acres and a liberal endowment (over \$200,000 including the farm and buildings). The number of students is about 100. The accommodations are sufficient for 800. The farm is cultivated wholly by the students, and careful and thorough experiments are conducted in relation to soils, fertilizers, crops, &c. A chemical laboratory, upon the plan of the great German laboratories, for scientific investigation and instruction, affords a rare opportunity for the study of Agricultural Chemistry.

**Common Schools.**—The common-school system was not adopted in the State till 1834, but has rapidly increased in efficiency from that time to the present. The Superintendent of Common Schools is the chief executive officer of the school system. There are county superintendents in 65 of the 66 counties of the State, and the counties are subdivided into districts, which are in charge of district superintendents or secretaries. Philadelphia is excepted from this arrangement, having a public-school system of her own.

The following are the statistics of the schools of the State, except those of the first district (Philadelphia), for the year ending June 3, 1861. Whole number of school districts, 1797; whole number of schools, 11,910; whole number of white persons between

5 and 20 in the State in 1860, 1,049,552; whole number of pupils in all the schools, 596,765; average attendance of pupils, 384,753; average length of school term, 5 months, 7½ days; average cost of each pupil during school year, \$3 17; whole number of teachers, 14,297, of whom were males, 8549, females, 5748; average salaries of male teachers per month, including board, \$25 68; of female teachers, \$19 71; total cost of tuition, \$1,438,063; total cost of fuel and contingencies, \$223,497 93; total cost of purchasing, building, renting, and repairing school-houses for the year, \$196,124 67; total expenditure for tuition, fuel, and school-houses, \$2,155,685 60; total State appropriation for all common-school purposes, \$233,697 23; average number of mills on the dollar of the "school tax," 5.40; of the "building tax," 3.25. Total cost of school system, including whole amount of tax levied and appropriation, \$2,389,383 60. Including the similar items in Philadelphia for the year, so far as possible, the whole number of common schools of the State was 12,245; whole number of teachers, 15,494; whole number of pupils, 600,295; average attendance of pupils, 439,278; percentage of whole number of pupils to number of persons of school age, 63.46; percentage of average attendance to whole number of persons of school age, 42.5; average length of school term, 5.9 months; average cost of pupil for school year, \$3.54; total cost of tuition, \$1,773,666 07; total cost of fuel and contingencies, \$366,124 09; total cost of school-houses, \$327,909 60; total cost of system, viz.: total taxes levied, State appropriation, and amount expended in Philadelphia schools, \$2,900,501 60. Of the 11,180 school-houses in the State, 4133 were sufficient in all respects (1163 built according to the "School Architecture"); 4673 were improvable by repair so as to be fit, and 2321 were wholly unfit, for use; the furniture of 2412 was sufficient in all respects, of 5609 was improvable by repair, of 3467 was wholly unfit for use; 1500 schools were properly graded, 8301 were not graded, but the pupils were classed, and in 1803 there was no grading, nor were the pupils classed. Of the teachers, 16,404 were examined by county superintendents during the year, and 1493 taught with professional certificates; of the latter, 198 did not give satisfaction; 11,692 taught with provisional certificates, of whom 7606 did, and 4162 did not, give satisfaction; 1917 were rejected at the examinations, and the certificates of 47 were annulled; moral instruction was given regularly in 6352 schools; the Scriptures were regularly read in 7173, and were not read in 4545. The number of county institutes held was 79; of district institutes, 443; the attendance upon the former was 4895, and upon the latter 3957. The County Superintendents visited 11,071 schools, and omitted to visit 975. The total State appropriation was \$280,000, of which \$16,302 77 was the proportion of Philadelphia, and \$29,941 was appropriated for expense of superintendence.



**Normal Schools.**—The State Legislature in 1857 passed a law dividing the State into twelve Normal School Districts of about 240,000 inhabitants each, and provision was made for establishing by private subscription a normal school in each. Several have been established, and two—that at Millersville, in the second district, and that at Edenboro, in the twelfth district—have received annual appropriations of \$5000 each. The following are the statistics of these institutions for the year ending September 1, 1861:—**MILLERSVILLE.**—Cost of buildings, grounds, furniture, and apparatus, \$60,650; debt, \$20,300; income, including State appropriation (\$15,826 68) \$15,560 27; number of teachers, 14 (8 male and 6 female); whole number of students during the year, 568, of whom 120 were in the model school; number of graduates, 8; number of students, September 1, 1861, 200 in the Normal School and 60 in the Model School; cost of support and instruction per pupil per annum, \$146. **EDENBORO.**—Cost of buildings, grounds, furniture, &c., \$24,000; other assets, \$6500; income, \$1600; salaries and other expenditures, \$6800; debt, \$500; number of teachers, 8, viz. 6 male and 2 female; number of students, 137 (60 males, 77 females); in attendance, September 1, 1861, 52; in Model School, 110 (58 males, 52 females); cost of support and tuition, \$98 per annum.

**The Schools of Philadelphia.**—The city of Philadelphia has a school system of its own, and its schools are thoroughly graded from the lowest primary to the admirable High Schools which impart to the pupils who pass their examinations for admission, without cost, the advantages of a thorough collegiate course. The "Controllers of Public Schools of the First District of Pennsylvania" report the condition of the schools, January 1, 1862, as follows:—Whole number of schools, 347, viz.:—2 High Schools, 57 grammar schools, 48 unclassified schools, 59 secondary, and 181 primary schools. The number of teachers in the Boys' High School was 15; number of pupils, 525; average attendance, 510; the gross expenses of the school were \$23,635 37, being \$40 88 per pupil; 14 graduated B.A. at the commencement July 12, 1861, and 10 received certificates of having completed a partial course, and 24 graduated B.A. in Feb. 1862. The Girls' High and Normal School had 11 teachers and 336 pupils, with an average attendance of 303; 24 received diplomas at the June commencement, 1861, and 39 at the January one, 1862. The gross expenses of the school were \$7,766 00, being \$20 24 per pupil. The whole number of teachers in the grammar, unclassified, secondary, and primary schools is 1122, of whom 66 are males and 1056 females; the number of scholars is 67,095 (32,735 males, 34,360 females); and the supervision of them is confided to 25 controllers and 332 directors. The gross expenses of the schools (except the High Schools) are \$504,678 04, making the average expense per scholar per annum \$6 62. The entire expenditure for school pur-

poses for the year was \$546,430 32. The Girls' High School has a normal department connected with it, and a school of practice for the pupil-teachers.

**Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,** Philadelphia, Abraham B. Hutton, *Principal.*—This institution was founded in 1820. Its buildings and grounds in 1860 were estimated of the value of \$120,000. The number of teachers in 1862 was 12, of whom 3 were deaf-mutes; the number of pupils remaining in the institution, Jan. 1, 1861, was 215,—113 boys and 102 girls; 26 were received during the year, 12 boys and 14 girls; 35 were discharged during the year, viz. 14 boys and 21 girls, leaving in the institution, Jan. 1, 1862, 206 pupils,—111 boys and 95 girls. Of these, 158 are supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 17 by Maryland, 9 by New Jersey, 4 by Delaware, 3 by the city of Philadelphia, and 15 by their friends; the States allow \$140 for board and tuition, and the counties \$30 for the clothing, of each pupil; 2 died during the year. Of the pupils admitted in 1861, 18 were born deaf, 4 lost their hearing from scarlet fever, 1 from erysipelas, 2 from colds, and 1 from sickness. The receipts of the year were \$40,964 37, and the expenditure \$37,965 10. Deducting expenditures not for support, we have a net expenditure for support of \$30,361 26, or \$145 27 per pupil.

**Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind,** Philadelphia, William Chapin, *Principal.*—This institution was founded in 1833, and the estimated value of its buildings and grounds in 1860 was \$175,000. It has also an endowment of between \$80,000 and \$90,000 from a legacy. It is admirably managed, and has three departments,—the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, the Manufacturing Department, in which adults are employed and taught such handicrafts as will enable them to obtain a livelihood, and the "Home," intended for those blind persons, mostly females, who are homeless, and who are able in part to sustain themselves, but require some aid and a place where they may enjoy the comfort and society of home. The institution had in Jan. 1862, 16 teachers, of whom 8 were blind persons; there were remaining in December, 1860, 165 pupils, and during the year 1861 11 were discharged, 2 died, and 23 were admitted, leaving, January, 1862, 175 as inmates of the institution, of whom 22 contributed wholly or in part to their own support either as assistant teachers or by their industry; 9 were pay-pupils, either in full or at a reduced price, 16 were in the "Home," and 6 were day-pupils; 153 were from Pennsylvania, 13 from New Jersey, 5 from Delaware, and 4 from all other places. Great attention is given to musical instruction; the orchestra contains 30 performers on as many instruments, and the chorus 42 voices. The concerts or exhibitions of this orchestra and chorus, on Wednesday afternoons, are largely attended, and are regarded by musical connoisseurs as possessing high merit. The net receipts

from the small admission-fee are from \$350 to \$1000 per annum, and furnish a fund from which deserving graduates receive an outfit on leaving the institution: \$3450 has been thus paid. The principal in his report of January, 1862, gives some interesting statistics in regard to blind instruction in the United States, and especially in regard to the instruction of the adult blind in handicrafts. He also gives a table of the causes of blindness in 476 cases, from which it appears that it was congenital in only 46 cases,—less than one-tenth; from accidents in 90 cases; ophthalmia in 114; amaurosis, 67; iritis, cataract, and other diseases of the eye, in 35 cases; small-pox, 21; scarlet fever, 14; and other diseases, 56. The receipts of the institution from all sources in the year ending December 1, 1861, were \$41,346 73, and its expenditures \$42,691 66. During the year a "Book of First Lessons in the Philadelphia Raised Letter for the Blind" was published. The previous year the "Dictionary for the Blind," in three volumes, in the raised letter was completed.

*Pennsylvania Training-School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children*, at Media.—J. Parrish, M.D., *Superintendent*.—This institution was established in 1852, at Germantown, as a private corporation, but subsequently received State pupils to a limited extent. In 1857 a farm of 60 acres was purchased in Media, the county-seat of Delaware co., and a building erected there for the school, the State contributing in part the cost of the edifices. It was opened in September, 1859. The cost of the buildings and grounds was \$100,000. The school had in January, 1862, 4 teachers and 108 pupils. The gross receipts for the year ending December, 1861, for current purposes was \$53,368 91, of which \$5,247 74 was from

the State for board and tuition of pupils. The State also appropriated \$7500 in 1861 for building-purposes. The expenditures were \$200 for each State pupil. The number of idiotic persons in the State in 1860, according to the census, was 1842.

**INSANE HOSPITALS.**—There are six incorporated hospitals for the insane in the State, besides several private institutions for their treatment. There are the Male Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and the Female Department of the same Hospital,—both under the general superintendence of Thomas S. Kirkbride, M.D. These two hospitals, amply furnished with every appliance for "ministering to a mind diseased," have grown out of the Insane Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, founded in 1768. They are situated in Philadelphia. The Insane Department of Philadelphia Hospital, also in Philadelphia, is maintained by the city, and receives the pauper and indigent insane belonging to the city and county. Its superintendent is Dr. S. W. Butler. The "Asylum for Persons deprived of their Reason," at Frankford, is a small but admirably-conducted hospital, established by members of the Society of Friends in 1817. It is in charge of Dr. J. H. Worthington. The State maintains two Insane Hospitals,—the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, Dr. John Curwen, *Superintendent*, and the Western Pennsylvania Insane Hospital, at Pittsburg, Dr. Joseph A. Reed, *Superintendent*. The last-named has a small general hospital connected with it, which had 12 patients in 1861. A farm of 100 acres has been purchased, and new hospital buildings are nearly completed, at Richmond, on the Ohio River, 7 miles from Pittsburg. The following table gives the most important statistics of these institutions for the year 1861:—

	Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.		Insane Department Philadelphia Hospital, (Alms-house.)	Asylum for persons deprived of their reason, Frankford.	State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Pennsylvania Insane Hospital, Pittsburg.
	Male dep't.	Female dep't.				
Date of opening .....	1860	1841	*1834	1817	1854	1858
Cost of buildings, grounds, &c.....	\$700,000 00		†\$225,000	\$100,000	.....	\$270,000
Endowment.....	None.		None.	.....	.....	.....
Patients at beginning of the year ..	274		623	61	201	111
Admitted during the year.....	182		380	16	134	95
Discharged during the year .....	201		352	10	145	96
Remaining at the close of the year	255		631	62	280	110
Discharged cured .....	92		126	6	30	60
Discharged improved.....	48		112	2	60	25
Discharged not improved.....	32		60	2	40	11
Died.....	20		66	4	16	10
Percentage of recoveries on number resident.....	20.17		14.27	7.90	10.49	43.48

\* An Insane ward was first opened in the *Old Alms-house*, 11th and Spruce Sts., in 1803. The new building west of Schuylkill was opened in 1834.  
† Estimated.

	Pennsylvania Hos- pital for the In- sane.	Insane Department Philada. Hospital, (Almshouse.)	Asylum for persons deprived of their reason, Frankford.	State Lunatic Hos- pital, Harrisburg.	Western Pennsyl- vania Insane Hos- pital, Pittsburg.
Percentage of recoveries on admis- sions .....	50.54	35.00	40.00	22.38	52.63
Percentage of deaths on number resident .....	6.37	6.22	5.26	5.59	8.69
Whole number admitted since open- ing .....	3,753	7,331	14.45	1,470	536
Whole number discharged cured ...	1,846	No records	6.53	266	216
Whole number discharged not cured	1,234	" "	5.91	730	159
Whole number died .....	418	" "	2.01	194	51
Social condition:					
Married.....	1,692	" "	.....	587	229
Widowed .....	306	" "	.....	164	47
Single.....	1,755	" "	.....	729	260
Receipts from all sources for year...	\$76,440 93	.....	\$18,324 21	\$57,788	*\$79,170
Expenditures for year.....	82,200 73	\$31,799 04	17,720 71	57,699	*\$66,454

\* \$43,982 expended for new hospital buildings.

**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.**—There are two Houses of Refuge in the State,—one at Philadelphia, founded in 1828, comprising two distinct departments, the white and colored, each with their superintendent and other officers, and each receiving children of both sexes; and the other, the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, chartered in 1850 and opened in 1854. The Philadelphia House of Refuge, white department, has a tract of about 4 acres of land in the city of Philadelphia, and its buildings and grounds cost \$380,000; the colored department has about 2 acres, and its buildings and site cost \$103,000. The statistics of the two departments for the year ending Jan. 1, 1862, were as follows. Remaining in the white department, Jan. 1, 1861, 316 children (254 boys, 62 girls); in the colored department, 143 (102 boys and 41 girls); total in both departments, 459. Received during the year, in the white department, 329 (233 boys, 96 girls); in the colored department, 100 (68 boys and 32 girls); both, 429. Discharged from white department, 318 (240 boys, 78 girls); from colored department, 104 (76 boys, 28 girls); total discharged, 422. Died in white department, 1; in colored department, 3; total, 4. Remaining, Jan. 1, 1862, white department, 326 (246 boys, 80 girls); colored department, 136 (91 boys, 45 girls); total, 462. The average ages of the children admitted in 1861 was, white department, boys, 13½; girls, 15½ years; in colored department, boys 13; girls, 12½ years. The average number of inmates in white department was 331; in colored, 140; the greatest number resident at one time, whites, 368; colored, 150. The boys in the white department are employed in manufacturing daguerreotype-

cases, brushes, shoes, boxes, chairs, and a few in blacksmith-work; the colored boys are employed in making umbrella-furniture, boxes, and shoes, and a few in the garden and boiler-house of the white department. Of the 329 admitted into the white department, 81 were of foreign birth and 248 born in the United States; 122 were children of American and 207 of foreign parents; 40 were orphans, and 149 half-orphans. Of the 319 discharged, 113 (81 boys, 32 girls) were indentured, the greater part to farmers, though some of both sexes to trades; 98 were returned to their friends, 84 discharged from expiration of sentence, 6 sent to the almshouse, 7 discharged by order of judges or court, 9 returned to court or magistrates, 1 sent to the Southern Home, and 1 died. The amount of labor performed by the white boys was \$3,094 45; the money-value of the girls' labor, which consisted mostly in making and repairing clothing and bedding and doing housework, is not stated. Expenditures of the white department for the year were \$26,253 16, or \$79 31 per pupil. Of this sum the earnings of the boys amounted to \$9 38 per head. In the colored department, of the 107 discharged, 55 were indentured, 27 returned to friends, 6 secured good homes for themselves, 5 were discharged from expiration of sentence, 4 eloped, 3 died, 3 were unfit subjects, 2 were sent to the almshouse and 1 to the hospital, and 1 discharged by examining judge. The expenditure for the colored department was \$12,103 44, or \$86 45 per head, of which the boys' earnings amounted to \$10 82 per head.

Of the *Western House of Refuge*, at Pittsburg, opened in 1850, we have no report later than that of 1860, at which time the number of inmates was

222,—164 boys and 58 girls. The whole number who had been committed was 638; the average period of detention was 16 months; there had been 9 deaths, and 14 escapes since opening, of which 5 had occurred within the previous 12 months. The annual expenses were \$14,442 67, or \$64 25 per head. The children were employed in making chairs, shoes, &c. The land attached to the house was about 10 acres, and the cost of buildings and grounds \$123,884. There are a number of other institutions for the care and reformation of truant and vicious children and youth, among which are the Northern and Southern Homes for Friendless Children in Philadelphia, the Rosine Asylum, &c., but they are sustained by contributions, subscriptions, and legacies, rather than by the State.

**PRISONS.**—There are two State or convict prisons,—the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, John S. Holloway, *Warden*, and the Western, at Alleghany City, John Birmingham, *Warden*. Both are on the separate or Philadelphia system,—the prisoners being confined to their separate cells and yards, never seeing each other, and holding no communication with any person except the officers of the prison. The Eastern Penitentiary had on the 1st of January, 1861, 464 prisoners; during the year, 182 were committed and 195 discharged, leaving, January 1, 1862, 451 persons in confinement. The whole prison population of the year was 646. Of the 451 remaining in prison, January 1, 1862, 371 were white, and 63 colored, males, and 15 white, and 2 colored, females; 160 were from the city, and 291 from the country; 104 were convicted of crimes against the person; 342 of crimes against property, 4 of crimes against society, and 1 was committed for safe keeping. The whole number received since the admission of the first convict, October 25, 1829, was 4595. Of these there were discharged by expiration of sentences, 3221; pardoned, 596; removed to almshouse, 2; to House of Refuge, 2; to County Prison, 15; to State Lunatic Hospital, 9; by revocation of sentence, 2; change of sentence, 1; writ of habeas corpus, 9; writ of error, 14; died, 260 (5.66 per cent.); committed suicide, 10; hanged, 1; escaped, 2; 3476, or 75.65 per cent., were first convictions; 637, or 13.86 per cent., were second convictions, but first in that prison; 367 others were second convictions in that prison; 85 were third convictions, 21 were fourth convictions, and 11 from fifth to ninth convictions; in all, 1119 reconvictions, of which 478, or 10.40 per cent., were to that prison. Of the 646 who were in the prison during the year, 112 were entirely illiterate on admission, 106 could spell and read a little; 421 could read and write, but only 7 had a good English education; 245 were married, 12 divorced or separated, 363 single, 36 widowed; 274 were moderate drinkers, 267 more or less intemperate, and 105 temperate. Of the 182 convicted during the year, 154 were whites, and 28 colored; 34 were

under 21 years of age; 131 were either orphans or half-orphans; 135 were employed in the prison, and 47 were without employment. The statistics of the physician in regard to the mental condition of the 646 who were in the prison during the year are somewhat remarkable. He reports that when committed 5 were insane; 2 occasionally insane; occasionally absent-minded, 4; of unsound mind, 7; of violent temper, 8; weak-minded, 79; dull, 107; doubtful, 8; good, 426 (only 65.24 per cent. of the whole). Treatment while in confinement he regards as having improved the mental condition of 40, or 6.19 per cent. The cost per head per annum of the support of prisoners (subsistence only) is stated at \$73. The expenses of the prison for the year were \$31,831 54, and the earnings of the prisoners \$16,066 66, leaving a deficiency of \$16,764 88, aside from the salaries, which were \$16,164 more. The inspectors charge a part of this deficiency to the difficulty of procuring work during the year for the prisoners, in consequence of the general financial depression. The prisoners are employed in weaving, chair-seating, umbrella-making, cigar-making, &c.

The *Western Penitentiary*, at Alleghany City, had, January 1, 1861, 311 prisoners,—302 males and 9 females; 113 were committed and 136 discharged during the year, leaving, Jan. 1, 1862, 288 in the prison. Of those discharged during the year, 119 were by expiration of sentence, 12 by pardon, and 5 by death. Of those received during the year, 100 were white and 3 colored males, and 8 white and 2 colored females; and of those remaining in the prison, Jan. 1, 1862, 249 were white and 24 colored males, and 13 white and 2 colored females; 137 were married, 145 single, and 6 widowed; 84 temperate, 7 moderate drinkers, and 197 intemperate; 75 were foreigners, 129 natives of Pennsylvania, 84 natives of other States; 236 were in prison for first offence, 39 for the second time, 10 for the third, and 3 for the fourth, making whole number of recommitments 52, or 18 per cent.; 234 were convicted of crimes against property, 50 of crimes against the person, and 4 of crimes against society. 18 were under 20 years of age, and 3 between 70 and 80. The amount expended for subsistence was \$20,014 73; for salaries, \$12,000; making a total of \$32,014 73, and the earnings of the convicts were \$16,523 55, leaving a deficiency of \$15,491 18. The cost of the prisoners' support was \$106 71, or for subsistence alone, \$66 71.

The *Philadelphia County Prison*, W. B. Perkins, *Superintendent*, is also to some extent a State institution, being the place of confinement for persons convicted of minor offences, as well as of those awaiting trial. 16,201 prisoners were committed to this prison during the year, of whom 4548 were for offences against property, 8312 for offences against the person, and 436 for offences against society; the remainder were lunatics, or persons awaiting judgment, &c. 10,467 were white males,

4297 white females, 869 colored males, and 658 colored females. The number remaining in prison, Jan. 1, 1862, was 581. The disposition made of the prisoners committed, and those in the prison, Jan. 1, 1861, was as follows; discharged from expiration of sentence, 3504; by magistrates, 5463; by inspectors, 5977; by Quarter Sessions' clerk, 392; bills ignored, 324; convicted, 361; acquitted, 257; discharged by writ of habeas corpus, 27; by City Solicitor, 36; by U.S. Marshal, 23; by sheriff, 12; died, 22; sent to House of Refuge, 9; discharged under \$15 act, 93; sentence expired of convicts to hard labor, 465; executed, 1; suicide, 1; pardoned, 2.

**THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA TO THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.**—On the call of the President for troops, April 15, 1861, Pennsylvania sent 600 men at once to Washington, who arrived at that city on the 19th, in advance of any other regiment. The quota of the State under the call for 75,000 men was 14 regiments; but 25 regiments were raised, organized, and sent into the field by the 29th of April. On the second call, in May, 1861, the quota of Pennsylvania was 10 regiments; but, as she had already furnished 25,—an excess over both calls,—the General Government refused to receive any more. A corps of 15 regiments (13 infantry, 1 cavalry, and 1 artillery) was, however, raised by the State by act of May 15, 1861, and, under the title of the "Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth," placed under the command of Gen. George A. McCall for organization and instruction. Two regiments of this corps were called into the service of Government on the 22d of June, and on the 22d of July a requisition was made for the remainder of the corps, which consisted of 15,856 men. Other regiments were called for during the summer and autumn, and on the 3d of January, 1862, there were in the field from Pennsylvania 93,577, and preparing for service 16,038 more, making in all 109,615 troops furnished by Pennsylvania. The calls for militia in April and May, 1862, and the two calls for 300,000 three-years men and 300,000 nine-months troops, were promptly responded to by the State, which has now, December, 1862, 38 new regiments and 3 unattached companies of infantry, 5 regiments and 3 companies of cavalry, and 3 batteries of artillery in the field, as the result of these calls, with 4 regiments of infantry, 1 of cavalry, and 1 of artillery, in progress of formation, all as volunteers; besides about 50,000 volunteer militia, making an aggregate, including the three-months men of 1861, of over 200,000 men who were in service, or actually ready for it, under the call of September 11, 1862, at the time of the invasion of the State. This force, raised with extraordinary promptness, terrified the invaders, and occupied the exposed frontier of the State till the enemy retreated.

For raising the State's quota of the 300,000 nine-months men called for by the President's proclamation of August 4, 1862, it was found necessary

to resort to a draft in some of the counties, though many had already exceeded their proportion. This draft was made on the 16th of October, and was very successful, no resistance or opposition being made, and the men thus drafted entering promptly upon the service, choosing their own officers, and being called a few weeks later into the field.

**CENSUS STATISTICS.**—The general statistics of the agricultural and manufacturing productions of Pennsylvania are to be found in our tables of census statistics: but a few particulars of interest deduced from those and other tables may properly be inserted here. The number of the two sexes in the State was very nearly equal, the excess of white males (6626) in a population of 2,849,266 being very slight, and nearly balanced in the general aggregate by the excess of colored females (4103): so that the whole excess of males is only 2523, or about 0.08 per cent. In area, Pennsylvania ranks 18th; in population, 2d; in density of population, 7th; and in absolute increase of population within the last decade, 7th. In products of industry she ranks 2d, though but slightly in advance of Massachusetts. Her production of coal is stated in the census at \$14,703,438,—a sum notoriously much below its actual value; the production and manufacture of iron is set down at \$36,292,305; flour and meal are produced to the value of \$26,572,261; sawed and planed lumber, \$11,311,149; cotton goods, \$11,759,000; and woollen goods, \$12,744,373. Leather is produced to the amount of \$12,491,631, and boots and shoes—of which Philadelphia is one of the largest markets—to the amount of \$8,178,935, of which \$5,329,887 are manufactured in Philadelphia. Jewelry, silver-ware, &c. are said to be produced to the amount of \$4,132,130, which is undoubtedly an underestimate, as these manufactures in Philadelphia alone produced \$4,030,380, leaving but about \$100,000 for the rest of the State. The amount of furniture produced is stated at \$2,938,503.

The census valuation of property in the State (\$1,416,501,818) gives about \$488 for each inhabitant, or about the same proportion with New York. In the cash value of its farms Ohio slightly surpasses it, and New York largely. In the value of live stock it ranks 4th, and in the production of wheat, 6th; in that of rye, 1st; and in oats and potatoes, 2d. In barley it ranks 3d, and in buckwheat 1st. In its hay crop and the production of butter it was second only to New York. In the production of maple sugar and molasses it ranks 5th, and in its crop of cloverseed it surpassed any other State.

Mr. Lorin Blodget, the able Secretary of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, has compiled from the census returns (carefully collating them with the results of a local industrial census taken in 1861) the manufacturing statistics of the city of Philadelphia, and we give from his able report the following aggregates:—



Classes of Manufactures.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Raw material, value.	Operatives.		Value of annual product.
				Male.	Female.	
Textile fabrics in Philadelphia .....	525	\$8,795,226	\$12,584,440	9,670	9,731	\$23,561,568
Textile fabrics in Delaware, Chester, and Montgomery counties, &c., owned and run by Philadelphians.....	106	5,038,040	3,226,869	3,564	3,309	6,777,349
Manufactures of iron and steel.....	649	10,290,125	6,350,329	10,917	56	14,775,213
Wagons, carriages, and carts	145	1,743,550	929,711	2,284	.....	2,542,957
Implements & instruments.	45	217,500	110,158	245	.....	287,776
Iron-manufactories near Philadelphia .....	34	3,044,610	1,663,003	2,430	.....	3,888,151
Manufactures of clothing and apparel .....	821	7,951,877	8,162,648	7,645	14,452	16,085,864
Hosiery and shawls, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,342,845
Gold and silver manufactures .....	139	2,379,400	2,000,260	1,671	278	4,080,380
Manufactures of wood .....	592	4,278,652	2,457,954	4,855	15	6,153,715
Glass, and glass manufactures.....	16	712,000	408,250	928	.....	1,244,800
Bricks and pottery.....	68	1,318,100	125,522	2,067	.....	1,366,166
Paper, and manufactures of paper.....	57	1,386,400	1,115,590	727	575	2,190,110
Printing, publishing, binding, and blank books.....	206	4,129,500	2,303,202	2,933	943	6,441,403
Liquors and products of distillation .....	116	3,015,900	2,718,524	805	3	4,384,974
Leather, and manufactures of leather, except boots and shoes.....	184	2,368,620	3,008,182	1,981	229	5,028,552
Boots and shoes .....	701	1,730,815	1,912,657	6,497	1,937	5,329,887
Soaps, candles, and oils .....	78	1,902,500	2,723,552	609	43	4,261,916
Chemicals, &c.....	44	2,831,900	2,146,206	853	35	3,685,554
Manufactures associated with chemicals.....	42	1,386,000	1,246,215	470	124	2,228,904
Metal manufactures, brass, lead, and copper.....	148	1,576,600	1,072,759	1,231	24	2,358,287
Marble and fine stone manufactures .....	67	855,800	399,070	787	.....	1,075,725
Drugs and medicines .....	48	614,600	645,155	263	88	1,421,259
Sugar refineries and manufactures.....	97	1,780,400	5,785,363	720	58	6,907,950
Cigars and manufactures of tobacco.....	231	499,200	522,740	1,140	175	1,868,400
Flour and meal.....	30	614,860	2,648,645	198	.....	3,098,328
Cured meats and provisions .....	23	1,145,500	3,510,416	238	.....	4,575,807
Gas-works.....	3	3,956,248	586,200	863	.....	1,837,500
Unclassified manufactures ..	1,249	6,055,579	7,119,740	8,944	1,937	12,474,597
Total in Philadelphia ...	6,314	\$73,087,852	\$72,333,805	69,388	29,609	\$141,048,658
Total, including vicinity	6,467	81,608,502	77,473,677	75,535	32,996	152,355,318

*Comparison of 1862 with 1860.*—In 1862, the manufacture of iron machinery, iron and wooden ship building, woollen goods, wagons, saddlery, and harness, mineral oils, &c., was greatly increased over 1860. The manufacture of cotton

goods, silks, and many branches of miscellaneous manufacture, was much less than in 1860; but the articles on which there was an increase more than made up the deficiency, the aggregate production being fully equal to, if not beyond, that of 1860.

X. DELAWARE.

Settled in 1627. Capital, Dover. Area, 2120 square miles. Population, 1860, 112,216.  
Government for the Year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
WILLIAM CANNON.....	Bridgeville....	Governor .....	Jan. 1867	\$1,333½
Nathaniel B. Smithers....	Dover.....	Secretary of State.....	1863	400 & fees.
Samuel B. Hitch.....	.....	State Treasurer.....	1863	500
William M. Hamilton....	.....	Auditor of Accounts.....	1863	500
Alfred R. Wootten.....	Wilmington..	Attorney-General .....	March, 1865	350 & fees.
John Green.....	.....	Speaker of the Senate.....	.....	\$4 per day & mileage.
Edward L. Martin .....	.....	Clerk of the Senate.....	.....	3 per day & fees.
John Sorden.....	Georgetown..	Speaker of the House.....	.....	4 per day & mileage.
John B. Pennington.....	.....	Clerk of the House.....	.....	3 per day & fees.

The Governor is elected by the people for a term of four years. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor, and serves for an equal term with him. The State Treasurer and Auditor are elected by the Legislature for two years. The Attorney-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds

office for five years. The Chancellor and Judges hold office during good behavior. The pay of members of the Legislature is \$3 a day and mileage. The sessions are biennial. The next commences in Jan. 1863.

JUDICIARY.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Appointed.	Salary.
COURT OF CHANCERY.				
Samuel M. Harrington.....	Dover .....	Chancellor.....	1857	\$1,100
SUPERIOR COURT.				
Edward W. Gilpin.....	Wilmington.....	Chief-Justice .....	1857	1,200
John J. Milligan .....	Wilmington.....	Associate Justice.	1859	1,000
Edward W. Wootten.....	Georgetown .....	" "	1847	1,000
John W. Houston.....	Milford.....	" "	1856	1,200
John W. Houston.....	Dover.....	State Reporter.....	1856	
Charles H. Richards.....	Georgetown .....	Proth. Sup. Court..	.....	Fees
William Sharp .....	Dover.....	" "	.....	Fees.
William G. Whitely.....	New Castle.....	" "	.....	Fees.

Orphans' Court.

Probate Court.

This court is composed of the Chancellor and a Judge of the Superior Court. The Clerks of the Court are—for New Castle county, John D. Bird; for Kent county, James F. Allee; for Sussex county, Isaac J. Jenkins. Their compensation is derived from fees.

REGISTERS OF WILLS.—New Castle county, Peter B. Vandever, of New Castle; Kent county, Daniel C. Godwin, of Dover; Sussex county, John Sorden, of Georgetown. All are paid by fees.

FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts from all sources for the general expenditure of the State for the year ending Jan. 1, 1862, were.....		\$80,385 51
For school and educational purposes.....		37,424 99
		\$97,810 50
The expenditures for general purposes were.....		88,969 05
For school purposes.....		37,428 99
		76,414 04
Leaving a balance in the treasury, Jan. 1, 1862, of.....		\$21,396 46



*Sources of Income.*

Balance from Jan. 1861.....	\$15,504 05
Received from Secretary of State.....	1,565 00
Bank Dividends.....	4,405 00
Bank Tax.....	6,725 93
Railroad Bonus and Tax.....	11,000 00
Licenses sold.....	2,551 26
Fines collected.....	520 31
Lottery Bonus.....	18,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	113 96
	<hr/>
	\$60,885 51

*School Fund.*

Amount received from late Treasurer.....	14,592 06
Amount due and unpaid to Districts in the Counties.....	2,115 84
Amount received for marriage, tavern, and liquor-licenses.....	5,705 00
Interest in Railroad Loans...	3,425 00
Dividends on Bank Stocks....	9,841 00
Interest on Loan to Sussex county.....	300 00
Refunded by Counties for payment for Deaf, Dumb, Blind, &c.....	1,097 77
Miscellaneous.....	157 92
	<hr/>
	\$37,424 99

The expenditures of the School Fund consisted of the payment of arrearages due certain districts, and advances made for the counties of sums for education of the deaf, dumb, blind, and idiotic, the whole amounting to \$2,850 73, and the division of the remainder among the districts of the several counties, \$18,374, the income of the General School Fund, being distributed to the counties according to their population in 1830, and \$16,200, the interest of the surplus fund, divided in equal sums to each county. Under these principles of distribution, New Castle county received \$12,807 36, Kent county, \$9,755 48, and Sussex county, \$12,011 22.

The State has no debt. It has a fund of \$71,750, invested in bank-stocks, the income of which is applied to the general expenses of the State, and a school fund of \$431,392, invested in bank and railroad stocks, and bonds and mortgages. The income of this, and the receipts from marriage, liquor, tavern, retailers', and peddlers' licenses, constitute the State school revenue.

**TAXES AND VALUATION.**—The valuation of property, real and personal, in the State, according to the census of 1860, was \$46,242,181. The assessors' valuation for the same year was \$39,767,233. The assessors' valuation in 1862 was—for New Castle county, \$22,984,861; for Kent county, \$8,537,137; for Sussex county, about \$10,000,000; making a

*Items of Expenditure.*

Executive Department.....	\$1,383 33
Judicial Department.....	5,753 72
Law Department.....	350 00
State Department.....	400 00
Treasury Department.....	500 00
Auditor's Department.....	500 00
Legislative .....	8,593 19
Printing and Stationery.....	1,156 40
School Districts, &c. in New Castle co....	1,250 00
Railroads .....	10,550 00
Murderkill, Duck Creek and Leipsic Navigation Company.....	2,000 00
Concord Academy.....	100 00
Peace Commissioners.....	1,000 00
County Agricultural Societies.....	600 00
Commissioners of Church at Townsend..	400 00
Allowances by Legislature.....	3,452 42
Repairs on State-House.....	1,000 00
Commissioners on Hazelette Monument	250 00
	<hr/>
	\$38,989 05

Expended for education of Deaf, Dumb, Blind and Idiotic, and distributed to Sunday-schools and counties for district schools.....\$37,428 99

total of about \$41,500,000. The total taxes of the State were—New Castle county, \$62,057 77; Kent county, \$34,149 54; Sussex county, \$24,914 06; total, \$121,121 36.

**BANKS.**—The State has 14 banks, which in May, 1862, had an aggregate capital of \$1,915,010, a circulation of \$1,000,000, and specie to the amount of \$250,000. In Jan. 1861, twelve of them reported the following resources and liabilities: loans and discounts, \$3,014,653; stocks, \$3,250; real estate, \$83,963; due by other banks, \$336,767; notes of other banks, \$130,423; cash items, \$104,005; specie, \$187,263. Liabilities: capital, \$1,640,785; circulation, \$1,080,822; deposits, \$818,201; due to other banks, \$105,948.

**RAILROADS.**—The State has five railroads,—the Delaware road, intended to form part of a line connecting by steamers at Princess Ann, on Tangier Sound, Maryland, with Norfolk, Va. This is now extended by the Delaware and Maryland road to Salisbury. The Junction and Breakwater road is a branch of this, extending from Milford to Lewes. The New Castle and Frenchtown, and the New Castle and Wilmington roads connect those towns respectively. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Delaware road forms an important link in the great Southern route. The following table gives particulars in regard to these roads:—

RAILROADS OF DELAWARE.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	Length of road.	EQUIPMENT.			ASSETS.  Cost of road and equipment.	LIABILITIES.		
		Locomotives.	CARS.			Share capital paid in.	Funded debt.	Floating debt.
			Passenger.	Freight.				
Delaware, leased to P. W. & B. R.R. Co.....	84.	.....	.....	.....	\$1,552,257	\$406,132	\$870,000	\$271,877
Junction and Breakwater...	8.5	.....	.....	.....	77,049	.....	.....	.....
New Castle and Frenchtown	16.	.....	.....	.....	704,860	744,520	.....	5,024
New Castle and Wilmington	6.	.....	.....	.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, in Del.....	23.	32	109	565	1,827,972 (in Del.)	1,400,000 (for Del.)	600,000 (for Del.)	35,000 (for Del.)
	136.7	.....	.....	.....	\$4,312,129	.....	.....	.....

RAILROADS OF DELAWARE.—Continued.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	Total assets and liabilities.	Miles operated.	Mileage run.	Passengers carried.	Freight carried, tons.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Dividends.
Delaware, leased to P. W. & B. R.R. Co.,.....	\$1,607,684	84	136,631	118,264	96,000	\$138,970 97	\$41,446 09	.....
Junction and Breakwater...	749,544	5	.....	.....	.....	22,308	7,915 00	6.5
New Castle and Frenchtown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Castle and Wilmington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, in Del.....	8,742,000 for whole road.	200.5	439,780	.....	.....	1,516,985 for whole road.	675,484 00 for whole road.	6.5
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CANAL.	Length, miles.	Width.	Depth.	Number.	LOCKE.	CHAMBERS.	Total rise and fall, in ft.	Cost of construction.
					Length, feet.	Width, feet.		
Chesapeake and Delaware.....	12.63	66	10	3	220	24	32	\$3,547,561

**EDUCATION.**—Delaware has two colleges, Delaware College, at Newark, of which only the preparatory department is now in operation, and St. Mary's College, at Wilmington, a large and well-conducted institution under the care of the Roman Catholic Church. There are, we believe, no professional schools in the State.

**Common Schools.**—The State has a tolerably efficient school system, though varying in effectiveness in the different counties. There are 304 school districts organized, and in 1861 there were 296 schools organized. 15,036 children attended school; the schools were maintained an average of 6.97 months,—viz., in New Castle county 8.53 months, in Kent county 7.65, and in Sussex county 4.74 months. The whole amount received for school purposes was \$86,850 57; the whole expenditure was \$85,333 08, of which \$59,495 55 was for tuition, and \$25,837 48 for contingencies. Of the whole amount received for school purposes, \$33,355 49 was from the school fund, and \$53,495 08 was raised by contribution. Of this sum, \$37,731 80 (more than two-thirds) was raised in New Castle county. We have no statistics of the amount of monthly wages paid respectively to male and female teachers; but the average wages paid to teachers, without distinction of sex, is quite high, being \$29 41 per month throughout the State, \$40 65 in New Castle county, \$26 in Kent county, and \$21 60 in Sussex county.

**CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.**—The Constitution of the State provides for an equal number of Representatives in the Legislature from each of the three counties of the State; a provision which, though it may have been just when the Consti-

tution was adopted, is now manifestly wrong, since, in consequence of it, one voter in either Sussex or Kent counties is practically equal to two in New Castle county,—that county having twice the population of either of the others.

**CENSUS STATISTICS.**—The population consists of 90,589 whites (45,940 males and 44,649 females), 19,829 free colored (9889 males and 9940 females), and 1798 slaves (860 males and 938 females). Of the slaves, 1341 are in Sussex county, 254 in New Castle, and 203 in Kent. The entire population of the three counties is—Kent, 27,804; New Castle, 64,797; Sussex, 29,615. In area and population Delaware stands thirty-second in rank; in density of population, ninth, having 52.93 inhabitants to the square mile; in mean ratio, thirty-third, and in absolute increase of population during the last decade, tenth. In products of industry she ranks twenty-fifth, her aggregate manufactures amounting to \$9,920,000, the most considerable items being flour and meal, steam engines and machinery, carriages and cars, lumber, cotton and woollen goods, and boots and shoes. In the amount of improved lands she occupies the twenty-eighth rank, and in the quantity of ar improved land in farms, the thirty-third. Though twenty-ninth in the cash value of its farms (\$31,426,857), the small extent of the State must be taken into the account. Its valuation according to the census (\$46,242,181) gives nearly \$420 as the average amount of property to each inhabitant. It ranks twenty-third among the wheat-growing States, and the quality of its grain and flour is excellent.

XI. MARYLAND.

Settled in 1634. Capital, Annapolis. Area, 11,124 square miles. Population, 687,049.  
Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD...	Baltimore co.....	Governor.....	Jan. 1866	\$3,600 and use of a furnished house.
William B. Hill.....	Baltimore co.....	Secretary of State.....	" "	1,000
Robert Fowler.....	Baltimore co.....	Treasurer.....	Jan. 1864	2,500
Samuel S. Maffit.....	Cecil co.....	Comptroller of Treasury.	" "	2,500
W. L. W. Seabrook.....	Frederick.....	Commissioner of Land Office, and Keeper of Chancery Records.....	" "	\$250 and fees.
Edwin M. Shipley.....	Carroll co.....	State Librarian.....	April, 1863	1,000
Nathaniel Duke.....	Calvert co.....	Commissioners of Public Works and Sup't Buildings and Grounds.	.....	200
Lemuel Roberts.....	Queen Anne's co..		.....	200
Frederick Fickey, Jr.....	Baltimore.....		.....	200
Edward Shriver.....	Frederick.....		.....	200
Nicholas Brewer.....	.....	Adjutant-General.....	.....	1,000
John M. Carter.....	.....	Private Sec. to Governor..	.....	.....

The Governor is elected by the people for four years; a Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate, for the Governor's term, and removable by him; the Comptroller is elected by the people for two years, and the Commissioner of the Land Office for six years. The Treasurer and the State Librarian are chosen by the Legislature, by joint ballot, for two years; the Commissioners of Public Works, &c., are elected by the people for four years; the Adjutant-General is appointed by the Governor for six years. The State Reporter is appointed by the judges of the Court of Appeals for four years. He receives a salary of \$500, and is entitled to the copyright of the Reports, and the State purchases two hundred copies of each volume at \$5 each. Senators, twenty-two in number, are elected for four years, one-half every two years. Representatives, seventy-four in number, are elected for two years. The pay of Senators and Representatives is \$4 a day during the session, and 10 cents for every mile of travel, the presiding officer of each house receives \$5 *per diem*. The sessions of the Legislature are *biennial*. The last session was held in January, 1862.

JUDICIARY.  
*Court of Appeals.*

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
Richard J. Bowie.....	Montgomery co....	Chief Justice .....	1871	\$2,500
S. Morris Cochran.....	Baltimore co.....	Associate Justice..	1871	2,500
Brice J. Goldsborough.....	Dorchester co.....	" "	1871	2,500
James L. Bartol.....	Baltimore.....	" "	1867	2,500
Wm. A. Spencer.....	Annapolis.....	Clerk.....	1868	Fees.
Oliver Miller.....	Annapolis.....	Reporter .....		Copyr't & \$500

The judicial power of the State is vested in a Court of Appeals and in Circuit Courts. The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction only. Its judges, four in number, are elected from districts, by the voters therein, for ten years, unless they shall, before the expiration of their term of service, reach the age of seventy. They must be above thirty years of age, citizens of the State at least five years, residents of the judicial districts from which they are elected, and have been admitted to practice in the State. The Court of Appeals appoints its own clerk, to hold office for six years, and may reappoint him at the end of that time. When any judge of any court is interested in a case, or connected with any of the parties by affinity or consanguinity within the prescribed degrees, the Governor may commission the requisite number of persons learned in the law, for the trial and determination of the case. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, designates one of the four judges as Chief-Justice. The office of Attorney-General is abolished by the new Constitution.

The State is divided into eight judicial circuits each of which elects a judge of the Circuit Court to hold office for ten years. The qualifications of the judges are the same as those of the Court of Appeals, except that they must be citizens of the United States, and residents for two years in their judicial districts. There is in the city of Baltimore a Court of Common Pleas, with jurisdiction in civil cases between \$100 and \$500, and exclusive jurisdiction in appeals from justices of the peace in that city; and a Superior Court, with jurisdiction in cases over \$500. Each of these courts consists of one judge, elected by the people for ten years. There is also a Criminal Court, consisting of one judge elected for ten years. Clerks of the Circuit Courts in each county, and of the Baltimore courts, are chosen for six years, and are re-eligible.

*Judges of the Circuit Courts.*

Circuit.	Name.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
1	George Brent.....	Charles co.....	1871	\$2,000
2	Nicholas Brewer.....	Annapolis.....	1871	2,000
3	Madison Nelson.....	Frederick City.....	1871	2,000
4	Daniel Weisel.....	Hagerstown.....	1871	2,000
6	John H. Price.....	Harford co.....	1865	2,000
7	Richard B. Carmichael.....	Queen Anne's co.....	1869	2,000
8	Thomas A. Spence.....	Worcester co.....	1865	2,000

The fifth circuit comprises the city of Baltimore. The judges of that circuit, all of whom reside in Baltimore, are—

Name.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
Robert N. Martin.....	Judge of Superior Court.....	1871	\$2,500
Wm. George Krebs.....	Judge of Circuit Court.....	1863	2,000
John C. King.....	Judge of Court of Common Pleas..	1871	2,500
J. Lenox Bond.....	Judge of Criminal Court.....	1871	2,500
Archibald Stirling, Jr.....	State Attorney.....	1864	Fees to 3,000

Each county, and Baltimore City, elect three persons as Judges of the Orphans' Court, to hold office for four years; a Register of Wills, for six years; justices of the peace, a sheriff, and con-

stables, for two years. Attorneys for the Commonwealth are chosen in each county by the people for four years.

FINANCES.

Receipts.

The balance remaining in the Treasury, Sept. 30, 1860, was.....	\$255,587 58
Receipts from all sources during the year.....	900,813 08
Total receipts.....	\$1,216,400 66

Expenditures.

The expenditures for all purposes during the year 1861 were.....	\$1,046,246 51
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1861.....	170,044 42
	\$1,216,400 66

The balance was, however, subject to a number of charges, amounting, in the aggregate, to \$291,569 71, which left an apparent deficit of \$121,525 29 against the Treasury.

Sources of Income.

Auction Duties and Auctioneers' Licenses.....	\$7,734 93
Other Licenses.....	222,136 64
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, $\frac{1}{2}$ receipts from passengers on Washington Branch .....	40,926 77
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Int. on Dividend Bonds.....	31,452 00
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Int. on Sterling Bonds.....	36,300 00
Bank Stock for Dividend .....	36,393 64
Excess of Fees of Public Officers.....	5,855 94
Fines and Forfeitures.....	255 63
Grain-Inspectors and Hay-Scales .....	4,751 79
Interest on Personal Accounts.....	1,420 10
Tax on Commissions of Executors and Administrators.....	39,265 05
Tax on Collateral Inheritances.....	24,519 32
Tax on Commissions to Trustees and Receivers.....	5,417 52
Plaintiffs and Civil Commissions.....	254 03
Tax on State, City, and other Stocks.	22,571 72
Tax on Incorporated Institutions.....	20,879 16
Live-Stock Scales in Baltimore.....	5,154 13
Licenses to Agents of Foreign Corporations.....	14,400 00
Land Office.....	745 58
Northern Central Railway.....	58,296 67
Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal Companies.....	58,000 00
Manure and Tobacco Inspections.....	7,471 09

State Wharves in Baltimore.....	\$2,324 30
Road Stock for Dividends.....	91,341 00
Tax on Protests.....	3,806 00
Taxes Direct and Specific.....	219,638 87
	900,813 08
Balance in Treasury.....	\$255,587 73
Total receipts of year ending Sept. 30, 1861.....	\$1,216,400 66

Items of Expenditure.

Grain Inspections.....	\$3,848 51
Judiciary.....	35,020 54
Civil Officers.....	19,540 67
Miscellaneous Accounts.....	6,065 66
Pensions.....	1,805 00
Militia .....	1,705 67
Special Judiciary.....	1,933 00
Interest on Public Debt.....	608,614 94
Maryland & Delaware Railroad.....	16,000 00
Colleges, Academies, and Schools.....	25,750 00
Contingent Funds.....	10,779 00
Commissions to Attorneys.....	3,397 53
Fuel and Lights.....	2,800 00
Boundary-Lines .....	2,530 00
Repairs of Government House.....	1,320 00
Tobacco Inspections in Baltimore.....	12,908 77
Blind Asylum, General and Special Appropriations.....	13,440 00
Indigent Deaf and Dumb.....	3,779 00
Insane Asylum.....	29,165 00

Home of the Friendless.....	\$3,750 00	Tobacco Warehouses.....	\$951 11
House of Refuge.....	10,000 00	Legislature .....	58,060 06
Maryland Penitentiary.....	23,000 00	Surplus Revenue.....	34,069 36
Colonization Society .....	420 00	Transferred to Sinking-Fund.....	2,713 72
State Agricultural Society.....	500 00	Augmentation of Library.....	708 37
Maryland Agricultural College.....	6,000 00		\$1,046,356 41
Purchase of Arms for Use of State...	33,015 06	Balance, Sept. 30, 1861.....	170,044 42
Printing and Postage.....	6,575 67		\$1,216,400 83
Mayor and City Council of Baltimore	4,307 73		
Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad.....	2,370 94		

**State Debt.**—For the construction of its public works, especially the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and several shorter railroads, and the Chesapeake & Ohio and Susquehanna & Tide-Water Canals, the State has incurred a debt which amounted in Sept. 1861, to \$14,885,166 63. Towards the liquidation of this the State has a sinking-fund of \$5,095,337 99, invested mostly in five and six per cent. stocks, and holds also bank, railroad, and other productive stocks to the amount of \$8,224,128 19, and unpro-

ductive stocks and notes (principally the stock bonds and notes of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal) to the amount of \$16,053,249 55.

**Valuation and Taxation.**—The census valuation of the real and personal property of the State in 1860 was \$376,919,944. The State valuation of 1861 was \$286,430,066, a decrease of \$10,000,000 on the State valuation of the previous year. The State tax on the valuation was  $\frac{1}{10}$  of one per cent., or \$286,430 05.

**BANKS.**—In Jan. 1861, the number of banks and branches in the State was 51. In 1862 there were 33, of which 16 were in Baltimore. Below we give their condition in January, 1860, 1861, and 1862.

	Jan. 1860.	Jan. 1861.	Jan. 1862.
<b>Resources.</b>			
Loans and Discounts.....	\$20,898,762	\$22,299,233	\$18,639,311
Stocks .....	848,283	635,685	.....
Real Estate.....	505,179	\$39,329	.....
Other Investments.....	41,500	.....	.....
Due by other Banks.....	1,897,218	1,524,228	.....
Specie.....	2,779,418	2,267,158	3,570,445
Total Resources.....	\$26,970,360	\$27,265,633	.....
<b>Liabilities.</b>			
Capital .....	12,568,962	12,567,121	12,505,559
Circulation.....	4,106,869	3,558,247	4,266,878
Deposits .....	8,874,180	9,086,162	7,800,444
Due to other Banks.....	1,324,740	2,108,920	.....
Other Liabilities.....	357,195	426,434	.....
Total Liabilities.....	\$27,211,946	\$27,746,884	.....

On Jan. 7, 1862, the condition of the banks of Baltimore was as follows: Loans, \$15,108,014; specie, \$3,070,445; other investments, \$810,901; total resources, \$18,989,360; capital, \$10,408,404; circulation, \$2,566,878; deposits, \$6,371,080; total liabilities, \$19,346,362.

In December, 1862, the total circulation of the banks of the State was, in round numbers, \$5,000,000, none of it secured on the free-banking principle, and the amount of specie held was \$3,800,000.

**INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.**—The great institution in Maryland, and the largest enterprise in which the people of the State are concerned, is the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. This important work has a historical fame, its origin and progress having been the subject of several considerable volumes. It was founded in 1826 by sagacious merchants of Baltimore, anterior to any similar

undertaking in Europe or America, and before Stephenson had fully demonstrated the value of the locomotive. It was not completed, however, till 1852. Length, Baltimore to Wheeling, 380 miles; Grafton to Parkersburg, 104 miles; Baltimore to Washington, 40 miles; making 524 miles, besides 240 miles of second track and sidings:—grand total, 764 miles. Present capital, \$35,000,000. Number of locomotives, 236; number of cars, 3600. Length of arched tunnels, 16,500 feet. Number tons freight hauled in 1860, 1,029,822.

The road has suffered many vicissitudes during the war, having been destroyed repeatedly for thirty or forty miles in extent by Stonewall Jackson in person; but such is the vigor of its management that it has been as often rebuilt, and usually in less time than was occupied in its destruction.

## RAILROADS OF MARYLAND, 1892.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	Length of road, in miles.	EQUIPMENT.			Cost of railroad and equipment.	Capital stock paid in.	Funded debt.	Floating debt.	Miles operated.	Mileage run.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Dividends.
		Locomotives.	Passenger.	Freight.									
Annapolis and Millersville.....	21.50	235	124	2,272	\$442,000	\$12,118,002	\$10,781,833	\$558,070	289.8	187,427	\$2,022,908	\$2,905,788	5
.....	145.80	7	33	167	1,350,000	1,550,000			39.		602,800	201,840	0
.....	30.00				500,000				14.				
.....	14.00				1,254,002				27.5				
.....	27.50				125,000				6.6				
.....	6.50				600,000				21.				
.....	21.00				8,238,151	2,500,000	8,150,000	498,098	186.	744,961	1,417,977	786,145	
.....	40.00	41	30	1,410	730,000				18.				
.....	40.00				7,766,189	3,420,800	2,284,846		96.	681,940	2,201,856	1,941,208	9
.....	54.00	32	109	665									
Totals.....	423.30				\$40,265,034								

\* Return for the business of 1890.

## CANALS OF MARYLAND, 1892.

CANALS.	Points connected.	LENGTH OF CANAL, MI.		DIMENSIONS.		LOCKS.				Total rise and fall, in feet.	Cost of construction.	Total receipts for tolls, &c., in 1891.	Total or estimated expenditures in 1891.
		Length of canal, mi.	Depth, in feet.	Number of locks.	CRAMERS.		Width, in f.						
					Length, in f.	Width, in f.							
Buquehann & Tide-Water	Wrightsville—Havre de Grace.....	45.00	50	20	110	17		288	\$4,022,000				
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	Ocegetown, D.C.—Cumberland, Md	164.50	60	76	300	16		606	10,500,000				
Chesapeake & Delaware...	Delaware City—Beck Creek, Elk R.	12.08	60	8	220	24		82	2,627,801				



**EDUCATION.**—There are in the State ten institutions of a collegiate character, four of them in the city or county of Baltimore, the other six respectively at Annapolis, Ellicott's Mills, near Emmitsburg, in Washington county, at Chestertown, and at Frederick. Five are under the direction of Roman Catholics, one Episcopal, one the Female College in Baltimore) under the direction of the Methodists, two, denominations not known, and one, the Central High School at Baltimore, like the High School at Philadelphia, and the Free Academy of New York, the culmination of the public school system of the city. There are also two theological seminaries in the State, both under the care of the Roman Catholic Church, two medical schools, both in Baltimore, and a magnificent institute for the promotion of literature, the fine arts, and science, not yet fully organized, most munificently endowed by Geo. Peabody, the American banker, now of London, but formerly for many years a resident of Baltimore.

**SCHOOL FUND.**—The State School Fund amounted, in 1859, to \$327,263, and the total annual expenditure for schools the same year, to \$564,891.

**The Public Schools of Baltimore.**—The city of Baltimore has a system of graded schools of great excellence, in charge of a Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, twenty in number, of which George N. Eaton is President, and William D. McJilton, Clerk. On the 1st of January, 1862, there were under the charge of this Board 81 schools, viz.: 1 Central High School, with 10 professors and 238 students, and a collegiate course of instruction occupying four years; two female high schools, one with 8 and the other with 9 instructors, and an aggregate in the two of 545 pupils; 1 floating school, for the instruction of boys in navigation and seamanship, with 2 teachers and 42 pupils; one normal school, with 1 teacher and 95 pupils; 13 male and 15 female grammar schools, with 116 teachers and 5532 scholars, and 20 male and 28 female primary schools, with 152 teachers and 7109 scholars. There were also 6 evening schools, which were discontinued in the course of the year, which had 3 teachers and 806 scholars. The whole number of pupils in the schools at the close of the year was 14,367; the whole number under instruction during the year was 22,124. The expenditure for the year was \$149,884 30, of which \$98,926 41 was for salaries of teachers. The expenditure on account of the Central High School was \$10,758 16; for the Female High Schools, \$12,200 68. The total receipts were \$154,995 18, of which \$133,653 36 was from the city, \$20,804 94 from tuition, and \$424 88 from fines.

**Hospitals for the Insane.**—There are two of these in the State, one in, the other near, Baltimore. The Maryland Hospital for the Insane, at Baltimore, founded in 1834, originally a general hospital, but in 1846 devoted exclusively to the insane, and the Mount Hope Institution, which has a general

as well as an insane department, and was organized in 1842. This institution, under the care of Dr. W. H. Stokes, had in the winter of 1862, 197 patients; but we have no report later than 1860 of the particulars of admissions and discharges. The Maryland Hospital for the Insane is a State Institution. Dr. John Fonerden is Superintendent. On the 1st of January, 1861, there were under care 106 patients (56 males, 49 females); during the year 1861, 104 (77 males—of whom 82 were affected with *mania-a-potu*—and 27 females) were admitted, making the whole number under care during the year 209 (183 males, 26 females). The number of discharges during the year was 99, of whom were discharged as recovered (including 30 cases of *mania-a-potu*), 56 (40 males, 16 females); discharged improved, 36 (27 males, 9 females); died, 7 (3 males, 4 females); remaining, Jan. 1, 1862, 110 (54 males, 56 females). Of the whole number under care, 142 (96 males, 46 females) were private patients, and 67 (37 males and 30 females) public patients. The receipts for the year were \$24,496 24, of which \$9,540 21 was from the city and counties; the expenditures were \$22,920 77, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,575 47, besides \$1,921 08 due to the institution from private patients and the city and counties.

**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.**—*The House of Refuge*, at Baltimore.—W. R. Lincoln, Superintendent. This institution was opened in December, 1855. There were in the house December 31, 1860, 318 children (261 boys, 57 girls); there were committed during the year 83 (71 boys, 12 girls); 7 boys were received as boarders, 5 returned after being indentured, and 1 escaped boy returned, making the whole number in the House during the year 414 (362 boys, 52 girls). During the year 49 (37 boys and 12 girls) were indentured, 73 (66 boys and 7 girls) were discharged, 2 boys escaped, 5 were rejected as improper subjects, and 1 died, making 130 in all (106 boys and 24 girls) discharged, leaving 284 (256 boys and 28 girls) in the house on the 1st of January, 1862. The average number in the institution during the year was 271 boys and 30 girls,—total, 301. The children were generally committed for incorrigible or vicious conduct, truancy, vagrancy, begging and petty larceny, though a very few had been guilty of graver crimes. The average age of the boys was 12½ years; of the girls, 11¼ years. Of the 90 received during the year, 25 were of foreign birth, 57 were orphans or half-orphans, the parents of 45 were intemperate. The receipts of the year were \$27,757 21, the expenditures, \$25,570 38, of which \$22,009 70 are for correct expenses, or \$73 12 per head per annum, which is somewhat lower than most of the institutions of the class. A separate House for the girls' department, erected from funds contributed by liberal citizens of Baltimore, was opened in Dec. 1861. Its cost, including furnishing, was \$25,269 48.

**The State Penitentiary.**—We have no later report

from this prison than that of the year ending Nov. 30, 1859. There were then 422 convicts in the prison, and the average of the year had been 431. Of those in the prison, Dec. 1, 1859, 185 were convicted of theft, and 54 for horse-stealing, burglary, arson, and other crimes against property, 8 for murder in the first degree, 35 for murder in the second degree, and 44 for other crimes against the person; 395 were for the first time in a convict prison, 20 for a second time, and 7 for repeated commitments, making in all 27 recommitted; 305 were Americans, of whom 139 were colored; 117 were foreigners, including 68 Germans, 32 Irish, 11 English. The expenditure for the prison is about \$50,000 per annum, and in 1861, \$28,000 of this amount was drawn from the State Treasury. The prison is on the Auburn or congregated plan, and the prisoners are employed in spinning, weaving, &c., or are hired out to contractors. The prison does not seem to be well managed, and the buildings are badly adapted, if not entirely unfit, for the purposes of a well-regulated prison.

*Census Statistics.*—The population of Maryland consisted, in 1860, of 256,839 male and 259,079 female whites, 39,746 male and 44,196 female free colored persons, and 44,313 male and 42,876 female slaves, making a grand total of 687,049 inhabitants, of whom 266,553 were in the city and county of Baltimore. In area the State ranked 26th, in population, 19th, in density of population, 6th, and in absolute increase in the last decade, 8th. In its valuation it ranked 18th, and in the products of

industry, 14th, only Virginia among the Southern States surpassing it. In the value of its farms it is 16th, North and South Carolina having nearly the same amounts. In the value of its live stock it ranks 25th. Its largest crops were tobacco (in which it ranks 4th), and wheat, in which it stands 11th. Its principal industrial products are, flour and meal, clothing, cotton goods, woollen goods, steam engines and machinery, leather, and coal.

*Contributions of Maryland to the Union Volunteer Army.*—At the commencement of the war, Maryland was divided: its wealthier citizens, and those of the eastern part of the State, were, many of them, disloyal, and the passage of Union troops through Baltimore was resisted by an armed mob. The Legislature was also disloyal, and, but for the fealty of the Governor, would have forced the State into the Confederacy. The western portion of the State was generally loyal. During 1861 large numbers of young men from Baltimore and the eastern part of the State joined the Confederate army; but in the summer and autumn of that year several regiments of loyal soldiers were raised, and one of them—a cavalry regiment under command of Colonel (afterwards General) Kenly—suffered severely at Front Royal at the time of General Banks's retreat. The whole number of Maryland Union troops we cannot give; but they have distinguished themselves whenever they had opportunity. The State has been repeatedly invaded by the Confederate forces.

## XII. VIRGINIA.

Settled in 1607. Capital, Richmond. Area in 1860, 61,352 square miles. Population in 1860, 1,504,211 of whom 490,865 were slaves. Valuation, 1860, including slaves, \$793,249,681.

Virginia is peculiarly situated. After some hesitation, the Convention of Delegates of the State, who were in session at Richmond, passed, by a vote of eighty-eight to fifty-five, an ordinance of secession,—ten of the original members, who had been strongest in their opposition to it, having first been compelled to leave the Convention. This ordinance was submitted to the people on the fourth Thursday in May, and, without waiting for their action, the State was at once plunged into hostilities against the United States Government. The vote on the question of secession, in May, was almost unanimously in favor of it in Eastern Virginia, and as unanimously against it in the Western counties. Measures were taken at once in the Western counties for the organization of a loyal government. A Convention met at Wheeling on the 13th of May, 1861, and made provision for a Convention of Delegates from the people of the Western counties on the 11th of June, 1861. This Convention issued a Declaration of Independence, and organized a government for the State, to take the place of that which had joined the Confederacy,

and called an election for members of the Legislature, which met at Wheeling, July 2, 1861. The Legislature also elected Senators to Congress in place of Messrs. Mason and Hunter, who had resigned when the secession ordinance was passed. To this government a portion of the Eastern counties—especially those of Accomac, Northampton, and Alexandria, and, later, Norfolk—gave in their adhesion. Of the government's officers, finances, banks, and charitable institutions of that portion of the State which remained disloyal, we have little definite information. John Letcher, elected in 1860, and inaugurated Jan. 1861, is still its acting Governor. Its debt has been greatly increased, and large portions of its fertile territory laid waste by the vicissitudes of the war. Its charitable institutions and its colleges have been used as hospitals. Sometimes, the Western counties were determined to sever their connection with the disloyal portion east of the Alleghenies, and to form a new State. The Convention, which had reassembled on the 20th of August, passed an ordinance

for the erection of a new State, to be called Kanawha, and to comprise the greater part of the Western counties, and this ordinance was submitted to the people of those counties for their approval on the 24th of October. The vote was almost unanimous in favor of the new State, and at a subsequent session of the Convention, on the 27th of November, the name was changed to West Virginia, and the details of the proposed organization perfected by the formation of a Constitution for the proposed new State. This Constitution contained no provision for the emancipation of the slaves of the State, but the question of emancipation was informally presented to the people, and an immense majority of votes given in its favor. The Legislature met on the 3d of May, 1862, in called session, approved of the division, and sent its memorial and a certified copy of the Constitution to Congress for the admission of the new State into the Union. It at once became evident, however, that it could not be admitted without some provision for emancipation, and, accordingly, Mr. Willey, one of the Senators from loyal Virginia, incorporated the following section:—

"It being represented to Congress that since the Convention of the 26th of November, 1861, that framed and proposed the Constitution for the said State of West Virginia, the people thereof have expressed a wish to change the 7th section of the 11th article of said Constitution by striking out the same and inserting the following in its place,—viz.: 'The children of slaves born within the limits of this State after the 4th day of July, 1863, shall be free; and that all slaves within the said State who shall, at the time aforesaid, be under the age of 10 years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of 21 years; and all slaves over 10 and under 21 years shall be free when they arrive at the age of 25 years; and no slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein:' therefore

"Be it further enacted, That whenever the people of West Virginia shall, through their said Convention, and by a vote to be taken at an election to be held within the limits of the said State, at such time as the Convention may provide, make and ratify the change aforesaid, and properly certify the same under the hand of the President of the Convention, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to issue his Proclamation stating the fact, and thereupon this act shall take effect and be in force from and after sixty days from the date said Proclamation."

The bill passed the Senate, but reached the House too late to be acted upon at that session. It came up, however, at the session of Dec. 1862, was passed by a large majority, and approved by the President, Dec. 31, 1862. There were, therefore, at the commencement of 1863, three distinct Governments existing in Virginia at one time,—viz.: the disloyal Government, with its capital at Richmond, the loyal Government, with its capital at Wheeling, and the new State of West Virginia. The officers of the (loyal) State of Virginia, at the close of the year 1862, were as follows:—

Name.	Office.	Term ends.
Francis H. Peirpoint.....	Governor.....	Jan. 1864
Daniel Polsley.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Jan. 1864
Lucien A. Hagans....	Secretary of Comm.....	Jan. 1864
Campbell Tarr.....	Treasurer .....	Jan. 1864
Samuel Crane.....	Auditor .....	Jan. 1864
William W. Lewis....	Clerk of Senate.....	Jan. 1864
Daniel Frost.....	Speaker House of Del.....	Jan. 1864

*Contributions of Loyal Virginia to the Volunteer Army.*—The necessity of defending her own homes and firesides has prompted the most extraordinary activity and zeal on the part of the citizens of loyal Virginia in volunteering for the national defence. To the 1st of Nov. 1862, the State had sent into the field sixteen full regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and one of artillery, in all about 20,000 men, and this while its loyal population did not exceed 200,000.

### WEST VIRGINIA.

This new State, admitted into the Union on the last day of 1862, has not, at the time of the publication of this work, organized its government. Its area is not far from 20,000 square miles, and its population, by the census of 1860, 334,921, of whom 18,271 were slaves. It comprises 48 counties. The following is a description of its boundaries:—

Beginning where the Kentucky line leaves Tug Fork of Big Sandy River, it runs up the Fork to the line of McDowell county; thence S. and S.E. along Dividing Ridge, E. and N.E. along Tug Ridge to the corner joining McDowell and Mercer counties; S.E. in a straight line across Blue Stone River, and Black Oak Mountain to East River Mountain; N.E. along East River and Sweet Spring Mountain to the line of Allegany county; then due N.W. over State Mountain to the line of Greenbrier, on the Alleghany Mountains; N.E. along the Alleghanies to Hay-stack Knob; thence S.E. across Backbone, Jack, and Bull Pasture Mountains to Shenandoah Mountain; N.E. along the latter mountain to the N.W. corner of Rockingham county; then in a line due S.E. across West Mountain to Great North Mountain; then once more N.E. along Great North and Paddy Mountains, over and across Bear Ridge, White Pine Ridge, Big Timber Ridge, Bear Garden Ridge, and Cacapon Mountain to the line of Morgan county; then back again S.E. in a straight line across several of these ridges to Third Hill Mountain; then once more N.E., running along Third Hill Mountain and Cherry Run to the Potomac River about eleven miles west of Williamsport. From this point it follows the old Virginia boundaries along the Potomac to the west line of Maryland, up that line and along the S. and W. lines of Pennsylvania to the Ohio; then down the Ohio to the Big Sandy River and the State of Kentucky, and, finally, up the Big Sandy River and Tug Fork to the place of beginning. The new State is rich in iron, coal, petroleum oil, salt-springs, &c., and has a large amount of fertile and arable lands, and a mild and salubrious climate. The upper counties are traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and its Parkersburg branch.

## XXI. ARKANSAS.

Purchased (as part of Louisiana Territory) by the United States from France, in 1803. Admitted into the Union in 1836. *Capital*, Little Rock. *Area*, 52,198 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 435,450, of whom 111,115 were slaves. *Valuation*, in 1860 (including slaves), \$219,256,473.

This State united with the other disloyal States in repudiating the authority of the U.S. Government, and, having been much of the time for the past year (1862) occupied by the armies of both combatants, no definite information in regard to its government, finances, or institutions has been attainable. The statistics of population, agriculture, manufactures, &c. in 1860 are to be found in the census or other statistical tables in another part of this volume.

Several important battles, especially those of Pea Ridge, Fayetteville, Prairie Grove, and Van Buren, have been fought in the State in 1862, and the Union forces on the 1st of January, 1863, were in possession of nearly one-half of the State, and a considerable number of its loyal inhabitants had enlisted in the U.S. volunteer army; but no military governor had been appointed for the State.

## XXII. TENNESSEE.

Settled in 1765. *Capital*, Nashville. *Area*, 45,000. *Population*, 1860, 1,109,301, of whom 278,719 were slaves. *Valuation*, 1860 (including slaves), \$493,903,892.

This State was, by the management of the disunion leaders, forced into co-operation with the other disloyal States before its ordinance of secession had been submitted to the people; and the vote on secession was taken under the overawing influence of a military force at the polls. Middle and West Tennessee, under these circumstances, gave a majority in favor of secession; but East Tennessee declared itself for the Union and refused to submit to the behests of the disloyal leaders, and has continued to do so, maintaining its loyalty till the present time. In February, 1862, Forts Henry and Donelson, the one on the Tennessee and the other on the Cumberland River, were captured by the Union forces, and on the 25th of the same month the Union troops entered Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, of which the U.S. Government has ever since held possession. On the 6th of June, 1862, Memphis, the principal commercial city of the State was surrendered to the U.S. forces, and since that time, notwithstanding occasional raids and attacks from the Confederate forces, Middle and West Tennessee have remained virtually in possession of the United States. The Confederate forces have, however, continued to hold up to Jan. 1, 1863, the greater part of East Tennessee

by force. There have been, thus, two State Governments in Tennessee at the same time, both claiming jurisdiction over the whole State, and each exercising it so far as their power extended. Of the government, finances, and institutions of disloyal Tennessee we have little definite information which can be regarded as trustworthy; and the occupation by the U.S. Government has been a military one, and though the military government has had its head-quarters at Nashville, it has not had control of the State finances or institutions.

The following are the U.S. officers:—

ANDREW JOHNSON... *Military Governor*.  
 James Lindsay ..... *Atty to Governor*.  
 Edward H. East..... *Secretary of State*.  
 Joseph S. Fowler.... *Comptroller of the Treasury*.  
 E. R. Glasscock ..... *U.S. Marshal, Middle District*.  
 John Trimble..... *U.S. Attorney*,  
 John Catron..... *Justice Supreme Court, U.S.*  
 C. F. Trigg..... *U.S. District Judge*.  
 A. V. S. Lindsay..... *U.S. Postmaster, Nashville*.

The population, agricultural productions, manufactures, railroads, canals, &c. of the State in 1860 are given in full in the census and other statistical tables in another part of this work.

## XVII. ALABAMA.

Settled in 1713. *Capital*, Montgomery. *Area*, 50,722 square miles. *Population* in 1860, 964,201. *Valuation*, 1860 (including 435,080 slaves), \$495,237,078

This State early united with the other disloyal States in repudiating the United States Government, and its capital was for a time the seat of government of the so-called Confederacy. As it still continues hostile, we have no means of obtaining late information, on which we can rely, concerning its government, finances, or institu-

tions. The agricultural productions, manufactures, railroads, canals, &c. of the State in 1860 are given in our census and other statistical tables.

The northern portion of the State was opposed to secession, and since March, 1862, a considerable portion of it has come into the possession of the Union forces.

## XVIII. MISSISSIPPI.

Settled in 1716. Admitted into the Union in 1817. *Capital*, Jackson. *Area*, 47,156 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 791,305. *Valuation*, 1860 (including 436,631 slaves), \$607,324,911.

This State was one of the earliest to repudiate the authority of the United States Government, and, as it still continues in hostility, we have no means of obtaining recent or definite information upon the accuracy of which we can rely in regard to its government, finances, or institutions. The census and other statistical tables in this volume

give the agricultural productions, manufactures, railroads, canals, &c., of the State in 1860.

The northern portion of the State has been the scene of several severe battles during the past year, and a considerable portion of it is now in possession of the United States forces, who also command Natchez and some other points on the Mississippi River.

## XIX. LOUISIANA.

Settled in 1699, by the French. Purchased from France by the United States in 1803. *Capital*, Baton Rouge. *Area*, 46,431 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 706,002. *Valuation*, 1860 (including 221,726 slaves), \$602,118,568.

This State united with the other disloyal States in repudiating the authority of the United States Government, although a large minority of its population were opposed to secession. Since June, 1862, its great commercial metropolis, New Orleans, and its capital, have both been in the possession of the Union forces, as well as some other portions of the State, and military governors have been appointed by the President for the part

of the State thus held; but the disloyal government has also been maintained, and we have no definite or trustworthy information concerning the government, finances, or institutions of the State. The agricultural productions, manufactures, railroads, canals, &c., as they were ascertained in 1860, may be found in the census and other statistical tables in another part of this work.

## XX. TEXAS.

Settled in 1687. Annexed to the United States in 1845 (its annexation causing the Mexican War). *Capital*, Austin. *Area*, 237,321 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 604,215, of whom 182,566 were slaves. *Valuation*, 1860 (including slaves), \$365,200,514. Had no debt prior to 1861; the U.S. having assumed that of the Republic, and paid \$10,000,000 in settlement of the boundary of the State.

This State was, by fraud, drawn into co-operation with the other disloyal States, its ordinance of secession not being voted upon by more than 100 of the counties of the State, and a majority of its inhabitants being really loyal; but, having deposed its Governor, Hon. Sam. Houston, for his want of sympathy with the secession movement, the leaders placed the Lieutenant-Governor, Ed-

ward Clark, in the Gubernatorial chair; and we have no recent or definite information, on which we can rely, in regard to its government, finances, or institutions. The agricultural productions, manufactures, railroads, &c. in 1860 are given in the census and other statistical tables in another part of this work.

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Several important battles, especially those of Pea Ridge, Fayetteville, Prairie Grove, and Van Buren, have been fought in the State in 1862, and the Union forces on the 1st of January, 1863, were in possession of nearly one-half of the State, and a considerable number of its loyal inhabitants had enlisted in the U.S. volunteer army; but no military governor had been appointed for the State.

## XXII. TENNESSEE

Settled in 1765. *Capital*, Nashville. *Area*, 45,600. *Population*, 1860, 1,709,301, of whom 273,719 were slaves. *Valuation*, 1860 (including slaves), \$493,903,892.

This State was, by the management of the disunion leaders, forced into co-operation with the other disloyal States before its ordinance of secession had been submitted to the people; and the vote on secession was taken under the overawing influence of a military force at the polls. Middle and West Tennessee, under these circumstances, gave a majority in favor of secession; but East Tennessee declared itself for the Union and refused to submit to the behests of the disloyal leaders, and has continued to do so, maintaining its loyalty till the present time. In February, 1862, Forts Henry and Donelson, the one on the Tennessee and the other on the Cumberland River, were captured by the Union forces, and on the 25th of the same month the Union troops entered Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, of which the U.S. Government has ever since held possession. On the 6th of June, 1862, Memphis, the principal commercial city of the State was surrendered to the U.S. forces, and since that time, notwithstanding occasional raids and attacks from the Confederate forces, Middle and West Tennessee have remained virtually in possession of the United States. The Confederate forces have, however, continued to hold up to Jan. 1, 1863, the greater part of East Tennessee

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 Joseph S. Fowler.... *Comptroller of the Treasury*.  
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 John Trimble..... *U.S. Attorney*, "  
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 A. V. S. Lindsley..... *U.S. Postmaster, Nashville*.

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## XXIII. KENTUCKY.

Settled in 1775. Capital, Frankfort. Area, 37,680 square miles. Population in 1860, 1,155,684, of whom 225,483 were slaves.

Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
JAMES F. ROBINSON.....	Scott co.....	Governor.....	Sept. 1863	\$2,500
Jno. F. Fisk.....	Covington.....	Speaker of the Senate.....	"	\$10 per day dur'g session of the Senate.
D. C. Wickliffe.....	Fayette co.....	Secretary of State.....	"	1,000
James W. Tate.....	Frankfort.....	Assistant Secretary of State..	"	800
A. J. James.....	Frankfort.....	Attorney-General.....	"	500
Grant Green.....	".....	Auditor Public Accounts.....	Jan. 1864	2,000
C. Bailey.....	".....	Assistant Auditor.....	"	900
James H. Garrard.....	".....	Treasurer.....	"	1,700
Thos. J. Frasier.....	".....	Register of Land Office.....	Sept. 1863	1,700
Robt. Richardson.....	".....	Supt. Public Instruction.....	"	1,000
(Vacancy).....	.....	Quartermaster-General.....		
Jno. W. Finnell.....	Fayette co.....	Adjutant-General.....	Sept. 1863	Rank and pay Brig.-General U.S. Army.
G. A. Robertson.....	Frankfort.....	State Librarian.....	Jan. 1864	\$400
J. W. South.....	".....	Keeper of the Penitentiary...	Mar. 1863	Contract.
W. E. Hughes.....	Louisville.....	State Printer.....	Aug. 1864	

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor, Attorney-General, Register of Land Office, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, are elected by the people for the term of four years. The Governor is ineligible for the four years succeeding the expiration of his term. If a vacancy in the office of Governor occur during the first two years of the term, the people fill it; if during the last two years, the Lieutenant-Governor, and after him the Speaker of the Senate, acts as Governor. The Treasurer is elected by the people every two

years. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, during his term. Senators, 38 in number, are elected from single districts for four years, one-half every two years. Representatives, 100 in number, are elected from single districts for two years. Sessions of the Assembly are biennial. They cannot continue longer than 60 days without a two-thirds vote of all the members elect to each branch. The members are paid \$4 a day, and 15 cents a mile for travel.

## JUDICIARY.

## Court of Appeals.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Salary.
Alvin Davall.....	Georgetown.....	Chief-Justice.....	\$2,000
Henry D. Wood.....	Louisville.....	Judge.....	2,000
B. J. Peters.....	Mount Sterling.....	".....	2,000
Leslie Combs.....	Lexington.....	Clerk.....	Fees
M. B. Chinn.....	Frankfort.....	Sergeant.....	\$2 per day & fees.
James P. Metcalfe.....	".....	Reporter.....	



Chancellors and Criminal Judges.

District.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
1st Judicial District .....	Joseph Bigger.....	Paducah.....	\$1,800
2d Judicial District.....	Charles Green.....	Franklin.....	1,500

Circuit Courts.

Judge.	Residence.	Attorney.	Residence.
1. R. K. Williams.....	Mayfield.....	A. P. Thompson .....	Paducah.
2. Thos. C. Dabney.....	Cadiz .....	E. P. Campbell .....	Princeton.
3. James Stuart.....	Brandenburgh.....	Cicero Maxwell.....	Hartford.
4. A. W. Graham.....	Bowling Green.....	Wm. B. Jones.....	Franklin.
5. G. W. Kavanaugh.....	Lebanon .....	Andy Barnett.....	Greensburg.
6. Thos. E. Bramlette.....	Columbia.....	E. L. Van Winkle.....	Somerset.
7. Peter B. Muir.....	Louisville.....	E. S. Craig.....	Louisville.
8. E. F. Nuttall.....	Henry county.....	P. U. Major.....	Frankfort.
9. Sam. Moore.....	Covington.....	W. E. Arthur.....	Covington.
10. B. F. Phister .....	Maysville.....	R. H. Stanton.....	Maysville.
11. W. H. Burns.....	Mt. Sterling.....	James N. Nesbitt.....	Owingsville.
12. Granville Pearl.....	London.....	John Dishman.....	Barboursville.
13. Wm. C. Goodloe. ....	Richmond.....	W. S. Downey .....	Winchester.
14. W. P. Fowler.....	Smithland.....	L. M. Lowe.....	Madisonville.

The salary of each circuit judge is \$1800; attorneys, \$500, besides fees. All judges, justices of the peace, and officers of the court are elected by the people; the judges of the Court of Appeals, from districts, for eight years, one every two years, and the one having the shortest time to

serve being chief-justice; judges of the Circuit Court, for six years; and justices of the peace, for four years. The officers of the several courts are elected for the same term as is the presiding judge of their court.

FINANCES.

From the disturbed condition of the State, and the invasion of its capital and most of its larger towns during the past two years, it has been impossible to obtain late statistics of its revenue or expenditures. The condition of its treasury in the year ending Oct. 10, 1859, was as follows:—

Balance on hand at commencement of the year.....	\$26,726 58
Received from all sources during the year.....	983,623 27
Total means for the year.....	\$1,020,350 85
Expenditures for the year.....	883,887 38

Balance on hand at commencement of year ending Oct. 10, 1860..... \$136,463 47  
*State Debt.*—The entire debt of the State, Oct. 10, 1859, was \$5,479,244 68, the annual interest on which was \$275,421 94. As an offset to this indebtedness, the State holds stock in internal-improvement companies, to the nominal value of \$4,830,475, bank and railroad stock of the value of \$2,162,820, and had accumulated at that date in its sinking-fund for the extinction of the debt, \$758,283, making a nominal total of \$7,751,578.

At the session of the Legislature in Sept. 1861, a loan of two millions of dollars was authorized, for which State bonds payable in ten years were issued. This sum was appropriated to the defence of the State.

*Valuation and Taxation.*—The State valuation in 1860 was \$528,212,693. The census valuation the same year was \$666,043,112. The ordinary tax is two mills on the dollar,—one mill for ordinary expenses, half a mill for school purposes, and half a mill for the sinking-fund. The assessed valuation of the slaves in the State in 1850 was \$95,588,479. Specific taxes (usually three mills on the dollar) are laid on vehicles, clocks, watches, pianos, gold and silver plate, and animals kept for propagation, and there is a capitation-tax on all white males over twenty-one years of age. The average value of land per acre in 1859 was \$10 11.

*BANKS.*—The State has 57 banks and branches. Of these, 9 are only banks of deposit, some of them savings-banks. There are 8 principal banks, which have in all 40 branches in the smaller towns of the State. In July, 1861, the condition of the banks of circulation was as follows:—

## RAILROADS OF KENTUCKY.

The following table exhibits the condition of the railroads of the State in the spring of 1891. Some of the lines have suffered severely from the civil war, the Louisville & Nashville having been closed for a considerable time, its track torn up, its bridges burned, and much of its rolling stock seized and destroyed.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	Length of road, in miles.	EQUIPMENT.			ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.			Total assets and liabilities.	Miles operated.	Mileage run.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Dividends.
		Locomotives.	Passenger.	Freight.		Cost of road and equipments.	Share capital paid in.	Funded debt.	Floating debt.					
Franklinburg	8.33	1			\$212,000									
Covington and Lexington	30.22	1			4,010,935	\$1,584,189	\$2,630,000	\$287,532	\$4,570,000	111.8		\$229,408	\$227,534	
Lexington and Big Sandy	20.0	1			624,024	624,024	624,024	624,024		20.0				
Lexington and Danville	18.16	1			624,443	624,444	624,444	624,444		18.0	Operated	by Cov. & Lexington	43,297	
Lexington and Frankfort	20.18	12	10	230	646,702	614,438	120,000	120,000		20.3		108,944	80,670	
Louisville and Frankfort	20.10	1			1,310,281	1,104,587	114,519			66.1	244,773	244,773		
Louisville and Nashville, with branches	20.9	30	20	445	8,580,713	4,438,481	3,944,500	631,360	9,466,250	209.0	612,303	716,478	371,132	
Mayeville and Lexington	15.8	1			601,206					15.8	Operated	by Cov. & Lexington		
by Paducah														
by Nicholasville	45.0	1			1,173,208					45.0				
Portland and Louisville	12.0	1			100,000					12.0	Operated	by Cov. & Lexington		
Louisville and Ohio (in Kentucky)	5.0	1			600,000					5.0				
	20.0	1								20.0				
	228.90				\$13,010,844					228.9		1,402,858	606,570	

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Specie.....	\$4,609,408	Capital stock paid in.....	\$12,470,029
Bills of Exchange.....	10,405,890	Surplus.....	2,053,288
Loans and Discounts.....	5,451,531	Circulation.....	6,490,495
Sight, Exchange, and notes of other banks .....	3,365,173	Dividends and Deposits.....	4,299,043
Debts over-due.....	1,111,600		
Real Estate, &c.....	1,201,821		
Total resources.....	\$26,240,423	Total Liabilities.....	\$26,278,443
Immediate resources.....	\$8,328,068	Immediate liabilities.....	\$10,065,476

In May, 1862, the fifty-seven banks (including those of deposit) reported \$15,306,500 capital, \$5,000,000 specie, and \$13,500,000 circulation.

For RAILROADS, see p. 461.

CANALS AND SLACK-WATER NAVIGATION.

The State has made extensive improvements in the navigation of its rivers, having in all 766 miles of slack-water navigation. The following table shows the extent, character, and cost of these improvements.

Name.	Connects	Canal.	Slack-water navigation.	DIMEN- SIONS.		LOCKS.			Total rise and fall, in feet.	Cost of construction.
				Width, in feet.	Depth, in feet.	No. of structures.	CHAMBERS.			
							Length, in feet.	Width, in feet.		
Louisville & Portland.	{ Louisville—Port- land..... Mouth of Ken- tucky, Junction of North Fork.. Mouth of Licking, West Liberty.... Mouth of Green, Bowling Green.. .....	250	.....	50	10	4	.....	.....	22	.....
Kentucky River Na- vigation .....		.....	260	.....	.....	17	175	38	216	\$2,500,000
Licking River Navi- gation .....		.....	231	.....	.....	21	130	25	310	2,000,000
Green River Naviga- tion .....		.....	175	.....	.....	.....	160	36	.....	500,000
Barren River Navi- gation .....		.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		250	766							\$5,000,000

**EDUCATION.**—There are eight colleges in the State,—one of them, however, devoted mainly to military training; of the others, two, each, are under the direction of the Baptists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, and one under the charge of the Disciples, or followers of Alexander Campbell. There are three theological schools, one, each, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic; two medical schools, one at Lexington, the other at Louisville; and one law school, at Louisville.

**School Fund.**—The School Fund of the State amounted in Jan. 1860, to \$1,455,382 03, of which \$73,500 was invested in bank-stock, and the remainder in the bonds of the State. In addition to revenue derived from the fund, taxes are on the capital and surplus of the Bank of

Ashland, and the Farmers' and Commercial Bank, and a half-mill tax on the assessment valuation of the State. The amount of school moneys received for distribution for the year ending Jan. 1, 1860, was \$325,596 52. For the year ending Jan. 1, 1861, it was estimated at \$361,520 25. In many of the counties considerable additional sums are raised, either by subscription or local taxation.

**Public Schools.**—The number of district schools maintained during the year ending Jan 1, 1860, was 4516. The whole number of children of school-age in the State was 280,466; the highest number attending the schools was 155,772, and the average number in attendance 98,905. The duration of the schools was 4.35 months. The average amount of teachers' wages was not ascertainable.

*The Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and*

*Dumb*, at Danville, J. A. Jacobs, *Superintendent*, was founded in 1823, and in 1860 had 78 pupils, most of them State beneficiaries. The cost of its buildings and grounds was \$66,000, and it had a permanent fund of \$22,000. The number of instructors was 6, of whom 2 were deaf-mutes. The charge to paying pupils was \$105 per annum, and the current expenses \$14,658. 409 deaf-mutes had been educated previous to 1860.

*The Kentucky Institution for the Blind*, at Louisville, B. M. Patton, *Superintendent*, was founded in 1842. It had, in 1861, 54 pupils and 4 teachers, one of them blind; the value of its buildings and grounds was estimated at \$70,000; its annual current expenses were \$9000, all of it received from the State. The charge per pupil per annum was \$140. 75 blind persons had graduated from the institution before 1860.

A "Printing-House for the Blind," intended to furnish books in the raised letters for the use of the blind, at a greatly-reduced price and of uniform style of character, was established in Louisville in 1859, and grants of considerable amount in money and lands were made to it by the Legislature of Kentucky and those of several of the other States. The object was a laudable one and deserving of success, but the establishment was probably temporarily suspended in 1861, and we cannot learn that it has since been opened.

An asylum for the benefit of feeble-minded children was established at Frankfort in 1859, but we have not been able to obtain a report of it.

*Hospitals for the Insane*.—There are two Insane Asylums in the State, the "Eastern Kentucky Asylum," at Lexington, founded in 1824, of which Dr. W. S. Chipley is Superintendent, and the "Western Lunatic Asylum," at Hopkinsville, under the care of Dr. F. G. Montgomery. The former had in 1862, 237 patients, and the latter, 138. Near the close of 1860, the Eastern Asylum reported—patients at the beginning of the year, 226; admitted during the year, 45; discharged during the year, 42; remaining at the close of the year, 229. Of those discharged, 19 were recovered, 15 not recovered, 9 died. Percentage of recoveries on number resident, 8.37; on admissions, 42.22. Percentage of deaths on number resident, 3.96. At the same date the Western Asylum reported—patients at the beginning of the year, 87; admitted during the year, 96; discharged during the year, 74; remaining at close of the year, 109. Of those discharged, 38 were cured, 18 not cured, and 18 died. Percentage of recoveries on whole number resident, 38.77; on admissions, 40; percentage of deaths on whole number resident, 18.36.

*The State Penitentiary* is at Frankfort, J. W. South, *Keeper*, who is also the contractor with the State for the labor of the convicts. The prison is on the Auburn or congregated plan.

*Census Statistics*.—Kentucky rank. 22d in area, and 9th in population. In density of population she ranks 14th; having 30.67 inhabitants to the square mile, a denser population than any other Slave State except Maryland. In absolute increase of population during the last decade it ranks 17th. In valuation it is 7th, only Virginia, among the Slave States, surpassing it. The number of white males was greater than that of white females by 28,905; the free colored females exceeded the free colored males by 482, and the male slaves the female by 535. In the value of its live stock it ranks 5th, being 7th in the number of its horses and 2d in the number of asses and mules. It is 4th in the number of swine, Indiana, Tennessee, and Missouri being but slightly in advance of it. It is 10th among the wheat-growing States, 5th among the corn-growing States, 9th in its crop of oats, 2d in tobacco, 1st in hemp, 2d in flax, 10th in wool, 11th in the production of butter, 6th in the value of animals slaughtered.

*The Contributions of Kentucky to the Volunteer Army*.—When the President made his call for troops to suppress the rebellion on the 15th of April, 1861, Governor Magoffin, then Chief Magistrate of Kentucky, replied, "Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States." From this date till the early part of September, 1861, Kentucky attempted to maintain a neutral position between the United States and the rebels; but the invasion of the State by the Confederate forces on the 5th of September, 1861, effectually put an end to the idea of the possibility of maintaining neutrality, and thenceforth the sympathizers with the United States Government and those who sympathized with the Confederates each took decided ground for their own side. The Legislature was loyal to the Union by a large majority, and the Governor, whose sympathies were thought to be with the Confederates, after repeated attempts to thwart the action of the Legislature, finally resigned his office, August 16, 1862, and the President of the Senate, Hon. J. F. Robinson, a Unionist, became Governor. A large number of the young men of the State entered the Confederate army, and full as many the army of the Union. The Adjutant-General of the State reported, August 16, 1862, that 41,708 volunteers had entered the Union army to that date, and subsequent enlistments brought the number, on the 1st of November, 1862, to about 55,000 men. The enrolled militia of the State in 1861 numbered 137,211; in 1862, some of the counties, being disloyal, made no enrolment, and the whole number enrolled was only 101,378. Several severe battles have been fought in the State, and numerous skirmishes. Of the battles, those of Wild Cat, Mill Spring, Munfordsville, Perryville, and Richmond, have been the most remarkable.

XXIV. OHIO.

Settled in 1788. Capital, Columbus. Area, 39,964 square miles. Population, 1860, 2,339,50.  
Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
DAVID TOD.....	Brier Hill.....	Governor.....	Jan. 1864.	\$1,800
Benjamin Stanton .....	Bellefontaine	Lieutenant-Governor.....	" "	\$5 per day dur- ing sess. of Legislature
William W. Armstrong..	Seneca co ....	Secretary of State.....	" "	\$1,400
Robert W. Taylor.....	Youngstown..	Auditor of State.....	" "	1,600
G. Volney Dorsey.....	Troy .....	Treasurer of State.....	" "	1,500
Joseph H. Riley.....	Columbus.....	Comptroller of Treasury...	Jan. 1865.	1,200
L. R. Critchfield.....	Holmes co....	Attorney-General.....	Jan. 1863.	1,400
C. W. H. Cathcart.....	Montgomery..	Commissioner of Schools...	Jan. 1866.	1,500
Edward D. Mansfield.....	Morrow .....	Commissioner of Statistics	Jan. 1864.	1,000
Charles W. Hill.....	Toledo.....	Adjutant-General.....	" "	
George B. Wright.....	.....	{ Quartermaster-General. }	" "	
		{ Commissary-General. }		
		Paymaster-General .....	.....	
		Engineer-in-Chief .....	.....	
Dr. L. M. Smith.....	.....	Surgeon-General .....	.....	
Samuel G. Harbaugh.....	Clark co.....	State Librarian.....	" "	900
N. Merion.....	Columbus.....	Warden of State Penitent'y	" "	1,200
Benjamin F. Hoffman....	Warren.....	Private Sec. to Governor..	" "	800
William M. Awt.....	.....	Janitor of State-House....	April, 1864.	800
James Gamble.....	Coshocton ...	Board of Public Works....	April, 1865.	1,500
Levi Sargent.....	Tuscarawas ..	" "	April, 1864.	1,500
Joseph P. Torrence.....	Hamilton ....	" "	April, 1865.	1,500

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

T. C. Jones, *President*, Delaware, Delaware co.; Henry B. Perkins, *Recording Secretary*, Warren, Trumbull co.; \*David Taylor, *Treasurer*, Columbus.; \*John M. Millikin, Hamilton, Butler co.; \*Darwin E. Gardner, Toledo, Lucas co.; \*William Dewitt, Cleveland.; \*C. W. Potwin, Zanesville.; N. S. Townshend, Avon, Lorain co.; Jacob Egbert, Lebanon, Warren co.; Nelson J. Turney, Circleville, Pickaway co.; John H. Klippart, *Corresponding Secretary*, Columbus.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Treasurer of State are elected for two years, and the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and State Librarian for the same period; but their election takes place on the alternate years. The Comptroller of the Treasury, State School Commissioner, and Commissioner of Statistics are elected for three years, but their terms expire on different years. The Auditor of State is elected for four years. The members of the Board of Public Works are elected for three years, one going out of office each year. The regular sessions of the Legislature are biennial. In the next session there will be thirty-four Senators in the Senate, there being thirty-three districts, each having one Senator, except the first and seventeenth. The first, which comprises Ham-

ilton county, in which Cincinnati is situated, has three, and the seventeenth has a Senator only during the third and fourth biennial sessions of each decennial period. The eighth and thirtieth districts have also between them an additional Senator during the fifth session, and the thirty-second and thirty-third together have an additional one in the third and fourth sessions. The Senators are chosen for two years. The ratio for a Senator is 66,845 inhabitants. The Representatives are elected for two years, and the ratio for each Representative is 23,396. The present number of Representatives is ninety-seven, but in the third, fourth, and fifth sessions of the present biennial period it will be increased, till, in 1868, it reaches one hundred and eleven.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court consists of five judges, a majority of whom form a quorum. They are chosen by the people for five years, and their terms are so arranged that one goes out of office, and a successor is elected, each year. The judge having the oldest commission is Chief-Justice. This court

has original jurisdiction in *quo warranto*, *mandamus*, *habeas corpus*, and *procedendo*, and appellate jurisdiction in other matters. It holds at least one term in each year, at the seat of government, and such other terms as may be provided for by law.

\* Term expires January 7, 1863.

JUDGES.		
	Term ends.	Salary.
Milton Sutliff, Trumbull co., Chief-Justice till Feb. 1863.....	1863.....	\$3,000
William V. Peck, Scioto co., Chief-Justice from Feb. 1863.....	1864.....	3,000
William Y. Gholson, Hamilton co., Justice.....	1865.....	3,000
Jacob Brinkerhoff, Richland co., Justice.....	1866.....	3,000
Josiah Scott, Butler co., Justice.....	1867.....	3,000
Rufus P. Ranney, Cuyahoga co., Justice.....	1868.....	3,000
James H. Smith, of Columbus, Clerk of Court.....		Fees.

There are five circuits, each composed of two of the Common Pleas districts, in each of which are held sessions of the Supreme Court, presided over by one of the Supreme Judges as per assignment.

Courts of Common Pleas.

The State is divided into ten Common Pleas districts, each of which is subdivided into three sections, from each of which one judge is chosen by the electors of the section for five years, who must reside in his district while in office. In the second, fourth, fifth, seventh, and ninth districts, additional judges are chosen in one or more of the sections, to aid in holding courts, and in the sixth and eighth districts an additional judge is chosen for the whole district. The whole number of these Common Pleas judges in 1862 was forty-two. Their salary is \$1500 each. Their term of office commences on the second Tuesday of February after their election. Courts of Common Pleas are held by one or more of the judges in every county, and more than one court may be held at the same time in each district. District Courts, composed of the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the respective districts, and of one of the judges of the Supreme Court, any three of whom form a quorum, are held in each county at least once in each year. The District Courts have the same original jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, and appellate jurisdiction. There is a Probate Court, with the usual probate jurisdiction, in each county, open at all times, holden by one judge, who is chosen by the voters of each county for three years. Justices of the Peace are elected in each township, for three years. Clerks of the Common Pleas are chosen in each county, by the people for three years. There is in Cincinnati a Superior Court, presided over by three judges, elected for three years, and whose terms of office expire in May, 1863, 1864, and 1865. The present judges are Oliver M. Spencer, George T. Hoadley, and Bellamy Storer. The salary of each is \$3500 per annum. There are also Superior Courts, with a single judge, in Montgomery and Franklin counties. The salary of each is \$1500 per annum.

FINANCES.

Receipts.

The balance in the Treasury, Nov. 15, 1860, was.....	\$66,209 15
Gross amount of receipts into the Treasury for the year ending Nov. 15, 1861.....	5,591,518 23
Total receipts.....	\$5,657,727 38

Expenditures.

Gross amount of disbursements from the Treasury for the year ending Nov. 15, 1861.....		\$5,524,564 72
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15, 1861.....	133,162 66	
		\$5,657,727 38
Receipts during the year ending Nov. 15, 1862.....		\$6,239,323 14
Expenditures .....		5,890,043 08
Cash balance.....		478,456 49

Sources of Income.

General Revenue—		Received from General Revenue.....	\$59,613 56
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15, 1860.	\$4,568 82	From Sundry Canals and lessees of Public Works.....	143,767 13
Taxes rec'd from County Treasurers	688,207 37	Sinking-Fund—	
Taxes from banks.....	28,673 88	Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15, 1860..	15,278 52
Ohio Penitentiary, conv'ts' lab'r, &c.	76,442 65	Taxes from County Treasurers.....	1,493,613 07
Dayton B'k & Sandusky R.R. claim	3,572 65	Principal and Int. Surplus Revenue	14,052 01
State-House materials sold.....	2,042 79	Proceeds of Sections 16 and 29.....	80,392 97
Canal Fund—		Proceeds Va. Military & other Lands	5,113 08
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15, 1860..	4,749 08	Dividends and Interest on Bonds.	32,821 79

Returned to Treasury by Fund Commissioners from New York .....		\$116,754 48
State Common School Fund—		
Balance in Treasury, and receipts from School Tax.....	1,242,603 38	
District School Library Fund—		
Balance and Taxes.....	5,514 64	
National Road—		
Balance and Receipts.....	21,498 48	
Military Fund—		
Amount rec'd for Military Purposes	1,610,531 07	
Three per cent. Fund.....	19 04	
Sundry Banks.....	5,866 92	
Bank Redemption Fund.....	2,000 00	
		\$5,657,727 38

<i>Items of Expenditure.</i>	
From General Revenue Fund—	
For Executive Officers, Legislative, Judiciary, Benevolent Institutions, Transportation of Convicts, Salaries of Prison-Officers, State-House, and other items of State Expenses.....	\$727,776 78
Transferred to Canal Fund.....	59,613 56

*State Debt.*—By the provisions of the Revised Constitution of the State, Ohio can never contract any debt for purposes of internal improvements. Debts contracted to meet casual deficits in the revenue or expenses not otherwise provided for, must not exceed, in the aggregate, \$750,000. It may also contract debts to repel invasion or redeem the present outstanding debt, but the money arising therefrom must be applied only to the purposes for which it was raised. The State had, prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, incurred a considerable debt in the construction of its canals

Canal Fund—	
Public Works.....	\$208,129 77
Sinking Fund—	
Interest on State Debt, Redemption of Foreign Debt, and Repayment of Temporary Loan.....	1,630,340 12
Railroad Company withdrawn.....	1,200 00
Common School Fund—	
Paid to County Treasurers.....	1,205,107 20
District School Library Fund—	
Warrants redeemed.....	5,063 82
Military Fund—	
For advances to Government, State Militia, Arms, Equipments, Ammunition, &c.....	1,496,025 51
National Road Fund—	
For Superintendence and Repairs.....	19,524 45
Bank Redemption Fund.....	752 26
Miscellaneous Expenditures.....	230,534 82
	\$5,524,544 72
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15, 1861.....	133,162 66

\$5,657,727 38

and other public works. The amount issued prior to Jan. 1, 1845, and then outstanding, was \$17,395,482 60. By the new Constitution, a sinking-fund was organized, consisting of the net annual income of the public works and stocks, and of such funds, raised by taxation or otherwise, as may be provided by law, which shall be made sufficient to pay the accruing interest on the public debt, and not less than \$100,000 of the principal annually. The condition of the debt of the State on the 15th Nov. 1861, was as follows:—

	Principal	Interest
Foreign Debt, i.e. interest and principal, payable at New York—		
Loan of 1856, not bearing interest.....	\$1,166 33	
Loan of 1860, 6 per cent.....	6,198,325 27	\$384,799 32
Loan of 1865, 5 per cent.....	1,025,000 00	51,250 00
Loan of 1870, 6 per cent.....	2,183,531 93	131,611 22
Loan of 1875, 6 per cent.....	1,800,000 00	96,000 00
Loan of 1880, 6 per cent.....	2,400,000 00	144,000 00
Loan of 1888, 6 per cent.....	379,866 00	22,791 95
Total Foreign Debt and Interest.....	\$13,787,889 53	\$829,592 49
Domestic Debt, i.e. principal and interest, payable at State Treasury—		
Not bearing interest, and National Road Bonds.....	1,825 36	
Loan of 1863, 6 per cent.....	275,385 00	16,523 19
Loan of 1865, 6 per cent.....	250,000 00	15,000 00
Loan of 1866, 6 per cent.....	300,204 32	18,012 35
Loan of 1868, 6 per cent.....	281,960 13	16,915 14
Total Domestic and Foreign Debt.....	\$14,897,273 34	\$906,256 98
Irreducible Debt—		
School and Trust Funds, on which interest is paid.....	2,759,540 43	165,572 43
Total Debt and Interest.....	\$17,656,813 77	\$1,061,829 41

During the year 1862 this debt was reduced \$755,610 73, leaving the amount (except the irreducible debt), November 15, 1862, \$14,141,606 61.



The receipts of the Sinking-Fund for the year ending Nov. 15, 1861, were \$1,639,981 44, and the disbursements, which included the payment of \$582,000 of the Public Loan, were \$1,630,674 61. Besides the public works, the State owns \$2,807,796 44 of turnpike, railway, and canal stock.

*Valuation and Taxation.*—The census valuation of the real and personal property of the State, in 1860, was \$1,193,898,422. The State valuation for purposes of taxation, in 1861, was \$892,570,438. The State taxes levied on the valuation of 1861

were \$4,055,106 88; the county taxes, \$3,169,021 46; other local taxes, \$3,681,928 48; delinquencies and forfeitures, \$585,686 02. Total taxes for all purposes, \$11,071,127 89.

*BANKS.*—There were in the State, in November, 1861, 55 banks, and in May, 1862, 56 banks. Of these, 36 were branches of the State Bank of Ohio, 13 were free banks, and 7 independent banks. The following table gives their condition on the first Monday of November, 1862:—

	Independent Banks.	Free Banks.	Branches of the State Bank.	Total Banks.
<i>Resources.</i>				
Specie.....	\$188,626 80	\$646,184 36	\$2,535,010 58	\$3,370,131 83
Eastern Deposits.....	442,630 92	572,974 40	2,490,541 67	3,506,147 08
Notes of other Banks and U.S. Notes.....	301,572 00	842,610 75	1,795,425 00	2,939,607 75
Due from other Banks and Bankers.....	97,356 88	187,546 60	773,047 74	1,057,950 71
Notes and Bills discounted.....	1,160,591 37	1,585,441 29	8,549,955 14	11,295,987 80
Bonds of State of Ohio and other States, and U.S., and Mortgages.....	1,037,414 66	1,756,093 96	814,809 00	3,608,317 62
Real Estate and Personal Property.....	82,042 40	91,604 92	554,163 21	727,810 53
Checks and other Cash Items.....	279,794 47	151,964 90	76,687 28	508,446 65
Other Resources.....	69,531 71	43,315 51	1,195,660 58	1,308,607 80
Total Resources.....	\$3,659,570 79	\$5,878,036 78	\$18,785,300 20	\$28,322,907 77
<i>Liabilities.</i>				
Capital Stock.....	\$950,000 00	\$1,135,250 00	\$4,064,700 00	\$5,589,950 00
Safety Fund Stock.....	539,400 00	319,700 00	725,226 42	1,584,326 42
Circulation .....	738,416 00	1,192,994 00	8,102,512 00	10,033,922 00
Due to Banks and Bankers.....	221,895 35	301,479 65	244,487 19	767,862 19
Due to Individual Depositors.....	1,611,771 29	2,807,155 55	5,395,082 55	9,814,009 39
Dividends unpaid.....	205 00	2,317 90	96,531 64	99,053 64
Contingent Fund and Undivided Profits....	148,762 41	84,072 75	77,385 41	310,220 57
Discount, Interest, &c.....	3,643 87	15,439 28	2,789 56	21,872 71
Bills Payable and Time Drafts.....	.....	696 75	.....	696 75
United States Tax.....	830 18	773 20	3,227 79	4,831 17
Other Liabilities.....	44,646 69	18,158 60	83,357 64	146,162 93
Total Liabilities.....	\$3,659,570 79	\$5,878,036 78	\$18,785,300 20	\$28,322,907 77

In February, 1862, the amount of specie in the banks of the State was \$3,153,722; Eastern exchange, \$2,011,027; notes of other banks, \$1,331,325; loans and discounts, \$10,882,500; State and United States bonds, \$2,546,584; capital, \$5,195,550 (of which \$4,104,500 belonged to the State Bank and branches); safety fund, \$1,682,136; circulation, \$9,217,519; deposits, \$5,324,917; due banks and bankers, \$296,631. In May, 1862, the amount of capital was \$5,845,550; specie, \$2,185,000; circulation, \$8,136,000. In Dec. 1862, the circulation of the banks of Ohio was \$10,083,000; of which \$3,608,000 belonged to the free banks or was secured; \$6,425,000 was not secured by deposits of stocks; the amount of specie held was \$3,370,000.

*Insurance Companies.*—Sixty-four insurance companies from other States and countries had agencies in the State, and reported to the State Auditor their assets and liabilities; but, as they were the same already noticed under New York and other States, their statistics need not be given here. Two Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in the State—the Clement Mutual, of New Richmond; and the German Mutual, of Cincinnati—also reported. The assets of the former were stated to be \$47,088 84; its losses or immediate liabilities, none; amount insured, \$293,083; greatest amount insured in one risk, \$6000. The latter reported assets to the amount of \$187,932 51; immediate liabilities, none; amount insured, \$2,424,040 01; greatest amount insured in one risk, \$5000.

**RAILROADS AND CANALS.**—The following table exhibits the condition of the railroads of the State, as far as they have made any reports, at about the beginning of 1882:—

RAILROADS OF

	LIABILITIES	
	Share capital paid in.	Funded debt.
...	\$368,839	\$7,750,000
00	1,869,813	1,251,250
...	...	...
33	1,022,266	2,472,000
...	...	...
47	2,155,800	1,244,000
...	...	...
...	2,441,176	2,892,800
...	4,748,200	510,000
88	908,474	1,712,000
...	...	...
24	3,000,000	1,682,000
...	...	...
...	3,346,324	4,221,437
79	3,342,808	3,869,495
...	...	...
...	309,673	575,250
...	750,000	1,000,000
82	1,400,800	312,900
...	...	...
90	2,448,965	2,623,700
...	...	...
...	307,240	716,000
...	437,888	422,656
...	...	...
90	400,782	723,833
...	...	...
...	509,000	509,000
...	...	...
...	300,000	472,000
...	...	...
...	112,865	50,000
02	2,961,267	1,400,000
...	...	...
...	8,781,809	236,780
42	2,262,960	2,576,800
...	...	...
...	1,906,736	3,208,800
...	...	...
79	2,087,080	2,508,250
...	...	...
...	343,170	1,275,550
...	...	...
...	403,975	600,000
...	...	...
...	196,000	120,000
...	...	...
...	1,000,000	1,000,000
...	...	...
66	2,229,260	6,004,972
61	9,012,200	6,786,777
...	...	...
66	6,340,433	10,201,000

OHIO, 1862.

THE								
Floating debt.	Total assets & liabilities.	Mileage run.	Passengers carried.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Miles operated.	Freight transported, tons.	Dividends, per cent.
.....	.....	.....	.....	\$195,000	.....	60.	.....	.....
\$51,243	\$3,300,668	.....	.....	404,538	\$168,663	118.2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.50	.....	.....
1,128,458	6,810,432	.....	.....	699,716	230,551	141.0	.....	.....
189,720	3,818,784	.....	358,992	646,205	329,714	198.3	249,540	7½
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00	.....	.....
228,973	.....	304,168	.....	190,745	19,180	131.8	.....	.....
4,201	5,917,359	655,162	.....	1,263,253	704,819	141.2	.....	10
250,057	8,427,637	246,620	69,124	375,791	283,174	68.5	339,031	.....
30,000	4,888,060	578,991	.....	1,244,975	734,991	96.6	.....	10
334,952	8,412,914	800,525	.....	1,114,941	456,994	203.5	.....	.....
148,800	7,628,820	610,292	257,430	1,003,637	543,488	188.6	311,262	8
632,486	.....	75,120	.....	68,128	19,763	61.5	.....	.....
205,000	.....	144,000	.....	84,000	17,760	72.0	.....	.....
50,300	2,186,717	.....	161,999	.....	177,371	.....	112,279	8
301,316	5,586,785	365,470	R'd oper. w	ith L. Miami.	400,168	222,951	144.0	.....
80,845	.....	.....	.....	62,025	3,565	36.6	.....	.....
.....	1,104,086	40,064	Leased to	Lt. Miami &	28,000	.....	.....	.....
152,004	.....	.....	.....	128,170	33,412	45.0	.....	.....
None.	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.	.....	.....
75,000	.....	.....	.....	69,352	.....	47.0	.....	.....
3,965	.....	24,000	.....	31,126	10,460	13.0	.....	.....
.....	4,960,780	814,908	320,998	1,336,991	682,114	138.0	224,568	8
106,895	9,792,293	.....	.....	434,290	99,554	226.6	.....	.....
4,343,042	21,820,657	5,946,935	183,718	829,932	119,032	192.3	126,482	.....
466,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125.0	.....	.....
41,126	5,377,413	401,452	.....	438,153	107,033	205.90	151,833	.....
106,715	2,603,112	215,280	.....	171,712	37,610	125.0	.....	.....
100,000	.....	70,000	.....	110,200	53,100	55.3	.....	.....
3,500	346,500	Oper. by Cle	vel'd, Colu	mbus & Cinc	innati R.R.	.....	.....	.....
200,000	2,250,000	222,000	.....	.....	.....	49.8	.....	.....
55,247	8,668,477	865,502	.....	1,012,236	400,559	250.0	.....	.....
219,687	18,988,595	1,775,728	.....	2,250,518	1,137,548	527.0	.....	.....
1,847,328	18,991,581	2,434,641	200,337	3,031,787	1,299,721	467.5	702,066	.....

**CANALS.**—There are in the State six main canals and river improvements, some of them with numerous branches, which have been wholly or in part constructed by the State. The most important of these is the Ohio and Erie Canal, connecting the waters of Lake Erie at Cleveland with those of the Ohio River at Portsmouth. The main trunk is 307 miles in length, and, with its eight branches, its entire length is 431 miles; it is 40 feet wide and 4 feet deep, has 152 locks, and a total rise and fall of 1085 feet. The Miami and Erie Canal, with the Lebanon branch, is 198 miles in length, and extends from Cincinnati to Defiance. The Wabash and Erie, which forms a portion of the great canal of that line connecting Toledo with Evansville on the Ohio River, has a length of 90 miles in Ohio; the Sandy and Beaver Canal, with the Canton branch, has a length of 100 miles, and connects the towns of Bolivar and Liverpool; the Mahoning Canal, 87 miles long, extends from Akron, on the line of the Ohio and Erie Canal, to the Pennsylvania State line, and, crossing, connects with the Pennsylvania Canal; and the Muskingum Improvement renders the Muskingum River navigable from its mouth at Marietta to Dresden, 91 miles above. The whole length of canal and slack-water navigation in the State is 997 miles. These canals were formerly a source of large revenue to the State, their gross receipts from 1846 to 1861 inclusive being \$8,521,660 42, and the net earnings over all expenditure being in some years \$500,000 or more. Since 1856, owing to a reduction of tolls, extensive repairs, and perhaps mismanagement, the receipts have been considerably less than the expenditures, and in 1861 they were leased at \$20,075 per annum, the lessees to make all necessary expenditures for construction, repairs, and equipment.

**EDUCATION.**—Ohio has 23 colleges, three of them female, and two others (Antioch and Oberlin) admitting students of both sexes. Six are under the charge of the Methodists, five under the care of the Presbyterian Churches, three Roman Catholic, two Lutheran, and one, each, Episcopal, Baptist, Congregationalist, New Jerusalem Church, Unitarian, and United Brethren in Christ. There are nine theological schools in the State, two of them supported by the Roman Catholics, and the remainder respectively by the Presbyterian Church, N.S., Episcopalian, United Presbyterian Church, Congregationalists, Associate Reformed Presbyterians, Lutherans, and Methodists. There are also three or four medical schools, and one law school, at Cincinnati.

**The School Fund.**—The several funds the interest of which is applied to the maintenance of common schools in the State are: 1st, the Section 16 School Fund, consisting of the proceeds of the 16th section of land in each township surveyed by the United States Government; it amounted, November 15, 1861, to \$2,175,939 27; 2d, the Western Reserve Fund, the proceeds of lands in

the northeastern part of the State (known as the Western Reserve), appropriated to school purposes; it amounted at the same date to \$256,133 61; 3d, the Virginia Military Fund, being the proceeds of remnants of land left from the Virginia Military Land grants in Ohio, which the United States granted to Ohio when it assumed the military land bounties of Virginia; its amount is \$158,606 89; 4th, the United States Military Fund, the proceeds of the remainder of lands granted at first for military bounties in Ohio by the United States Government; this amounts to \$120,272 12; 5th, the Section 29 Ministerial Fund, at first intended to furnish parish glebe-lands by the setting apart of a section of land in new townships, but the proceeds of which are now added to the school fund; it now amounts to \$80,282 28; 6th, the Moravian School Fund, amounting to \$3,160 58; 7th, the Ohio University Fund, amounting to \$1,897 39. The total amount of the fund, November 15, 1861, was \$2,796,241 14, and the interest due on it January 1, 1862, was \$168,362 59.

**Common Schools.**—The gross amount of school moneys during the year was \$2,694,527 83, of which \$753,852 94 was the balance from the previous year; \$33,664 18 was derived from fines, licenses, &c.; \$186,845 55 interest and rents from school funds; \$1,201,027 72 from State tax; \$764,824 63 from township tax for prolonging schools and sustaining high schools; and \$754,812 81 from township tax for sites, building, repairs, and contingent expenses. The expenditures were \$2,834,066 40, of which \$2,073,803 97 was paid to teachers (\$1,320,259 80 to male teachers, and \$753,544 17 to female teachers); \$506,084 68 for sites, buildings, and repairs; and \$254,177 75 for fuel and contingent expenses.

The number of white youth between 5 and 21 years in the State was 898,713 (males, 459,870, females, 438,843); of colored youth between 5 and 21, 14,247 (males, 7137, females, 7110); total of white and colored youth, 912,960. The number of public schools in the State was 13,899, viz.: common schools, 13,479; high schools, 167; German and English, 85; colored, 166. The number of youth enrolled in the schools was 717,726, viz.: in common schools, 368,819 males and 324,238 females; in high schools, 6124 males and 6778 females; in German and English schools, 2593 males, 2278 females; in colored schools, 3617 males and 3285 females. The average daily attendance in schools during the year was 426,063, or 46.56 per cent. of the whole number of youth between 5 and 21. Of these, 225,902 were males and 199,181 females. The average length of time the schools have been kept in session during the year was: common schools, 6 months and 6 days; high schools, 8 months and 16 days; German and English schools, 6 months and 29 days; colored schools, 5 months and 8 days. The private and select schools of the State, so far as returns were received, were maintained 4 months and 10 days;

87 male and 141 female teachers were employed in these schools. In the common schools, 10,504 male and 9980 female teachers were employed; in the high schools, 187 males and 115 females; in the German and English schools, 68 males and 14 females; in the colored schools, 114 males and 60 females; making a total of 21,860 teachers (11,050 males, and 10,810 females). The average wages of teachers per month, including board, were in the common schools, male teachers, \$27 81, females, \$16 05; in the high schools, male teachers, \$61 12, females, \$34 08; in the German and English schools, male teachers, \$30 28 females, \$21 23; in the colored schools, males, \$25 09, females, \$19 91; in the private and select schools, males, \$29 17, females, \$16 48.

The number of school-houses erected prior to November 15, 1860, was 16,124, and their estimated value, \$4,859,027; erected during the year ending November 15, 1861, 454; estimated value, \$435,368; making the total number of school-houses in the State, 10,578; value of the same, \$4,794,395. The number of school libraries reported (Meigs county not reporting) was 7265; number of volumes, 648,370; value of libraries, \$238,256. Of 27,106 teachers examined, 7010 were rejected. It was estimated that over 2000 of the male teachers of the State entered the army, and many of them attained high rank and distinction as officers.

Mr. Mansfield, the Commissioner of Statistics for the State, in his report for the year 1860, gives the following statistics of the condition of education in the State in that year: professional schools, 32, with 116 instructors and 2199 students; colleges and universities, 22, with 129 professors and 3872 students; academies and seminaries, 225, with 720 teachers and 24,853 pupils; public schools, 10,583, with 21,650 teachers and 698,360 scholars; making a general aggregate of 10,862 educational institutions of all kinds, 22,015 teachers, and 728,785 pupils.

**Normal Schools.**—There are no State Normal Schools, but two have been established by the efforts of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, aided by private munificence. In 1854, Mr. Cyrus McNeely, of Hopedale, Harrison co., offered to the State Teachers' Association a building and spacious grounds well adapted to the purposes of a Normal School, and valued at \$11,600, on condition that \$10,000 more should be raised for a partial endowment of the school. The amount was secured, and in 1855 the "McNeely Normal School" was opened. The same year, another school for the education of teachers was opened at Lebanon, Warren co., under the name of the "Southwestern Normal School." In 1859, Alfred Holbrook was principal, and had 5 assistant teachers.

**The Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,** at Columbus, Rev. Collins Stone, *Superintendent*.—This institution was chartered in 1827, and opened for pupils in 1829. The cost of its buildings and grounds was \$35,000. The number of teachers, November 15, 1861, was 8, of whom 3 were deaf-

mute; the number of pupils remaining November 15, 1860, was 159; during the year 25 were admitted and 44 discharged, leaving 140 (89 males and 51 females) in the institution, November 15, 1861. The total receipts from all sources during the year were \$22,374 85, of which \$21,183 75 were from the State treasury; the expenditures were \$23,478 14, of which \$3,325 69 was for repairs and improvements, and \$20,252 45 for current expenses, or \$135 47 per pupil. The whole number educated in the school to 1861 is 650. 132 of the pupils in the school at the close of the year were State pupils.

**Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind,** at Columbus, Asa D. Lord, M.D., *Superintendent*.—This institution, founded in 1836, was opened for pupils in 1837; its buildings and grounds cost \$50,000. In 1861 the number of teachers was 9, and the number of pupils 120; 24 were admitted and 20 left during the year; 407 have been instructed in the institution since its opening. There is an industrial department connected with the institution, and all the pupils are required to spend one hour or more daily in labor. Blind adults are also taught the simpler trades, such as broom-making, braiding palm-leaf hats, &c. The receipts for the year were \$18,963 83, and the expenditures, \$17,996 91. Of this amount, \$2,276 38 was for repairs and improvements, and \$1111 for material and machinery for mechanical department, leaving \$14,698 53 as current expenses, or an average cost per head per annum of \$121 73. The whole number of pupils are supported by the State.

**Ohio State Asylum for Idiots,** at Columbus, G. A. Doren, M.D., *Superintendent*.—This institution was founded in 1857. The number of instructors in November, 1861, was 4, and the number of pupils 47. The progress and success of the institution were satisfactory, and a considerable number of the pupils had become capable, under direction, of performing a fair amount of labor in the house, garden, &c. The receipts for the year were \$9,207 57, and the expenditures \$7,680 82, of which about \$300 was for repairs, &c., leaving \$7380 for current expenses, or \$157 02 per pupil per annum. The Commissioner of Statistics states the number of idiots in the State in 1861 as 2100. The census of 1860 gives the number as 1788.

**Hospitals for the Insane.**—There are four of these in the State, the *Central Lunatic Asylum*, at Columbus, Dr. R. Hills, *Superintendent*, founded in 1838; the *Longview Asylum*, formerly called the Hamilton County Lunatic Asylum, and originally county property, at Mill Creek, Hamilton county, founded in 1853, Dr. O. M. Langdon, *Superintendent*; the Northern Lunatic Asylum, at Newburg, founded in 1855, Dr. O. C. Kendrick, *Superintendent*; and the *Southern Lunatic Asylum*, at Dayton, Dr. R. Gundry, *Superintendent*, also founded in 1855. The Central, Northern, and Southern Asylums were founded and are maintained by the State. The following table gives their statistics for 1861.

CONDITION OF INSANE HOSPITALS OF OHIO, JANUARY, 1862.

	CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.			SOUTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.			NORTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.			LONGVIEW LUNATIC ASYLUM.		
	Males.	Fem.	Tot.	Males.	Fem.	Tot.	Males.	Fem.	Tot.	Males.	Fem.	Tot.
In the Asylums, November 1, 1860.....	123	129	252	82	75	157	64	71	135	151	183	334
Admitted during the year .....	93	76	169	45	54	99	67	64	131	111	76	187
Total number under treatment.....	216	206	421	127	129	256	181	136	317	262	259	521
Daily average during the year.....			262			158			138			345
Discharged, recovered	54	53	107	30	29	59	31	36	67	67	48	115
Discharged, improved	7	7	14	4	4	8	7	4	11	14	5	19
Discharged, unimpr'd	15	18	33	10	12	22	18	26	44	8	1	9
Died .....	8	7	15	5	3	8	3		3	12	14	26
Total discharged.....	84	85	169	49	48	97	59	66	125	96	68	164
Remaining, November 1, 1861.....	132	120	252	78	81	159	72	69	141	166	191	357
Percentage of recoveries on admissions..	63.31			69.59			51.14			61.89		
Percentage of recoveries on discharges...	63.31			60.82			53.60			70.12		
Percentage of recoveries on av. number resident.....	40.84			37.34			43.55			33.33		
Percentage of deaths on av. no. treated..	5.72			5.06			2.17			7.53		
On total admissions...	8.87			8.08			2.29			13.90		
On total discharges...	8.87			8.24			2.40			15.83		
Receipts in year ending Nov. 1, 1861.....	\$40,116 92			\$29,573 08			\$29,805 54			\$56,060 20		
Expenditures in year ending Nov. 1, 1861	\$36,478 78			\$32,630 50			\$28,614 55			\$56,060 20		

The Central Asylum furnishes the following statistics of the patients received since the opening of that Asylum in 1838:—Whole number admitted, 3857; whole number discharged, recovered, 2000; discharged, improved, 412; discharged, unimproved, 724; died, 470; males admitted, 1951; females admitted, 1906; males discharged, 1819; females discharged, 1786; males recovered, 987; females recovered, 1013; males died, 268; females died, 202; recent cases when admitted, i.e. less than one year, 2489; chronic cases when admitted, 1368; percentage of recoveries on admissions, 51.85; percentage of recoveries on average number treated, 41.39; percentage of deaths on admissions, 12.24; on average number treated, 9.00.

*Correctional Institutions.*—In the winter of 1857, the Legislature appointed a "Board of Commissioners of Reform Schools," with power to establish one or more Reform Schools. The Board purchased for about \$13,000 a farm of 1170 acres near Lancaster, Fairfield county, in the centre of the State, and, having decided to organize their Reform School on a plan analogous to that of the French Agricultural Colony at Mettray, they opened their first house, with 30 or 40 boys, in 1858. This is the only Reformatory for boys on a

large scale, wholly on the family system, in the United States, and much interest has been felt in its success. The report for the year 1861 gives evidence that it has succeeded admirably. The number of families up to that time was five, the Scioto, Hocking, Cuyahoga, Muskingum, and Horticultural families, each under the care of an officer called an "Elder Brother." The farm proved better adapted to fruit than to grain, and hence attention has been paid to stocking it with choice fruit-trees, vines, &c., and although these required some time for growth so as to become profitable, yet they were beginning to realize the first results of their labors. A sufficient quantity of grain, vegetables, and hay was raised to supply their own wants and those of their stock. There were upon the farm a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a blacksmith's shop, all managed by the boys. A nursery had been commenced, which in another year would not only supply their own wants, but would give them a stock for sale. The garden was an extensive one, and arrangements were made to furnish and put up for market garden-seeds. There was little or no disposition to escape, although there were no walls or other means of detention. The boys, though often vicious when

received, were readily reformed, and have done well: 77 of them had gone into the army, and several had become commissioned officers. The whole number who had been in the institution from the first to November 1, 1861, was 351; there were remaining in the different families, November 1, 1860, 142; 109 were received during the year, and 4 who had previously escaped returned; 77 were discharged during the year, 48 of them to the care of their friends, 19 to their own care, 7 were indentured, 2 escaped, and 1 was drowned. There were on the farm, November, 1861, 178. In November, 1862, the number was 185. The whole management of the institution was under the charge of the Acting Commissioner, George E. Howe, the other two Commissioners acting as an Advisory Board, and frequently visiting and inspecting every part of the establishment. There were six Elder Brothers, who, besides acting as the heads of the several families, and instructing and leading them in their work upon the farm, teach the boys for five hours a day, five days in the week, and spend three evenings in the week in moral reviews. The boys are generally committed by the Police or other courts, and do not differ materially from the same class in other reformatories; more than half of them are orphans or half-orphans, about one-half had been guilty of larceny, and the majority were profane and untruthful. The receipts of the year were, from all sources, \$32,288, and the total expenditures, \$21,969, leaving a balance of \$10,328 on hand, November 20, 1861. Of the expenditures, about \$2800 were for buildings, repairs, &c., leaving \$19,360 as the amount of current expenses, or \$113 88 as the average annual expense of each pupil. In November, 1862, the expenditures were \$19,670, or \$108 13 per pupil. The fruit-crops and the capacity of their farm to raise what is needed for the consumption of the families will in a year or two diminish this somewhat large expenditure per capita, or at least give the boys an opportunity of earning a large portion of it by their labor.

There is in Cincinnati a House of Refuge, mainly supported by the city, established in 1845, but not opened till 1850. It occupies a tract of  $9\frac{3}{4}$  acres of land, and the buildings and grounds together cost about \$183,000. It has accommodations for 204 inmates, and in 1860 was more than full. Its annual expenditures in 1860 were \$25,000, and the cost of support per capita \$113, or very nearly the same as that of the Reform farm. There is also a Reformatory at Cleveland, called the Cleveland Industrial School, sustained by the city, founded in 1856, and opened in 1857, which has accommodations for 300 inmates, and in 1860 had 225. It occupies  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre, and the buildings and ground cost \$8500. It does not, we believe, lodge the children.

*Ohio State Penitentiary*, Columbus, Nathaniel Merion, *Warden*.—This prison is conducted on the Auburn or congregated system, but admits no corporeal punishments of the prisoners,—confinement in a dungeon, and a bread-and-water diet

for such term as the offender's conduct may merit, being the penalties for misconduct in the prison. The number remaining in the prison, November 1, 1860, was 932; the number received during the year was 355; the number discharged, 363—of whom 246 were by expiration of sentence, 87 by pardon, 11 sent to State Reform School, 9 discharged on writ of error, 6 died, and 4 escaped; leaving in the prison, November 1, 1861, 924; average number in the prison through the year, 965. Of those who were in the prison at the close of the year, 799 were white and 109 colored males; 13 white, 2 colored, and 1 Indian females; 219 claim to have been strictly temperate, and 705 acknowledge that they were more or less intemperate; 478 were single, 386 married, and 60 widowed; 699 were convicted of offences against property (of which 122 were for offences in regard to the currency), 199 of offences against the person (of which 109 were homicides), and 26 of offences against society; 314 were natives of Ohio, 400 of other States, and 210 of foreign countries; 67 were sentenced for life, and 80 for periods from 10 to 20 years; 222 were not over 21 years of age when convicted, and 34 of these under 16. Of the convicts sentenced during the year, 96 were 21 years or under, and of these 14 were 16 years or under. Of the 355 committed during the year, 328 were on first conviction, and 29 recommitments. The expenditures of the year were \$100,125 28. The receipts were: cash from convict labor, \$77,318 03; for clothing and sustenance of United States prisoners, \$8,393 90; received from visitors, \$2,144 90; from other sources, \$4,966 28; convict labor on enlargement, buildings, &c., \$13,056 30; making a total of \$105,879 41.

*Criminal Statistics*.—The report of the Attorney-General of the State gives the following items for the year ending January 1, 1862. There were 1272 indictments pending, and 2557 had been found during the year. On these there had been 1518 convictions, 195 acquittals, and in 700 cases a nolle prosequi was entered. In 405 of the cases of conviction the crime had been committed while the criminal was under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The sentences were—execution, 1; penitentiary for life, 11; for 10 years and over, 12; under 10 years, 325; county jail, 350; State Reform Farm, or Houses of Refuge, 6; fines, 1103. Of those convicted, 45 were for crimes against life; 441 for other crimes against the person, without intent to kill; 476 for crimes against property (42 only against the currency), and 543 for crimes against society—of which, however, 472 were for violation of liquor laws, 33 for violation of gambling laws, and 5 for illegal voting; making 510 statutory offences. The number of murders in the State for the year ending July 1, 1861, was 66, of which 12 were reported as infanticides. The number of suicides was 106; of deaths by casualties, 348; making a total of 520 violent deaths.



**RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.**—The Commissioner of Statistics, Hon. E. D. Mansfield, furnishes the materials for the following comparative table of the number of churches, their value and accommodations, or number of sittings, of each denomination of the State in 1850 and 1860.

DENOMINATIONS.	CENSUS OF 1850.			RETURNS OF 1860.		
	No.	Value.	Sittings.	No.	Value.	Sittings.
Episcopal.....	79	\$367,425	31,975	84	\$423,523	31,080
Methodist.....	1,531	1,545,831	543,480	1,915	2,180,829	708,550
Baptist.....	551	621,730	185,673	629	629,138	222,730
Presbyterian and Congregational.....	763	1,597,779	314,174	877	1,743,547	338,800
Roman Catholic.....	130	763,307	76,215	190	1,163,388	70,300
Lutheran.....	280	259,975	90,448	516	587,859	190,900
United Brethren and Moravian.....	180	221,350	51,105	308	189,011	113,900
Friends.....	94	82,175	30,866	98	114,357	34,280
German Reformed and Evangelical.....	71	71,860	26,315	75	97,580	25,675
Disciples or Christians.....	90	56,155	80,190	306	218,780	112,850
Universalists.....	53	100,590	20,765	63	122,978	23,310
Unitarian.....	1	15,000	650	4	51,850	1,480
Mennonists.....	10	1,925	3,700	30	22,926	11,100
Allbright.....	.....	.....	.....	20	15,629	7,400
Dunkers.....	15	9,975	5,550	16	12,405	5,900
New Jerusalem.....	2	15,800	740	13	26,175	4,800
Winebrenner.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8,100	3,700
Union and Free Church.....	61	47,440	23,746	84	160,240	31,080
Hebrew.....	3	29,000	1,110	6	32,960	2,225
Miscellaneous.....	65	114,250	22,682	46	85,196	17,000
<b>Aggregate.....</b>	<b>3,939</b>	<b>\$5,793,099</b>	<b>1,457,769</b>	<b>5,289</b>	<b>\$7,806,536</b>	<b>1,958,930</b>

**Agriculture.**—Great and increasing attention is paid throughout the State to agriculture. The State Board of Agriculture, of which Mr. John H. Klippart is the able and efficient Secretary, has a suite of rooms and library and museum at Columbus. It holds an annual fair, and publishes an annual report in a large octavo volume, edited by its secretary. The receipts of the fair of September, 1862, were \$17,150, and its expenditures, \$15,275. From the State Report on Agriculture for the year 1860 (the last which has reached us), we cull the following aggregates relative to the agricultural statistics of the State for 1860, one year later than the United States census. Number of horses, 709,713; value, \$37,660,141; number of cattle, 1,779,061; value, \$20,385,966; number of mules, &c., 7624; value, \$536,250; number of sheep, 3,442,856; value, \$5,879,357; number of hogs, 1,918,225; value, \$5,121,286. Total value of live stock, \$69,583,000. Number of acres of wheat sown, 1,844,677; number of bushels produced, 23,640,356; acres of rye sown, 94,984; bushels produced, 1,078,764; acres of corn planted, 2,397,639; bushels produced, 91,588,704; acres of buckwheat sown, 66,827; bushels produced, 763,930; acres of barley sown, 71,564; bushels produced, 1,548,477; acres of oats sown, 830,104; bushels produced, 25,127,724; acres of meadow, 1,538,562; tons of hay produced, 2,027,160; acres of potatoes planted, 96,254; bushels produced, 9,365,386; pounds of butter produced, 38,440,498; pounds of cheese, 24,816,220; bushels of coal mined, 27,829,216; sor-

ghum syrup, 2,500,000 gallons (in 1861, 3,000,000 gallons, worth over \$1,000,000). One county (Preble) reports 1900 acres of flax sown, and 13,445 bushels of seed produced. 32,781 sheep were killed, and 19,901 injured, by dogs during the year, and the injury thus inflicted was estimated at \$86,797 95. The State had in 1860 9,351,921 acres of arable or plough lands, 3,754,621 acres of meadow or pasture lands, and 12,210,154 acres of uncultivated or wood lands, making in all 25,316,696 acres of taxable lands. The average yield of wheat per acre is 12.5 bushels; of corn, 34.1 bushels; of oats, 30 bushels; of rye, 11.5 bushels; of barley, 21.6 bushels; of buckwheat, 11.1 bushels; the average crop of hay, 1.32 tons per acre. The assessors' returns of live stock for 1862 exhibit a decided increase on 1860. They were—horses, 738,427; value, \$36,211,355; mules, 11,155; value, \$601,479; cattle, 1,837,938; value, \$19,734,830; sheep, 3,943,436; value, \$6,681,467; swine, 2,595,981; value, \$7,235,277: total of live stock, 9,126,987; value, \$70,463,868, against 8,221,481 in 1860, with a value of \$69,583,000.

**Other Statistics of the State.**—From the reports of the Commissioner of Statistics for 1860 and 1861, we gather the following items. The manufacturing establishments of the State in 1860 were 10,864 in number, employing somewhat more than 81,000 operatives, and producing goods to the annual value of \$122,367,200. Of these, the most important were the manufacture of clothing, employing in 1860 13,000 hands, and producing

\$16,000,000 value of goods, and which, in furnishing supplies to the Western army, &c., has greatly increased since that time; the distillation of grain and manufacture of liquors, which in 1858 produced 39,029,594 gallons, or 780,591 barrels of whiskey, consuming 11,714,985 bushels of grain, which, though it has not probably increased since that time, has not greatly diminished; the manufacture of animal fats (lard oil, candles, and soap), the products of which, in round numbers, are not far from \$7,000,000; products of animal meats, about \$12,000,000; manufactures of iron, \$20,000,000; manufactures of wood, furniture, agricultural machinery, &c., \$6,000,000; leather, wool, and cotton, \$6,000,000; manufactures of grain, flour, and meal, \$10,000,000; carriages, \$2,800,000; houses and other buildings, \$10,000,000. The mining products of the State are principally iron, coal, and salt. Of these, Mr. Mansfield estimates from the returns the value of the pig iron smelted in 1860 at 105,500 tons, employing 5000 hands, and yielding an annual value of \$3,171,000; the coal he estimates (much beyond the assessors' returns, as will be noticed) at 50,000,000 bushels, employing 7000 hands, and having an annual value of \$5,000,000; and the salt at 2,000,000 bushels, worth \$500,000. The exports of produce from the State in 1860, Mr. Mansfield considers to be nearly as follows: flour, barrels, 2,446,981; wheat, bushels, 7,398,958; corn, bushels, 5,622,802; other grain, bushels, 298,425; whiskey, barrels, 475,778; beef barrels, 52,613; cattle, number 290,187; hogs, number, 1,117,161; wool, pounds, 4,397,081; butter and cheese, pounds, 9,410,420.

*Naturalizations.*—The whole number naturalized from July, 1860, to July, 1861, was 11,233, of whom 5949 were Germans, 2108 Irish, and the remainder English, Welsh, Scotch, French, &c.

*The Contributions of Ohio to the Volunteer Army.*

—At the call of the President for troops on the 15th of April, 1861, to suppress the rebellion, Ohio was entirely unprepared. Her military organization, never very effective, had become valueless

during the long years of peace, and the arms which had been supplied to the State from the United States arsenals were sold, lost, or spoiled by rust. Thirteen regiments were called for, of which two were to be sent on at once. They were sent without uniform, arms, or equipments, and 30,000 men volunteered at once; of these, so soon as they could be organized, armed, and equipped, the other eleven regiments were sent forward; ten regiments were retained in the service of the State as a defence against rebel invasion, and 4000 more organized into companies were held in reserve to be drilled and brought into service if occasion should require. Through mismanagement on the part of the War Department, there was much difficulty in regard to the payment of the three-months troops, and a prejudice against enlistment was thus engendered, which for a time, under the first call for 500,000 men, made the raising of the requisite number a matter of considerable difficulty. The ten regiments of reserves, and the 4000 who had been held in companies, were called for in the summer of 1861, and new regiments were organized, both under State authority and by license given to individuals by the War Department. On the 1st of January, 1862, Adjutant-General Buckingham reported that the following troops had been raised: infantry, 67,546; cavalry, 7270; artillery, 3028; total for three-years service, 77,844 men. Besides these, the State had furnished 22,000 three-months infantry, 180 three-months cavalry, and 200 three-months artillery, making the entire number enlisted under State authority to that date 100,224. Since that time, 74,514 men have been raised and sent into the field, under the calls of July and August, 1862, of whom only about 2400 were drafted; making the whole number furnished by the State since the commencement of the war 174,738 men. This is aside from over 10,000 enlisted in the regiments of other States; and in their *personnel* and the completeness of their drill and equipment the Ohio troops have been second to none in the field.

XXV. MICHIGAN.

Settled in 1670. Capital, Lansing. Area, 56,243 square miles. Population, 1860, 749,113.  
Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
AUSTIN BLAIR .....	Jackson.....	Governor.....	Jan. 1865.	\$1,000
Charles S. May .....	.....	Lieut.-Governor.....	" "	\$3 per day during ses- sion of Le- gisla-ture. \$800 and fees.
James B. Porter .....	Allegan .....	Secretary of State.....	" "	\$1,000
Emil Anneke.....	.....	Auditor-General.....	" "	1,000
John Owen .....	Detroit.....	State Treasurer .....	" "	800
Albert Williams .....	.....	Attorney-General.....	" "	1,000
John M. Gregory.....	Ann Arbor.....	Sup't of Pub.Instruction	" "	800
Samuel S. Lacey .....	Marshall .....	Com. of Land Office .....	.....	450
John Robertson .....	.....	Agent of State Prison...	.....	1,000
William L. Seaton .....	Jackson.....	State Librarian.....	.....	500
J. Eugene Tenney .....	Marshall.....	Sup't St. Mary's Falls	.....	.....
George W. Brown.....	.....	Ship Canal .....	.....	.....
J. B. Crippen .....	.....	President State Agricul- tural Society.....	.....	.....
George Willard.....	.....	Board of Education.....	.....	.....
Witter J. Baxter.....			.....	.....
Edwin Willets .....			.....	.....

Regents of the University.

Term ends December 31, 1863.

First District, Benjamin L. Baxter; Second District, Eastman Johnson; Third District, Levi Bishop; Fourth District, Donald McIntyre; Fifth District, E. Lakin Browne; Sixth District, Henry Whiting; Seventh District, Luke H. Parsons; Eighth District, Oliver L. Spaulding; Ninth District, William M. Ferry, Jr.; Tenth District, George Bradley.

Trustees Insane Asylum.

Jeremiah P. Woodbury, Wm. Brooks, Luther H. Trask, Zina Pitcher, Erastus Hussey, Daniel L. Pratt

Railroad Commissioners.

Charles Tripp, Hovey K. Clarke, Perley Bills, Omar D. Conger, Horace M. Peck, Wilder D. Foster.

Trustees of Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.

James A. Walker, Benjamin Pierson, J. P. Leroy.

Board of Control of Reform School.

George W. Lee, Theodore Foster, James L. Mead.

State Board of Agriculture.

David Carpenter, Justus Gage, Philo Parsons, Hezekiah G. Wells, Silas A. Yerkes, Charles Rich.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor-General, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the Land Office, and the Attorney-General, are each elected by the people by a plurality vote for two years. Senators, thirty-two in number, and Representatives, eighty-one in number, are elected every two years, by a similar vote, for two years. The Legislature of 1861 made a new apportionment of Senators and Representatives. The number of Senators is limited to thirty-two; of Representatives, to one hundred. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial. A recent amendment to the Constitution abolished the limitation of the sessions of the Legislature to forty days, and provided that no new bill should be introduced into either house after the first fifty days of the session. A session commenced in Jan. 1863.

JUDICIARY.  
Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
George Martin.....	Grand Rapids...	Chief Justice.....	Dec. 31, 1867.	\$2,500
Isaac P. Christiancy .....	Monroe .....	Associate Justice.....	" 1866.	2,500
James V. Campbell .....	Detroit.....	" " .....	" 1863.	2,500
Randolph Manning .....	Pontiac.....	" " .....	" 1869.	2,500

Circuit Court.

District.	Judge.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
First .....	Edward H. C. Wilson.....	Hillsdale.....	Dec. 31, 1863.	\$1,500
Second .....	Nathaniel Bacon.....	Niles.....	" "	1,500
Third.....	Benjamin F. H. Witherell .....	Detroit .....	" "	1,500
Fourth .....	Edwin Lawrence .....	Ann Arbor.....	" "	1,500
Fifth.....	Benjamin F. Graves.....	Battle Creek .....	" "	1,500
Sixth.....	Sanford M. Green .....	Pontiac .....	" "	1,500
Seventh .....	Josiah Turner.....	Owosso.....	" "	1,500
Eighth .....	Louis S. Lovell.....	Ionia .....	" "	1,500
Ninth.....	Flavius J. Littlejohn .....	Allegan.....	" "	1,500
Tenth .....	James Birney.....	.....	" "	1,500
Upper Peninsula .....	Daniel Goodwin.....	Detroit.....	.....	1,000

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the people for eight years. Three judges constitute a quorum. Four terms of the Supreme Court are held annually,—two at Lansing on the Tuesday following the first Monday of January and July, and two at Detroit on the Tuesday following the first Monday of April and October, and there may be special or adjourned terms at either of these places. The court must be in session each term long enough to hear all the cases ready for argument, and must determine all cases either at the term they are argued or early in the following term. The clerk of the county holding the court is clerk of the Supreme Court. Judges of the Circuit Court are elected by the people of their respective districts, to hold office for six years. Prosecuting officers are elected by the people of each county, to hold office for two years. By the

act of Feb. 12, 1859, grand juries are not to attend any court unless the judge thereof shall so direct in writing, filed with the clerk of the court. Criminal proceedings are to be conducted by informations in lieu of indictments,—the information to be verified by the oath of the prosecuting officer, complainant, or some other person, and the same rules to govern in the setting forth of offences as in indictment. The prosecuting attorney must subscribe his name thereto, and must endorse thereon the names of the witnesses known to him at the time of the filing of the information in court. The proceedings in holding to bail are the same as in indictments. No information can be found against any person for any offence unless such person shall have had, or waived, a preliminary examination therefor.

FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The available balance in the treasury, Dec. 1, 1860, was.....	\$70,361 62
Received from all sources during year ending Nov. 30, 1861 .....	1,159,639 55
Total receipts.....	\$1,230,001 17
The expenditures for the same period were:—	
For war purposes .....	\$539,428 91
All other expenditures .....	718,806 79
Total expenditures.....	\$1,258,235 70
Showing the treasury overdrawn by the sum of .....	\$28,334 53

*Sources of Income.*

Available balance, Dec. 1, 1860.....	\$70,361 62
General Fund :	
Sales of Lands for Taxes .....	81,606 48
Delinquent Taxes and Interest collected .....	78,605 09
State Bids sold, Interest and Redemption .....	26,758 73
State Tax Lands sold, and Interest .....	3,733 09
Redemption of Sales to Individuals .....	17,053 41
Taxes from Counties.....	83,218 13
Office Charges, Licenses, and Auction Duties, &c.....	6,180 79
Sales of State Salt - Spring Lands .....	1,604 87
Specific Taxes, Bank, Mining, and Railroad.....	149,404 86
Miscellaneous Items .....	1,412 53
Internal Improvement Fund :	
Sales of Lands, etc.....	3,757 98
Specific Taxes under Revised Constitution .....	73,258 67
Sault Ste. Marie Canal Fund :	
Balance and Tolls .....	77,982 79
Swamp-Land Fund :	
Balance and Sales.....	197,120 20
Other Trust Funds .....	130,704 01
War Fund :	
Sale of Bonds (\$449,100 sold).....	426,631 50
Reimbursed by Government.....	92,000 00
Accrued Interest and Premiums .....	4,452 01
	<hr/>
	\$1,230,001 17

**Assessment Valuation and Taxation.**—The valuation of the real and personal property of the State, according to the preliminary report of the U.S. Census, in 1860, was \$257,163,983. The volume of statistics of Michigan, prepared from the census returns in the office of the Secretary of State of Michigan, in 1861, gives the amount as returned

**BANKS.**—The State has but 4 banks, all in Detroit. The condition of these, December 2, 1861, was as follows:—

*Resources.*

State and other Public Stocks and Bonds .....	\$159,602 81
Specie.....	48,184 47
Cash Items .....	6,715 43
Notes of other Banks .....	65,499 00
Due from Banks and others.....	273,031 54
Loans and Discounts.....	788,028 12
Bonds and Mortgages .....	67,727 24
Railroad Bonds and Shares.....	6,286 04
Real Estate.....	96,440 87
Other items.....	809 00
Suspended Claims.....	14,082 70
	<hr/>
	\$1,526,406 82

*Items of Expenditure.*

Salaries of Public Officers and Clerks .....	\$25,604 64
Expenses of Judiciary.....	31,288 04
Expenses and Repairs of State Prison .....	5,750 00
Awards of Board of State Auditors .....	47,309 85
Coroner's Fees and Wolf Bounty .....	1,282 13
State Reform School .....	17,137 52
State Agricultural School .....	9,507 50
Teachers' Institutes and Michigan Journal of Education.....	1,943 30
Geological Survey.....	750 00
State Salt-Spring Lands.....	88 50
Interest on Bonds .....	18,050 00
Exchanges.....	1,118 42
Paid sundry Counties on account .....	46,933 23
Legislative Expenses.....	40,774 50
Expenses, Charges, Taxes, and Sales refunded.....	93,945 65
Miscellaneous Items .....	805 12
Balance due, Dec. 1, 1860, to Internal Improvement Fund.....	482,710 00
Interest and Principal of Bonds.....	121,002 77
Interest and Expenditure Sault Ste. Marie Canal Fund .....	36,607 72
Expended on Roads, &c., from Swamp Land Fund.....	58,434 76
Other Trust Fund Expenditures .....	171,107 33
Expenditure for War Purposes.....	539,428 91
	<hr/>
	\$1,258,235 70

**State Debt.**—The funded debt of the State on the 1st of December, 1861, amounted to \$2,649,335, and the floating debt, which will be funded, was \$86,929 24. Besides this the State has guaranteed \$100,000 of the Canal bonds.

by the U.S. Assistant Marshals as \$234,294,538; and the assessors' returns, which of course exclude all property not liable to State taxation, as \$138,553,848. A large part of the taxation of the State is specific. The general tax of the State in 1861 amounted to only about \$233,000.

*Liabilities.*

Capital Stock.....	\$413,030 91
Circulation.....	120,124 00
Due Banks, &c.....	66,678 91
Due Depositors.....	729,832 79
Profit and Loss.....	112,193 71
Dividends unpaid.....	3,107 50
Due Michigan Insurance Co.....	81,429 90
	<hr/>
	\$1,526,406 82

In May, 1862, these banks had a capital of \$786,465; specie, \$48,000; circulation, \$222,000.

## RAILROADS OF MICHIGAN.

Three great trunk lines connecting the East with the Upper Mississippi Valley cross Michigan,—viz.: the Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, and the Detroit and Milwaukee; and a fourth, the Flint and Pere Marquette, intended to connect by steam-ferry with the St. Marys and Fond du Lac, of Northern Wisconsin, has been commenced. The following table shows the condition of the railroads of the State in 1862.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	EQUIPMENT.				Cost of road and equipment.	FINANCIAL.								
	Length of road, in miles.	Locomotive.	CARS.			Funded debt.	Floating debt.	Total assets and liabilities.	Passengers carried.	Miles operated.	Mileage run.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Dividends.
			Passenger.	Freight.										
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R.R.	540	28	104	508	\$16,300,000	1,726,700	\$215,000	\$18,026,000	308,500	540	1,773,720	2,550,518	1,107,548	3
	204	80	85	2,500	12,407,100	7,500,000	1,400,000	8,900,000	1,400,000	204	1,580,000	2,361,241	1,214,000	3
	186	40	40	40	3,918,100	1,500,000	807,519	2,307,519	2,307,519	186	2,307,519	340,000	144,970	
	87	10	10	10	Debt, 01	ATWICK	Railway	of Canada.						
	85	10	10	10	1,000,000									
	80	10	10	10										
	17.3	2	1	100	418,100									

\*Last Great Road.

**CANALS.**—The State owns but one canal, and that a short (three-quarters of a mile in length) but a very important one,—the ship-canal around St. Mary's Falls,—which permits the passage of large steamers and sailing-vessels between Lake Michigan and Lake Superior.

**EDUCATION.**—Michigan has a State University amply endowed, and having not only faculties of the arts and sciences such as are usually found in colleges in this country, but also a corps of medical and legal professors, and faculties of the higher sciences and the fine arts. No one of the State universities has so large an endowment or so complete an organization as this. The instruction is free,—a matriculation fee of \$10 only being required upon entering the university, but no further payment being asked, however extended the course of study pursued by the student. The astronomical observatory attached to the university has already attained reputation by the important researches and discoveries it has made. Besides the university, there are three other colleges in the State,—Kalamazoo College, under the direction of the Baptists, for male students only, Albion College, at Albion, under the direction of the Methodists, and Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, under the control of the Free-will Baptists: the two latter admit students of both sexes. There is a Baptist theological seminary at Kalamazoo, and, as already noticed, a medical school and a law school connected with the University. The State has also made provision for an Agricultural College, and funds have been furnished and lands granted in the vicinity of Lansing for its farm and endowment; buildings have also been erected, at a cost of about \$20,000. In 1861 its supervision was transferred from the Board of Education to the State Board of Agriculture,—organized that year,—but no report had been made by that board prior to Dec. 1862.

**School Funds.**—The State has three educational funds, viz.:—the Primary School Fund, which in 1861 amounted to \$1,698,851 14; the University Fund, amounting in 1861 to more than \$500,000; and the Normal School Fund, amounting to \$19,679 47. All these funds are increased from time to time by the sales of the remaining lands set apart for their increase. The amount added by such sales to the different funds in 1861 was—to the Primary School Fund, \$14,456 76; to the University Fund, \$4,320; and to the Normal School Fund, \$320.

**Common Schools.**—There were, in the year ending December 1, 1861, 4203 districts in the State, in 103 of which there were graded or union schools. Number of children between 5 and 20 years of age, 252,583. Whole number attending school, 202,504. Average number of months of school, 6.1. Number of qualified male teachers, 2326; female teachers, 5485: total number of teachers, 7811. Number of districts reporting no rate bill, 2004. Number of teachers examined by

inspectors, 7429; certificates granted, 6629; meetings of boards of inspectors, 3090; inspectors' visits to schools, 4703; volumes in district libraries, 103,747; volumes in township libraries, 57,962: whole number of volumes in libraries, 161,729; number of township libraries in 1860, 178; of district libraries, 2287. Value of school-houses and sites, \$1,710,834 35. Average wages per month paid to male teachers, \$26 06; average wages per month paid to female teachers, \$13 52. Raised by district tax to pay teachers, \$88,969 43. Voted for libraries from two-mill tax, \$3,058 04. Total attendance upon teachers' institutes, 1073. Primary-school interest fund, apportioned, \$103,457 30. Received for the tuition of scholars non-resident in the districts, \$11,361 73. Raised by district taxes, \$329,463 81; two-mill tax, \$278,350 68. Received from fines, &c., library fund, rate-bills, \$56,469 29. Amount paid from township funds to inspectors, \$8,452 53. Total, \$795,149 34. Paid to male teachers, \$248,797 11; to female teachers, \$251,256 55: total, \$500,053 66. Paid for building and repairing school-houses, \$122,715 52; on past indebtedness, \$61,488 79; for inspectors' services, \$8,452 30; for books for libraries, \$10,651 94; for contingent expenses, payment of district officers, fuel, &c., \$91,767 13. Total, \$795,140 34.

**State Normal School at Ypsilanti, A. S. Welch, Principal.**—This institution was opened in Oct., 1852. It has an experimental school connected with it, limited to 50 pupils. The number of pupils in the Normal School in January, 1862, was 283. There are 11 teachers. The course of study comprises instruction in Latin, Greek, and French or German, as well as in the usual English branches, and methods of instruction. The receipts for the year, including \$1246 for tuition in the experimental school, were \$10,929 76; the expenditures, \$10,799 90.

**Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, at Flint, Rev. B. M. Fay, Superintendent.**—This institution was first opened in hired buildings in 1854, and the corner-stone of the building for the institution, intended to accommodate 350 pupils, was laid in July, 1857. The grounds comprise 33.5 acres. In 1861 there were 7 teachers, and 70 deaf-mute and 35 blind pupils. The expenditure was \$7000.

**Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, Dr. E. H. Van Deusen, Superintendent.**—This Insane Hospital was opened in 1859. The grounds comprised 167.76 acres, and the State, to December, 1860, had appropriated \$237,000 towards the building, which, however, was not completed till 1862. The number of patients in 1862 was 109, but we have no other statistics in relation to it.

**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.**—**State Reform School, at Lansing, C. B. Robinson, Superintendent.**—This institution was founded in 1853, and opened in 1856. There were remaining in the school, November 16, 1860, 126 white and 11 colored boys. During the year ending November 16, 1861, there



were received 54 white and 7 colored boys, and 2 girls, making the whole number under instruction during the year, 200. There were discharged or left the school in the course of the year, 49 white and 4 colored boys, and 2 girls, in all 55; and leaving in the school, November 16, 1861, 131 white and 14 colored boys, 145 in all. Of those discharged, 2 were apprenticed, 42 discharged as reformed, 4 pardoned by the Governor, 2 returned to parents, 1 sent to prison, 1 escaped, and 3 died. Of the 63 committed, 40 were orphans or half-orphans, 21 had been addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, 35 had been in jail from one to six times, 61 had been guilty of theft, 20 had vicious relatives. One hundred of the boys were employed in chair-making on contract; but the chair-shop was burned on the 29th of October. The receipts of the year were \$12,849 84; the expenditures were \$17,654 24, of which \$2,351 74 was for improvements and repairs, leaving \$10,302 50 as the amount of current expenses, or \$73 07 per inmate per annum. The school is under the supervision of a Board of Control of three members.

*State Prison, at Jackson, Wm. L. Seaton, Agent.*—The whole number of convicts in prison, November 30, 1860, was 621; received during the year ending November 30, 1861, 140; discharged in various ways, 230, leaving in prison, November 30, 1861, 531; average number in prison during the year, 578. Of those discharged, 177 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 40 were pardoned by Governors Wisner and Blair and 4 by the President of the United States, and 9 died. Three hundred and eighty of the convicts were employed on contract at manufacturing farming-tensils, wagons, cast-steel hoes, rakes, &c., boots and shoes, whips and whip-lashes. Of the remainder, 69 were employed in various capacities about the prison or yards, or in the manufacture of prison-clothing, 23 were unemployed, 14 were in solitary confinement (for murder, the death-penalty having been abolished in Michigan in 1847), 10 were females, and 35 aged sick cripples and infirm. The earnings of the prison were \$50,237 11, but a considerable sum was due for work. The expenditures were \$49,739 66. The State has provided that prisoners not reported for misconduct shall have five days deducted from each month of their sentence for good behavior. This provision has had a good effect, the officers of the prison say, in greatly improving the deportment of the prisoners; and they suggest that a further allowance of time should be made to those special cases of good conduct which in the judgment of the officers merit it. The plan of solitary confinement for life of the prisoners sentenced for murder has been found objectionable, owing in part to the smallness and want of ventilation of the cells of the building in which they were confined; and, insanity and speedy death, or utter helplessness, resulting in a number of cases, 11 out of the 25 thus confined had been removed to the

general prison and permitted to labor in the shops with the other prisoners, and the inspectors urge the necessity, if the plan of solitary confinement is to be continued, of having larger and lighter cells, with yards attached, for those prisoners. Of the convicts committed during the year, 89 were convicted of crimes against property, 15 of crimes against the currency, 29 of crimes against the person, and 7 of crimes against society. Twenty-three were foreigners, and 117 natives of the United States; 37 were under 21 years of age. Two were sentenced for life, and 18 for ten years or more. From the opening of the prison in 1839, to the close of 1861, 2145 prisoners had been received, 1076 discharged by expiration of their sentence, 367 pardoned, 60 escaped, 96 died, and 12 had their sentences reversed.

*Criminal Statistics.*—The returns from the district attorneys of the several counties of the State show that during the year 1861, 1601 complaints were brought before the county courts, and 873 convictions were had; of the complaints, 555 were for offences against property, 654 for offences against the person, 187 for offences against society, and 109 for statutory offences.

*The Geological Survey of the State.*—In 1861, Mr. A. Winchell, the State geologist, made his first biennial report to the Governor of the geology of the State, and his associates, Mr. M. Miles, State zoologist, and N. H. Winchell, botanist, reported on the zoology and botany of the Lower Peninsula. Aside from its scientific importance, this report, which forms a volume of 389 pages, is replete with interest in its development in a practical view of the mineral resources of the State. Professor Winchell finds in the State eight valuable ores of iron, copper in five forms and in vast quantity, silver and lead ores, some of them of great promise, bituminous and cannel coals, a great variety of fine building and ornamental stones, among which are sienite, granite, marbles of great beauty and purity, sandstones, limestone, gypsum suitable for architectural and ornamental purposes, as well as for cements and for fertilizing uses, salt springs whose brines are of sufficient strength to produce a bushel of salt from 25 gallons of brine, fire-brick and pottery clays, sand for glass, for moulding &c., grit-stones, oil-stones of excellent quality, lithographic stone, peat, marl, &c. &c. The copper, iron, lead, salt, coal, marbles, and gypsum, are probably the most valuable of its mineral treasures, and in these the State possesses an amount of wealth such as few of the other States of the Union can equal.

*Census Statistics.*—The Secretary of State, in obedience to the act of the State Legislature, published in 1861 a compilation of the statistics of the State from the returns in his office of the Census of 1860. From this we gather the following items:—whole number of dwelling-houses in the State, 149,665; number in cities, 19,964; number of families in the State, 146,290; whole number of

inhabitants, 761,110; of these, 16,310 are colored, 354 deaf and dumb, 233 blind, and 338 insane; the value of the real estate of the State is \$262,384,750;\* whole number of occupied farms, 62,722; number of acres improved, 3,421,120; acres unimproved, 3,589,442; cash value of farms, \$162,712,267; value of farming implements and machinery, \$5,799,744; number of horses, asses, and mules, 137,881; of milch cows, 180,441; of working oxen, 62,055; of other cattle, 240,428; of sheep, 1,266,680; of swine, 366,572; total value of live stock, \$23,618,458; bushels of wheat produced, 8,171,668; of rye, 525,716; of Indian corn, 12,872,877; of oats, 4,062,528; of barley, 302,951; of buckwheat, 523,687; of potatoes, 5,258,628; pounds of wool, 3,929,113; value of orchard products, \$1,116,219; pounds of butter, 15,498,047; of cheese, 1,610,097; tons of hay, 761,156; bushels of clover-seed, 50,079; pounds of maple sugar, 3,973,780; value of home-made manufactures, \$144,758; number of flouring-mills, 309; capital employed, \$2,951,336; barrels of flour made, 1,786,389; value of annual product, \$8,969,324; number of saw-mills, 901; capital employed, \$7,607,026; feet of lumber sawed, 796,606,698; value of product, \$6,891,769; aggregate of all kinds of manufactures, including mills, capital invested, \$35,308,590; hands employed, male, 21,702, female, 1126; value of annual product, \$33,068,071; number of mining companies, 39; hands employed, 3923; capital invested, \$4,868,000; tons of copper raised, 5407; tons of iron, 138,800; value of products, \$2,906,586; capital invested in fisheries, \$178,375; number of barrels caught in 1860, 50,057; value, \$295,636.†

*Immigration.*—In 1857, the Legislature, with a view of encouraging immigration, offered to settlers upon its swamp-lands (which include some of the best lands of the State) 40 acres free to each immigrant who would settle upon and improve such lands, and caused proclamation of this offer to be made in the other States and in Europe. In 1861 the law was amended, giving a

license to the immigrant for 80 acres of land, and permitting him to purchase 80 acres more at \$1.25 per acre, one-fourth only to be paid down. The deed of the land is not given to the settler till he has bestowed some labor upon the land in its improvement and reclamation. 40,147 acres were licensed to settlers under these laws in 1861.

*The Contributions of Michigan to the Volunteer Army.*—On the first call of the President for troops, on the 15th of April, 1861, one regiment was assigned as the quota of Michigan. The proclamation was published on the 16th of April, and on the 19th the regiment, numbering 780 men, was ready to be mustered into the service, fully armed and equipped. Owing to orders received from the War Department, they did not leave the State till May 13, and meantime a second regiment of three-years men had been enlisted and fully equipped for service, being ready for marching-orders by the 29th of April. During the year 1861, there were raised in the State, and either sent into the field or awaiting marching-orders, 24,097 soldiers, embracing 18 regiments infantry, 1 regiment and 1 company engineers, 3 regiments cavalry, 6 companies sharpshooters, 1 company light and 6 companies heavy artillery, and 13 companies infantry and 2 squadrons cavalry enlisted in other States. Under the calls of 1862, the number sent into the field, or awaiting marching-orders on the 1st Dec. 1862, was sufficient to bring the whole force from Michigan up to about 48,000 men. The Michigan regiments in their physique and moral character have been equal to any regiments contributed to the service. Colonel (now General) Wilcox, who commanded the first regiment at Bull Run, was for more than a year a prisoner, and one of those whose manly and patriotic bearing most thoroughly vexed the Confederates; and another of her officers, the brave Major-General Israel B. Richardson, fell mortally wounded at Antietam.

\* This probably refers to the entire lands of the State sold and unsold.

† Such of these items as are found in the table of the preliminary Census report differ slightly from the figures of that report, as is the case with all the State compilations of the Census.

XXVI. INDIANA.

Settled in 1730. Capital, Indianapolis. Area, 33,809 square miles. Population, 1860, 1,350,428.  
Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
OLIVER P. MORTON..	Indianapolis..	Governor.....	Jan. 1865	\$3,000
J. R. Cravens.....	Jefferson co..	Lieut.-Gov., and Presid. of Senate	Jan. 1863	\$3 a day during session of Legislature.
James S. Athon....	.....	Secretary of State .....	Jan. 1866	\$2,000
Matthew L. Brett..	.....	Treasurer of State .....	Feb. 1866	2,500
Joseph Ristine.....	.....	Auditor of State.....	Jan. 1866	2,500
.....	.....	Sup't of Public Instruction.....	Feb. 1863	1,300
Samuel Beck.....	Indianapolis..	Quartermaster-General.....	.....	.....
Lazarus Noble.....	Indianapolis..	Adjutant-General.....	.....	.....
John C. Walker....	La Porte.....	State Printer.....	.....	1,500
David W. Miller....	Jeffersonville	Warden of State Prison .....	.....	800
James R. Bryant...	Indianapolis..	State Librarian.....	.....	.....
J. H. Vawter .....	Indianapolis..	Secretary of the Senate .....	Jan. 1865	\$3 a day during session of Legislature.
S H. Buskirk.....	Indianapolis..	Speaker of the House.....	Jan. 1865	.....

JUDICIARY.  
Supreme Court.

Dist.	Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
1	James L. Worden.....	Logansport.....	Judge.....	Jan. 1865	\$2,000
2	Andrew Davidson.....	Greensburg .....	Judge.....	" "	2,000
3	Samuel E. Perkins.....	Indianapolis.....	Judge.....	" "	2,000
4	James M. Hanna.....	Vigo co.....	Judge.....	" "	2,000
.....	.....	.....	Att.-General..	.....	1,000
.....	.....	.....	Clerk.....	.....	Fees.
.....	Benjamin Harrison.....	Indianapolis .....	Reporter .....	Jan. 1864	.....
.....	Henry H. Nelson.....	Indianapolis .....	Sheriff.....	.....	.....

Circuit Courts.

The judges of these courts receive a salary of \$1500 per annum. Their term of office is six years.

Circuit.	Pres. Judge.	Place.	Prosecuting Attorney.
1	J. W. Chapman .....	Jefferson co.....	George W. Richardson.
2	George A. Bicknell.....	New Albany.....	Ambrose B. Carlton.
3	M. F. Burke .....	Washington.....	Richard A. Clements.
4	Reuben D. Logan.....	Rushville.....	Milton H. Cullum.
5	Fabius M. Finch.....	Franklin .....	W. P. Fishback.
6	Sol. Claypool .....	Vigo co.....	Willis G. Neff.
7	Joseph S. Buckles.....	Muncie .....	David Moss.
8	John M. Cowan.....	Frankfort.....	Robert W. Harrison.
9	Andrew L. Osborn .....	La Porte.....	David T. Phillips.
10	Edwin R. Wilson .....	Bluffton .....	Augustus A. Chassen.
11	Horace Biddle.....	Logansport.....	Meredith H. Kidd.
12	Charles H. Test.....	Lafayette.....	John L. Miller.
13	Jehu T. Elliott.....	New Castle.....	Thos. M. Brown.
*15	Wm. F. Parrett.....	Booneville .....	James M. Shanklin.

\* There is no 14th circuit. The 15th was so numbered by error, either in the draught of the bill establishing it, or of the engrossing clerk.

*Court of Common Pleas.*

By the act of March 1, 1850, the State was divided by counties into 21 districts, in each of which, in October, 1860, a judge and a prosecuting attorney were elected. The judges are elected for four years, and their salaries are \$1000. Three terms of the court are held each year, beginning on the first Monday in January, and on the first

Monday of every fourth month thereafter, unless the Circuit Court be in session, and then on the Monday succeeding the term of the Circuit Court. The counties composing the several districts, and the judges and prosecuting officers, are given below. The statute above referred to does not number the districts.

Counties composing the District.	Judges.	Prosecuting Attorneys.
Jefferson, Dearborn, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland	Chambers T. Patterson...	John F. Scott.
Spencer, Perry, Dubois, Crawford, and Orange	John Coburn.....	John C. Bofkin.
Knox, Davison, Pike, and Martin	Amos Lovering.....	John Bott.
Cass, Miami, Fulton, Keweenaw, and Wabash	Jeremiah M. Wilson.....	John C. Whitridge.
Allen, Adams, Huntington, and Wells	John Pitcher.....	Ellis Lewis.
	Wm. M. Clapp.....	Geo. W. Cummings.
	Jacob M. Haynes.....	T. J. Hosford.
	Eliza Egbert.....	Chas. P. Jacobs, Jr.
	Wm. C. Talcott.....	R. B. Deriggins.
	Gustavus A. Wood.....	Lewis C. Pierce.
	John Green.....	Nathan W. Gordon.
	Isaac Naylor.....	Hiram Stillwell.
	Wm. Grose.....	Wm. R. Haugh.
	Fred. T. Brown.....	Harry Burnes.
	Geo. A. Buskirk.....	Stephen Thresher.
	Ralph Applewhite.....	Lycurgus Irwin.
	Francis Atkinson.....	John Barber.
	John J. Key.....	Wyley Adams.
	R. A. Clements, Sr.....	Noah S. Given.
	Kline G. Shryock.....	W. W. Shuler.
	Jos. Breckenridge.....	David T. Smith.

**FINANCES.***Receipts and Expenditures.*

The receipts into the treasury for the year ending Oct. 31, 1862, from all sources were.....	\$3,486,204 45
Balance in treasury from previous year.....	365,145 25
<b>Total receipts.....</b>	<b>\$3,851,450 70</b>
The disbursements (including \$1,979,249 36 of War expenses) were.....	\$2,974,976 46
Balance in treasury, Nov. 1, 1862.....	876,474 22
	<b>\$3,851,450 68</b>

*State Debt.*—The entire State Debt is as follows:—

Five per cent. stocks, Inscribed Certificates.....	\$5,325,500 00
Two and a half per cents, Inscribed Certificates.....	2,058,173 50
Coupon War Fund bonds, 6 per cent.. ..	1,314,000 00
Floating Debt.....	37,779 47
<b>Total debt.....</b>	<b>\$8,735,453 97</b>

The Auditor's report for the two years ending October 31, 1862, had not been published at the time of our going to press, and we are consequently compelled to omit a detailed statement of the items of receipt and expenditure.

*Valuation, Taxation, &c.*—The valuation of the real and personal property of the State by the U.S. Marshals in 1860 was \$623,835,371. The valuation by the State assessors the same year was \$455,013,378. The ordinary *ad valorem* tax of the State is 20 cents on \$100, and the State also levies a capitation-tax of 50 cents per head.

Number of polls, 203,098. The national direct tax of 1861, amounting, after the deduction of 15 per cent. for collection, to \$765,144 03, was assumed by the State. The credit of the State to suffered somewhat from the fraudulent over-issue of its bonds by its agents in New York the past year.

## RAILROADS OF INDIANA.

The railroads of the State have made great progress within the past ten years. The number of miles in operation in November, 1862, was 2140, and January 1, 1863, 2168, and the cost of these roads up to the last named date is stated by the Railroad Journal to have been \$71,864,304. In 1860 there were but 228 miles in operation, and in 1863 only 638. The following table gives the statistics of the railroads of the State according to the latest reports.

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**CANALS.**—There are two canals in the State, viz. that portion of the Wabash and Erie Canal extending from Evansville, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Ohio, a distance of 379 miles; and the Whitewater Canal, extending from Laurenceburg, on the Ohio River, to Cambridge City, a distance of 74 miles.

**CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF INDIANA IN 1861, 1862.**

The State Bank and its branches. In all, 21 banks.

*Resources.*

	July, 1861.	March, 1862.
Loans .....	\$4,963,242	\$3,947,001
Real estate .....	271,796	272,844
Eastern deposits .....	1,559,133	1,321,668
Other bank balances .....	799,511	476,989
Notes of other banks .....	186,861	579,328
Gold and silver .....	2,657,413	3,007,371
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....
<b>Total resources.....</b>	<b>\$10,437,956</b>	<b>\$9,605,201</b>

*Liabilities.*

	July, 1861.	March, 1862.
Capital stock .....	\$3,352,425	\$3,354,200
Surplus fund .....	1,050,616	945,436
Individual deposits .....	1,042,683	1,570,778
Circulation .....	4,931,676	3,582,744
Due other banks .....	60,556	172,043
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$10,437,956</b>	<b>\$9,605,201</b>

Besides the above, there were in the State on the 1st of May, 1862, 18 free banks, whose circulation, specie, and capital (invested mainly in State and U.S. stocks) were as follows:—Circulation, \$1,108,000; specie, \$171,000; capital, \$1,203,454. In Dec. 1862, the total circulation of the banks of the State was \$8,660,000, of which \$1,100,000 was secured by deposit of stocks with the State Comptroller (free banks); \$5,560,000 was the circulation of the State Bank and its branches; and the amount of specie reserve in all the banks was \$3,520,000.

**EDUCATION.**—There are thirteen incorporated colleges in Indiana. The State University at Bloomington has a property, including buildings, grounds, and endowment, of \$110,000. Of the remaining twelve, one, and we believe two, receive pupils of both sexes. Three were founded by the Methodists, two by the Presbyterians, two by the Baptists, one, each, by the Disciples or Campbellites, United Brethren in Christ, Roman Catholics, and Lutherans, and of one (Whitewater College, at Centreville) the denomination which sustains it is not reported. There are three theological seminaries: a Lutheran, at Fort Wayne, a Catholic seminary, at Vincennes, and a Presbyterian, at South Hanover. The State University and Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, have each a law department.

**Common Schools.**—The report of the Superintendent of Schools, Jan. 1862, gives the following

statistics for the year 1861:—number of white males between 5 and 21 years, 270,073; number of white females between 5 and 21, 258,118; total number of persons between 5 and 21, 528,191. Number of children attending public schools during the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, 337,390; attending private schools, 18,270; total number attending school, 355,660. Number of school age, but not attending school, 163,231. Amount of school revenue for tuition collected for apportionment during the year, \$661,379 64; amount apportioned, \$656,467 86; balance in the State treasury, Jan. 1, 1862, \$4,911 78. The amount of Congressional township revenue collected during the year was \$168,375 15. The amount of apportionment per head from the school revenue was \$1 28; from the Congressional township revenue, 32 cts.; total, \$1 60 per head. \$350,000 of the accumulated unapportioned school revenue had been borrowed by the State prior to 1861, but the Legislature of that year passed an act providing for the payment of the amount in annual instalments of \$50,000 each, commencing with April, 1862. During the year 1861 nearly one-fourth of the common schools of the State were not open. The average length of schools was 4 months. The average wages of teachers of common schools in 1861 is not stated; in 1859 it was (excluding the high schools) for male teachers, \$22 60; for female teachers, \$17 20. The number of high schools was 73; of teachers of high schools, 113 (62 males and 51 females); of scholars, 5294. The number of select schools was 757. The Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Auditor, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction constitute the Board of Education.

**School and other Educational Funds.**—The educational funds of the State in 1857 amounted to the following sums:—productive, \$2,822,814 65; unproductive, \$2,107,051 59; total, \$4,929,866 24. The aggregate has not probably greatly increased since that time, but a considerable portion of the unproductive fund has become productive. By the State Constitution the school fund is made up of all funds heretofore appropriated to common schools, the surplus revenue, saline, bank tax, and seminary funds, all fines, forfeitures, and escheats, all grants of land not otherwise specially devoted, the net proceeds of the swamp-lands, unclaimed fees, and all taxes specially laid therefor. The income of the fund is apportioned to each county according to the enumeration of scholars therein.

**Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Indianapolis.**—This institution was founded in 1844. Its buildings and grounds cost \$132,000. In 1860 it had 10 teachers, of whom 5 were deaf-mutes, and 182 pupils, all State beneficiaries. 291 had graduated since the opening of the institution. Its annual expenditures were about \$30,000. The State had granted it a moderate endowment in lands. The charge to pupils from other States is \$100 per annum for board and tuition.

*Indiana Institution for the Blind*, Indianapolis, William H. Churchman, *Principal*.—This institution was opened for pupils in 1847. Its buildings and grounds cost \$100,000. In 1861 it had 4 teachers, one of them blind (the principal is himself blind), and 72 pupils, all State beneficiaries. The annual expenditure is about \$15,000, and the charge to pupils from other States for board and tuition, \$100.

*Hospital for the Insane*, Indianapolis, J. H. Woodburn, M.D., *Superintendent*.—This hospital was opened for patients in 1848. In 1862 it had 300 patients. Its statistics in 1861 were as follows:—number in hospital at beginning of the year, 277; received during the year, 208; discharged, 177; remaining at the close of the year, 303. Of those discharged during the year, 95 were cured, 70 not cured, and 12 died. Percentage of recoveries to number resident, 32.76; to admissions, 47.29; percentage of deaths to number resident, 4.14. The expenditures of the hospital for the year were \$36,196.

*State Prison*, Jeffersonville.—This prison is on the congregated plan, and is in charge of a Board of three Directors, elected for four years, but their terms expiring at different times, who have the entire direction of the affairs of the prison and appoint its warden and other officers. The average number of prisoners is about 275. New buildings are now in course of erection for it.

*Census Statistics*.—In territory, Indiana occupies the twenty-third rank; in population, the sixth; in density of population, the tenth (having 39.93 inhabitants to the square mile); in absolute increase of population during the last decade, the ninth. There is an excess of males over females in the population of the State of 48,092, or 7.12 per cent. The population is more equally distributed throughout the State than in most of the other Western States; no county had 40,000 inhabitants, only one over 30,000, only 17 of the 92 counties less than 10,000, and only 4 less than 5000. In valuation she ranks eleventh in the Union, and among the free States sixth. As a manufacturing State Indiana does not rank high, standing thirteenth,

and being surpassed by a number of States of far less population; but in agricultural products it stands among the foremost. In the cash value of its farms it is fifth; in the value of farming-implements, sixth; in the number of horses, fifth; in the number of its cattle it stands seventh, having 1,179,005 neat-cattle; in the value of its live stock it is also seventh; in its wheat crop only Illinois and Wisconsin surpass it, and in Indian corn only Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio. These are its great staples; but in orchard products it is fourth, and produces large quantities of potatoes, oats, tobacco, and sorghum.

*The Contribution of Indiana to the Volunteer Army*.—The President, in making his call for troops for the suppression of the rebellion in April, 1861, met with a hearty and prompt response from Indiana and her patriotic and energetic Governor. Six regiments, all full, were sent into the field by the 26th of April, 1861; under the call of July, 1861, for 500,000 troops, two regiments of infantry for twelve months' service, 47½ regiments of infantry, 3 of cavalry, and 25 batteries for three years' service, were furnished, and 6 more regiments of infantry, including two of the Indiana Legion, a militia home guard, were furnished at different terms for special service, as the border was threatened with invasion. Under the call of July 7, 1862, 81½ regiments of infantry, 2 of cavalry, and 2 batteries were raised before Dec. 1, 1862. On the 1st of Jan. 1863, the Governor states the whole number of troops mustered into service from the State as 102,686 men. Of these, 3003 were drafted. The Indiana troops have always come into the field promptly when wanted, and, thanks to the exertions of the Governor and his staff, invariably well armed and equipped. Great pains and care have been taken to care for the sick and wounded among them, and a sanitary committee has been organized at the capital to aid in this good work. The war expenditure of the State to Dec. 1, 1862, was \$1,979,248 36, which was entirely covered by its claims against the United States.



XXVII. ILLINOIS.

Settled in 1749. Capital, Springfield. Area, 55,400 square miles. Population, 1860, 1,711,951.

Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
RICHARD YATES.....	Jacksonville..	Governor, and <i>ex officio</i> Fund Commissioner.....	Jan. 1865	\$1,500
Francis A. Hoffman.....	Chicago.....	Lieutenant-Governor, and President of Senate.....	" "	\$3 per day dur- ing sess. and 10 cts. mila.
Ozias M. Hatch.....	Griggsville....	Secretary of State.....	" "	800
Jesse K. Dubois .....	Lawrenceville..	Auditor .....	" "	1,000
Alexander Starne.....	.....	Treasurer.....	Jan. 1865	800
John P. Brooks.....	.....	State Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	" "	1,500
A. H. Worthen.....	Springfield ...	State Geologist.....	.....	.....
Col. Allen C. Fuller.....	Belvidere.....	Adjutant-General .....	Jan. 1865	.....
Col. John S. Loomis.....	Quincy.....	Assistant-Adjutant-Gen....	" "	.....
Col. John Wood.....	Quincy.....	Quartermaster-General....	" "	.....
Col. John Williams.....	Springfield ...	Commissary-General.....	" "	.....
Col. Abner Yates.....	Jacksonville..	Engineer-in-Chief.....	" "	.....
Col. Solomon M. Wilson..	Chicago.....	Governor's Aide-de-Camp..	" "	.....
Maj. George W. Winans..	.....	" "	" "	.....
Maj. James R. Loomis....	Equality .....	" "	" "	.....
William Thomas.....	Jacksonville..	War Fund Commissioner...	" "	.....
Charles H. Lanphear.....	Springfield ...	" "	" "	.....
James H. Woodworth.....	Chicago.....	" "	" "	.....

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and Auditor are elected by the people for four years; the Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, for two years. Senators—twenty-five in number—are chosen for four years, one-half every two years; and Representatives—

seventy-five in number—every two years, for two years. The pay of the members of the Legislature is \$2 a day for the first forty days, and \$1 a day afterwards. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial. A session commences in January, 1863.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	Term ends.	Salary.
J. Deane Caton, Ottawa, Chief-Justice.....	June, 1864.....	\$1,200
P. H. Walker, Rushville, Judge.....	June, 1867.....	1,300

Ebenezer Peck, Chicago, Reporter.

This Court holds one session in each Division of the State each year. The terms are—1st Division, at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county, on the Tuesday after the second Monday in November; 2d Division, at Springfield, on the Tuesday after the first Monday

in January; 3d Division, at Ottawa, LaSalle county, on the Tuesday after the third Monday in April.

Circuit Courts.—There are twenty-six Circuit Courts, and the judge presiding over each resides within his circuit. The salary is \$1000 each.

Superior Court of Chicago.

The Superior Court of Chicago has concurrent jurisdiction in the county and city respectively with the Circuit Court in all civil cases, and in all criminal cases except murder and treason. The Recorder's Court has jurisdiction in criminal cases, and in civil cases to the amount of \$100. Each

county has a County Court, with jurisdiction to the same amount as justices of the peace, but their business is chiefly probate matters.

Constitutional Convention.—A convention for revising the Constitution of the State, consisting of seventy-five members, was elected in the as-

tumn of 1861, and held its session in January, 1862, but the Constitution prepared by the Convention was submitted to the popular vote in June, 1862, and rejected by a majority of 25,000 votes. Two articles, however, which were voted upon separately, one denying the right of suffrage to negroes, the other prohibiting them from settling in the State, received a majority of the votes cast, and have been incorporated in the old Constitution. The Congressional apportionment made by the Convention was also rejected.

FINANCES.

Receipts.

The revenue for general purposes during the two years ending Nov. 30, 1862, was.....	\$1,775,239 87
Moneys received for payment of interest on debt for two years.....	1,153,419 36
Balance on hand, Dec. 1, 1860, and transfer from Revenue Fund.....	545,717 05
Receipts on account of War Fund—	
Proceeds of sale of \$2,000,000 war bonds.....	1,767,395 00
Reimbursed by United States.....	1,841,129 08
Interest, &c.....	2,272 51
Total receipts to Dec. 1, 1862.....	\$7,085,169 87

Expenditures.

Ordinary and contingent expenses for two years ending Nov. 30, 1862.....	\$864,007 04
Special appropriations.....	531,271 83
Redemption of warrants.....	5,263 81
Interest paid.....	1,888,153 41
Auditor's warrants on the War Fund.....	3,595,695 26
Balance to credit of general revenue, Dec. 1, 1862.....	374,697 19
Balance to credit of Interest Fund.....	360,960 00
Balance to credit of War Fund.....	15,101 83
	<hr/> \$7,085,169 87

There will be due, Jan. 1, 1863, \$334,911 97 on interest account, and July 1, 1863, \$410,164 92. Auditor's warrants drawn on the War Fund yet outstanding amount to \$313,616 52, to meet which \$779,998 are due from the United States. From the executive contingent fund the Governor has expended for the benefit of the sick and wounded Illinois soldiers, \$49,788 63.

The reports of the Auditor and State Treasurer on the finances of the two years ending Nov. 30, 1862, which were to be made to the Legislature meeting in Jan. 1863, had not been published at the time of our going to press, and we are consequently unable to give the sources of income and items of expenditure of the State in detail.

**State Debt.**—The total debt of the State, including \$2,000,000 war bonds, is \$12,337,381 37. This debt was mostly incurred for internal improvements, and the payments of a percentage of their receipts by the Illinois Central Railroad in ordinary times nearly defray the interest. The State has assumed and paid to the General Government its proportion of the direct tax of 1861, amounting to \$1,146,551, less the 15 per cent. allowed for collection, from the proceeds of the War Fund bonds, and thus saved to the State \$171,983. The whole cost of the war to the State, aside from this tax, and exclusive of what is due from the General Government, to Dec. 1, 1862, is less than half a million of dollars.

**Valuation and Taxation.**—The Census valuation

of the State in 1860 was \$871,860,282. Governor Yates estimates it now as over a thousand millions of dollars. The tax collected in 1858 was \$750,530 24. The Governor recommends in his message of January, 1863, a three-mill tax.

**BANKS.**—The bank-note circulation of the State at the opening of the war was nearly or quite \$12,000,000 (in October, 1860, it was \$11,010,837), the specie in their vaults, \$302,705, and they held stocks of the nominal value of \$12,264,580. The banks of the State were all on the free-banking principle, and soon after the war commenced it was ascertained that the stocks on which their circulation was based were largely those of the disloyal States and had greatly depreciated in value. The Auditor of the State promptly required the banks (then 94 in number) to make up all deficiencies by depreciation, and on their failure to do so placed them in liquidation and sold their assets. On the 1st of May, 1862, the number of banks had been reduced to 15, their capital to \$712,351, their circulation to \$504,346, and their specie to \$4040. In December, 1862, the number of banks was 18, their circulation, all fully secured, \$600,000, and amount of specie, \$50,000. It is believed that the banks of the State are now on a sound basis, and that the evils of a fluctuating currency, which have heretofore caused so much trouble and distress in the State, will not again recur.



**EDUCATION.**—The State has 14 incorporated colleges and universities. The State University at Springfield is under the control of the Lutherans. The State Normal University at Bloomington, founded in 1857, is intended for the education of teachers of the public schools. It is well endowed, and its buildings have a capacity for 300 normal and 200 model school scholars. Of the other colleges, one (the North-Western Female College, at Evanston) receives female students only, another (Quincy College) is for both sexes. Four of the colleges were founded by the Methodists, two by Baptists, one, each, by Congregationalists, Presbyterians N. S., Presbyterians O. S., Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Lutherans. There are 9 theological seminaries in the State, of which 4 belong to the various Presbyterian bodies, 2 to the Lutherans, and one, each, to the Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists. Five of these are located at Chicago, and one in its immediate vicinity. There are two medical colleges, both at Chicago. An agricultural college will probably soon be established.

**Common Schools.**—We are in possession of no statistics of the public schools later than those of Dec. 1858. At that time the whole number of public schools was 10,238; whole number of scholars in attendance, 457,113 (males, 243,859; females, 213,254); number of white persons in the State under 21 years of age, 809,879; number between 5 and 21, 470,540; number of colored persons under 21, 2801; number between 5 and 21, 1714; number of male teachers, 7503; of female teachers, 5878; average monthly wages of male teachers, \$29 66, the highest being \$200 and the lowest \$10; average do. of female teachers, \$19 48, the highest being \$60 and the lowest \$5; number of school districts, 8154; average number of months schools have been taught, 6.83; number of new school-houses erected during the two years preceding, 2401; number of teachers' institutes held during the year, 38; amount paid to lecturers and instructors of teachers' institutes, \$910; number of school-district libraries purchased, 1850. The amount expended for schools during the year 1858 was as follows:—Two-mill tax, apportioned, \$743,000; interest apportioned, \$50,871 25; amount raised by tax to extend schools after public money was exhausted, \$563,460; expended for school furniture, \$31,810; for building, repairing, and renting school-houses, \$819,859; for school-house lots, \$38,627; for school-district libraries, \$45,900. Total amount expended for school purposes, \$2,705,052. The number of private schools reported was 580, with 18,571 scholars. There were reported also in the State 21 colleges and 58 academies and seminaries.

**School Fund.**—The school fund in 1858 was thus made up:—School fund proper, being 3 per cent. net proceeds sales of public lands in the State, one-sixth part excepted, \$555,143 17; surplus revenue, \$335,592 82; college fund, being one-sixth of 3 per

cent. fund, \$111,012 54; seminary fund, proceeds of sales of seminary lands, \$50,838 72; township funds, \$3,335,680; county funds, \$218,653. Total school funds of the State, \$4,606,919 75.

**Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb**, at Jacksonville, Philip G. Gillet, *Principal*.—This institution was founded in 1846, and had in 1860 10 instructors, of whom 4 were deaf-mutes, and 205 pupils, all supported by the State. The cost of buildings and grounds was \$200,000, and the annual grant from the State treasury \$27,000. 100 of its pupils had graduated since the opening of the institution.

**Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind**, at Jacksonville, Joshua Rhoads, *Principal*.—This institution was founded in 1849; its buildings and grounds cost \$80,000. It had in 1860 4 teachers and 50 pupils. The State appropriation, which covers all expenditures, is \$8000 per annum. It had had, in 1860, 67 graduates.

**Illinois State Hospital for the Insane**, at Jacksonville, Andrew McFarland, M.D., *Superintendent*.—This is a State institution, and was opened for patients in 1851. In Dec. 1860, its statistics were as follows:—Patients remaining Dec. 1859, 214; admitted during the year ending Dec. 1, 1860, 312; discharged during the year, 297; remaining at the end of the year, 229. Of those discharged, 164 were cured, 91 not cured, 42 died; percentage of recoveries on number resident, 73.87; on admissions, 52.50; percentage of deaths on number resident, 19.82. The appropriation of the State is \$36,000 per annum. Additions are making to the hospital which, when completed, will give room for 500 patients. A farm of 160 acres is connected with the hospital. The buildings and grounds have been fitted up with great care.

**State Penitentiary**, at Joliet, T. S. Rutherford, *Superintendent*.—This prison was completed in 1860, and in December of that year there were about 700 prisoners there. It is on the Auburn or congregated system.

**Census and other Statistics.**—In area Illinois occupies the 10th rank, in population the 4th, in density of population the 13th, having 30.90 inhabitants to the square mile; in absolute increase of population during the last decade, the 6th. There is a large excess of males over females in the population of the State, the white males outnumbering the white females by 93,581. The State is rich in mineral wealth, producing coal, lead, iron, and other minerals in vast quantities. The coal-bed underlying the county of Perry alone is estimated by geologists, at the low price of \$1 50 per ton, to be worth \$3,259,000,000. The shipments of breadstuffs from Chicago, her great port, in 1862, were as follows:—Wheat, bushels, 13,145,155; corn, bushels, 29,761,026; oats, bushels, 2,987,260; barley, bushels, 789,231; rye, bushels, 279,678; flour, bbls., reduced to bushels of wheat, 8,757,610; total breadstuffs exported, 55,720,160 bushels. The receipts of breadstuffs at that port for the same time

were \$58,619,194. Other leading exports were—pork and bacon, 31,660 hhds., 39,560 tierces, 89,034 bbls., 95,431 boxes, and 1,692,149 lbs. not otherwise packed; whiskey, 233,085 bbls.; lard, tierces, 135,982, kegs, 58,174; coffee, sacks, 122,013; molasses, bbls., 31,962; sugar, hhds., 32,147; tobacco, hhds., 26,738, boxes, 73,587; cheese, boxes, 68,652. Among the imports of the port the most important were—pork and bacon, 12,245 hhds., 5535 tierces, 52,514 bbls., 4267 boxes, and 29,841,220 lbs. not otherwise packed; flour, 589,741 bbls.; wheat, 1,970,032 bushels; oats, 1,287,426 bushels; barley, 428,289 bushels; corn, 1,774,552 bushels; whiskey, 366,930 bbls.; lard, 96,916 tierces and 31,038 kegs; sugar, 26,925 hhds. and 90,215 bbls.; tobacco, 30,605 hhds. and 38,900 boxes; cheese, 136,092 boxes. This immense traffic has grown up wholly within 25 years. In 1838 the exports of Chicago were 78 bushels of wheat, and no other grain was exported. In 1842 they had increased to 586,907 bushels of grain, in 1852 they were 5,873,141 bushels, and in 1862, 55,720,160 bushels,—an increase of nearly tenfold every ten years.

*The Contribution of Illinois to the Volunteer*

*Army.*—No one of the Western States responded more promptly and earnestly to the President's proclamation than Illinois. An extra session of the Legislature was called on the 23d of April, 1861, and measures taken to bring out the force which was needed, fully armed and equipped for service. On the 21st of Nov. 1861, the State had in the field 53,000 troops, of whom 6 regiments and 2 squadrons were cavalry. On the 1st of Jan. 1862, 50 regiments of infantry, 10 of cavalry, and 1 of artillery, had been mustered into the service of the United States. On the 31st Dec. 1862, Illinois had sent 135,000 men into the field; 130 infantry regiments, of which 12 were three-months men, 16 cavalry regiments, and 2 regiments and 7 batteries of artillery. The whole number called for under the proclamations of July and August were enlisted for three years, without drafting. Great attention has been paid, through the exertions of the patriotic Governor, to the sanitary condition of the Illinois troops. A State Sanitary Bureau has been established, and its labors have been of great benefit to the soldiers.

## XXVIII. MISSOURI.

Settled in 1763. *Capital*, Jefferson City. *Area*, 67,380 square miles. *Population*, 1,182,012, of whom 114,931 are slaves.

*Government for the year 1863.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
HAMILTON R. GAMBLE.....	.....	Governor.....	Dec. 1864	\$3,000
Willard P. Hall.....	.....	Lieutenant-Governor....	" "	.....
Mordecai Oliver.....	.....	Secretary of State	" "	1,000 and fees
Wm. S. Moseley.....	New Madrid....	Auditor Pub. Accounts..	" "	1,860
George C. Bingham.....	.....	Treasurer.....	" "	1,850
Aikman Welch.....	.....	Attorney-General .....	" "	1,600 and fees
Sample Orr.....	.....	Register Public Lands...	" "	1,750 and fees
Walter M. Smallwood.....	.....	State Librarian.....	" 1863	.....
P. Thomas Miller.....	.....	Warden of State Prison..	At pleasure of Governor.	.....

The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Register of Lands, and Superintendent of Common Schools are required to live during their term at Jefferson City. The Lieutenant-Governor is *ex officio* President of the Senate, and receives \$7 a day while presiding, and mileage. The pay of the Speaker of the House

of Representatives is the same. Senators are chosen every fourth, and Representatives every second, year. Their pay is \$5 a day during the session, and mileage. The Legislature meets at Jefferson City in regular session, biennially, on the last Monday in December.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
Barton Bates.....	St. Charles co...	Judge.....	Nov. 1863.	\$3,000
W. V. N. Bay.....	St. Louis .....	Associate Judge.....	" "	3,000
J. D. S. Dryden.....	Marion .....	" " .....	" "	3,000
W. M. Smallwood.....	Jefferson City..	Clerk.....	.....	.....
A. W. Mead.....	St. Louis .....	Clerk.....	Nov. 1863.	.....

The above Supreme Judges were appointed by the Governor to fill out the vacancies of William Scott, W. B. Napton, and E. B. Ewing, former judges, whose seats were vacated by their failure to take and subscribe an oath of loyalty to the Government of the United States and State of

Missouri, required of all civil officers by ordinance of Missouri State Convention, passed October 16, 1861.

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the people for six years. Two sessions are held annually, at Jefferson City and at St. Louis.

Circuit Courts.

Circuit.	Name.	Residence.	Circuit.	Name.	Residence.
1st.....	Geo. N. Miller.....	Cooper co.	11th ...	*Jacob Smith.....	Linn co.
2d.....	*Geo. H. Burckhardt....	Randolph co.	12th ...	Silas Woodson.....	Buchanan co.
3d.....	*Thomas J. C. Fagg.....	Pike co.	13th ...	*John C. Price.....	Lawrence co.
4th.....	*James Ellison.....	Lewis co.	14th ...	*L. Hendricks.....	Greene co.
5th.....	*Austin A. King.....	Ray co.	15th ...	Albert Jackson.....	Stoddard co.
6th.....	*J. A. S. Tutt.....	Lafayette co.	16th ...	*Gilchrist Porter.....	Marion co.
7th.....	*B. H. Emerson .....	Polk co.	17th ...	James McFarren.....	Davies co.
8th.....	*Sam'l M. Breckenridge.	St. Louis co.	18th ...	*Wm. G. Pomeroy.....	Crawford co.
9th.....	.....	.....	19th ...	Andrew King.....	St. Charles co.
10th.....	*M. Frissell.....	.....			

Salary of judges, \$1500 per annum. Term of office expires December, 1863.

The names marked with a star (\*) are judges who have been appointed by Governor Gamble in place of disloyal judges who refused to take the oath of loyalty under ordinance of Convention.

The State Convention was organized February, 1861, and was composed of 99 members, three-fourths of whom were loyal to the United States Government. It deposed Governor Jackson and the Secretary of State, B. F. Massey, for disloyalty,—Sterling Price, its first Chairman, and several other members were also expelled upon the same ground,—and elected a new Provisional Governor and Secretary of State. It also passed an ordinance providing for the subscription, by all voters, all persons holding any civil office, or who might be elected to such office, all professors and teachers paid from the public funds, and all clergymen and professional men who should perform the marriage ceremony or do any other legal act, of a stringent oath of loyalty and allegiance, under penalty of prosecution and fine from \$10 to \$200. This ordinance occasioned numerous changes among the holders of offices in the State, as many

were unwilling to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, and were compelled to vacate their offices.

FINANCES.—The State having been to a considerable extent the theatre of the war during 1861 and 1862, its finances are in a state of confusion, and it is impossible to state with accuracy its exact position with reference to receipts and expenditures. There are in the State 113 counties. Reports had been received from 41 of these up to June 1, 1862; and the tax levied on them in 1861 was \$604,220 74, and of this amount \$253,886 96 had been paid; there had also been received for Insurance Agency and Pawnshop Licenses, mostly from St. Louis county, \$26,038 55, making the total receipts from taxes and licenses to Jan. 1, 1862, from these 41 counties, \$279,426 51. Up to the same date, there had been issued \$720,000 in Defence Warrants, and the Governor, in his message of December, 1862, states that a further sum of

\$55,000 would have to be issued. Of these, \$96,775 had been cancelled prior to June 1, 1862, and a considerable sum since that time.

*State Debt.*—The following is a statement of the debt of the State on the 1st of December, 1862. Miscellaneous debt, \$602,000; Pacific Railroad bonds (main line), \$7,000,000; Pacific Railroad bonds (S.W. Branch), \$4,500,000; Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad bonds, \$3,000,000; North Missouri, \$3,600,000; Iron Mountain, \$3,600,000; Cairo & Fulton, \$650,000; Platte County, \$700,000; Revenue bonds, \$431,000; State Defence Warrants, \$725,000; Arrears of interest due, \$1,812,000. Total, \$27,370,000. A small portion of this debt bears only 5½ per cent. interest, and another, but inconsiderable amount, 7 per cent. The remainder are 6 per cent. bonds. The Pacific, North Mis-

souri, St. Louis and Iron Mountain, and Cairo and Fulton roads, do not meet the payment of the annual interest due on the bonds severally issued to them, and it is paid by the State. On the 1st of January, 1861, the State also held stocks in trust for the seminary fund, the State school fund, the sinking-fund, and State stock in bank, to the amount of \$1,103,300.

*Valuation and Taxation.*—The valuation of the State, according to the Census of 1860, was \$501,214,398. The State revenue is derived from licenses for merchants, money-brokers, foreign insurance companies, billiard-tables, dram-shops, ferries, &c., a capitation-tax, taxes on slaves, and a tax on real and other personal property. The State has a sinking-fund to provide for the reduction of its debt.

*BANKS.*—On the 1st of January, 1861, the following was the condition of the 42 banks of Missouri:—

<i>Resources.</i>		<i>Liabilities.]</i>	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$17,373,409	Capital.....	\$11,133,809
Stocks.....	970,550	Circulation.....	8,201,845
Real Estate.....	821,754	Deposits.....	3,300,384
Due from other Banks.....	1,281,748	Due to other Banks.....	1,247,336
Notes of other Banks.....	1,531,816		
Cash items.....	97,559		
Specie.....	3,820,530		
Total.....	\$25,457,426	Total.....	\$23,946,463

In May, 1862, there were 44 banks in the State, having an aggregate capital of \$13,884,383, a circulation of \$8,000,000, and specie to the amount of \$4,160,000. In December, 1862, the total circulation was reported at \$4,520,000, of which \$2,500,000 was secured by the deposit of stocks in the State Auditor's office, and \$2,020,000 was not thus secured. The banks held at the same time \$4,300,000 in specie.

*RAILROADS.*—The State has extended its aid very liberally to the railroad enterprises of the State. The earlier loans to the roads were made in the following way. When the directors reported that \$50,000 of *bona fide* subscriptions had been made by individuals, the State issued its bonds for a similar amount, and so on for each similar subscription of \$50,000, until the entire appropriation was exhausted. To secure the State, the entire franchise of the roads, their lands, buildings, furniture, and equipment, were mortgaged to the

State, and the interest was required to be paid as it accumulated. The later loans of the State credit to the railroads were made on a somewhat different principle; for every \$1000 of *bona fide* subscription by individuals, the State has issued its bonds for *double* the amount, payable in thirty years, with 6 per cent. interest. The State takes the roads, their franchises, lands, buildings, furniture, and equipment, as security, with the right to take possession and sell in default of payment of the principal or interest of the loan. About \$24,000,000 of its debt has thus been incurred. Several of the railroads have been unable to pay the interest on these bonds, and the State has been compelled to pay them. Several of these roads have suffered heavy losses during the war from the destruction of their bridges, track, &c. by the Confederates. The following table exhibits the condition of the roads in 1862, so far as reported.



RAILROADS OF MISSOURI.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.		Length of road, in miles.		EQUIPMENT.			ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.			Total assets and liabilities.	Miles operated.	Mileage run during the year.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Dividends.	
				Locomotives.	Passenger.	Freight.	Railroad and equipment.	Invested in foreign works.	Share capital paid in.	Funded debt.	Floating debt.							
Cairo and Fulton.....	27.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,213,497	.....	.....	\$650,000	.....	.....	\$1,213,497	27.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	206.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,364,139	.....	\$1,782,886	10,571,000	\$156,643	.....	12,510,529	206.8	.....	* \$961,866	457,333	.....
North Missouri.....	168.8	22	20	335	.....	.....	6,966,144	.....	2,594,100	4,360,000	27,112	.....	7,236,452	168.80	263,212	253,577	78,220	.....
Platte County & branch	52.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	925,000	.....	.....	700,000	.....	.....	925,000	52.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific.....	189.7	29	25	379	.....	.....	11,219,541	.....	3,486,705	7,003,000	402,193	.....	19,560,960	189.70	417,357	457,184	103,205	.....
South-Western Branch.	77.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,784,104	.....	70,213	4,500,000	.....	.....	4,784,104	114.0	71,433	104,135	33,664	.....
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	90.15	10	13	222	.....	.....	5,531,981	\$75,000	1,971,127	3,501,000	27,388	.....	5,499,515	90.15	226,650	212,946	67,024	.....
Quincy and Palmyra....	10.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000	10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	† 831.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$43,254,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Fourteen months' business. † To this is to be added 10 or 12 miles of city railroads in St. Louis, constructed at a cost of nearly a million of dollars.

**Education.**—Missouri has a State University at Columbia, on the Missouri River, chartered in 1839, and opened for instruction in 1844. It has a fine edifice, erected at a cost of \$85,000, and a fund of \$133,000 well invested. It has as yet only an undergraduate course, though there is a medical department nominally connected with it at St. Louis. Each county in the State can have one student in the university, who is liable to no charge for tuition, &c., except a contingent fee of one dollar per session. Indigent students recommended by the Representative of their Congressional District are received on the same terms. To others tuition is \$30 per annum. Besides the University, there are 13 other incorporated colleges in the State, one a Masonic College at Lexington, three Roman Catholic, two Baptist, two Methodist, and five the denomination of whose founders is not designated. Some of these have during the past year been closed in consequence of the war. There are three Roman Catholic and one Lutheran Theological Seminaries in the State, and three medical (one homœopathic) schools, all at St. Louis. The O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute, a department of Washington University at St. Louis, has a well-organized corps of professors in technological science.

**Common Schools.**—The occurrence of civil war during the past two years has materially interfered with the prosperity of the schools of the State, which had previously attained some reputation. The amount apportioned to the schools of the State from the school fund and the State treasury in 1858 was \$248,207. There were the same year 3382 public schools, taught by 4397 teachers (3545 males and 852 females) and attended by about 150,000 scholars, and it was estimated that nearly as many more were taught in private schools. The amount paid to teachers was a little more than \$500,000, and about \$135,000 was raised for the erection and repair of school-houses the same year. St. Louis has a school organization of its own, and its schools have for many years enjoyed a high reputation. They included in 1861 a normal school, a high school, and 26 public schools of lower grade. Aside from the city's proportion of the school fund and moneys, \$78,463 were raised by direct tax for the support of these schools. Besides these schools, there were 35 schools, academies, and seminaries not under the charge of the Board of Education.

**Missouri Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,** at Fulton.—This institution was opened for pupils in 1851. Its buildings and grounds cost \$55,400. It had in 1860 5 teachers, 4 of them deaf-mutes, and 80 pupils, of whom 75 were State beneficiaries. Fifty-five pupils had graduated since the opening of the institution. The course of study was three years, but it was in contemplation to extend it to five. The expenditures were \$11,750. Paying pupils were received, and board and tuition furnished for \$100 per annum.

**Missouri Institution for the Blind,** at St. Louis,

**Philetus Fales, Principal.**—This institution was opened in 1851. Its buildings and grounds cost \$45,000. It had in 1861 4 teachers, one of them blind, and 32 pupils. Forty-three had graduated since the opening of the institution. The current expenses were about \$9000.

**Missouri Lunatic Asylum,** at Fulton, Dr. T. A. H. Smith, *Superintendent.*—This institution was opened for patients in 1851. In 1862 it had 171 patients. The statistics for year ending Jan. 1861 were as follows:—Remaining at beginning of year, 135; admitted during the year, 122; discharged during the year, 86; remaining at close of the year, 171. Of those discharged during the year, 45 were cured, 19 not cured, and 22 died. Percentage of recoveries to number resident, 29.41; to admissions, 36.88; percentage of deaths to number resident, 14.37; expenditures of the year, \$38,920.

**State Prison,** Jefferson City.—We have no report of this prison later than that of 1859. The number in prison in Dec. 1858, was 388. During the two years previous, 340 had been received and 211 discharged. Of those discharged, 72 had been pardoned, 106 discharged by expiration of sentence, 19 had escaped, and 14 died. Of the 388 remaining in prison, 46 were committed for murder or assault with intent to kill, 8 for manslaughter, and 10 for other crimes against the person, 295 for crimes against property, and three for mail-robbery. 229 were Americans, 155 foreigners, and the nativity of 4 was unknown; 147 were sentenced for 5 or more years. The cost of food, clothing, and medicine per prisoner per annum, in 1857, was \$45 63, in 1858 a trifle more.

**Census Statistics.**—In area Missouri occupies the 5th rank, only Texas, California, Oregon, and Minnesota being larger. In population she is 8th, in density of population 22d, having 17.54 inhabitants to the square mile; in absolute increase during the last decade she is 14th. The males are 62,390 (about one-eighth) in excess of the females in the population. The number of slaves at the taking of the census was 114,931. Gov. Gamble estimates that they do not now exceed 50,000. In valuation the State ranks 13th. It has considerable manufactures, but the most valuable and extensive of its manufacturing establishments are at St. Louis. The most important items are—flour and meal, \$8,997,063; sawed and planed lumber, \$3,702,992; iron-foundries, \$1,041,520; bar iron, \$535,000; pig iron, \$575,000. steam-engines and machinery, \$719,500; whiskeys, \$309,000; boots and shoes, \$868,768; woollen goods, \$425,319; cotton goods, \$230,000; malt liquors, \$1,143,450; soap and candles, \$1,649,380; sugar-refining, furniture, &c. &c. In the cash value of its farms and the value of its farming-implements Missouri stands 9th; in the number of horses it is 6th; it is 7th in the number of its cattle and in the value of its live stock, while in the number of swine it is surpassed only by Indiana. Its staple crop is Indian corn, in the amount of

which it is only surpassed by Illinois. It also produces tobacco and hemp largely, ranking third in the latter crop and seventh in the former. In the production of sorghum sugar and molasses it ranked third in 1860.

*Contributions of Missouri to the Union Volunteer Army.*—At the commencement of the war, Missouri was in a divided condition. Her Governor was disloyal, and a large number of her citizens joined the Confederates, who seemed at one time likely to become masters of the State; but after the deposition of the disloyal Governor, and the election by the Convention of a loyal provisional Governor, there was no difficulty in increasing the number of loyal soldiers who had already volunteered for the protection of the Union. The citizens of Missouri of German birth or origin were very

generally hearty and decided Unionists, and large numbers of them, as well as many of American birth, joined the army of the Union. According to Gov. Gamble's message of Dec. 1, 1862, 27,491 Missouri volunteers had joined the U.S. Army, and 10,540 more, organized as State militia, had also served the Federal Government within the State, making in all 38,031. In addition to this number, 52,056 more militia are enrolled, and can be called out if necessary. When we add to the number in service the thousands who have joined regiments in other States, and consider that the Missouri contingent in the Confederate army was a very large one, it must be acknowledged that Missouri has not been sparing of the blood of her sons in this war.

XXIX. IOWA.

Admitted into the Union, December, 1846. Capital, Des Moines. Area, 55,045 square miles. Population, 1860, 674,948.

Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.....	Iowa City.....	Governor.....	Jan. 1864	\$2,000
John R. Needham.....	Oakaloosa.....	Lieut.-Governor, and ex officio President of Senate.....	Jan. 1864	\$6 per day during sess. of Legislature.
James Wright.....	Des Moines.....	Secretary of State.....	Jan. 1865	1,300
Jonathan W. Cattell.....	Cedar co.....	Auditor.....	" "	1,300
Wm. H. Holmes.....	Des Moines.....	Treasurer.....	" "	1,300
Charles C. Nourse.....	Des Moines.....	Attorney-General.....	" "	1,300
Josiah A. Harvey.....	.....	Register Land Office.....	" "	1,300
Lewis J. Coulter.....	Des Moines.....	State Librarian.....	Jan. 1864	400
O. M. Spencer.....	Des Moines.....	Pres. State University...	" "	.....
Henry A. Wiltse.....	.....	Sec'y Board of Education	" "	.....
E. A. Layton.....	.....	Warden Penitentiary.....	" "	.....
Orlando Clark.....	Iowa City.....	Prin. Blind Asylum.....	" "	.....
Wm. E. Ijama.....	Iowa City.....	Prin. Deaf and Dumb....	" "	.....
R. J. Patterson.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	Sup't Insane Asylum.....	" "	.....
Wm. Duane Wilson.....	Des Moines.....	Sec'y Agricultural Coll..	" "	.....
John H. Wallace.....	.....	Sec'y Agricultural Soc...	" "	.....
Rush Clark.....	Iowa City.....	Speaker of the House....	" "	\$6 a day during session.
F. W. Palmer.....	Des Moines.....	State Printer.....	" "	.....
N. H. Brainard.....	Iowa City.....	Military Secretary.....	.....	.....
Nathaniel B. Baker.....	Clinton.....	Adjutant-General.....	.....	.....
Hiram Price.....	Davenport.....	Paymaster-General.....	.....	.....

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected by the people for two years, their election taking place in the month of October of the odd years, and their term commencing in the succeeding January. The Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Register of the Land Office are also elected for two years, in October of the alternate or even years, and

their term commences in January ensuing. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial. A regular session was held in January, 1862, and an extra session in September, 1862. The members of the Senate—forty-six in number—are elected for four

years, at the same time with the Governor, one-half being elected every two years. The Representatives—ninety-three in number—are elected at the same elections for two years.

JUDICIARY.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, and such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the Legislature may establish. The Supreme Court, with appellate jurisdiction only in chancery cases, consists of three judges elected by the people for six years, one

every second year, and the one having the shortest time to serve is Chief-Justice. Judges of the District Court are elected in single districts for four years. A District Attorney is elected in each Judicial District for four years, and until his successor is qualified.

Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Salary.
Caleb Baldwin.....	Council Bluffs.....	Chief-Justice.....	\$2,000
George G. Wright.....	Keosauqua.....	Associate Justice.....	2,000
Ralph P. Lowe.....	Keokuk.....	“ “ .....	2,000
Lewis Kinsey.....	Des Moines.....	Clerk.....	Fees.
Thos. F. Withrow.....	Des Moines.....	Reporter .....	Fees.

*District Courts.*—The State is divided into eleven districts, each presiding judge residing within the limits of his respective district. Salary, \$1200 each.

There is a Board of Education, consisting of one member from each Judicial District, which meets annually, the session limited to twenty days. The salary is \$3 per day. The Secretary of the

Board is the Executive Officer and has the supervision of the schools of the State. The Governor is a member of this Board, and the Lieutenant-Governor, *ex officio*, President of it. The members are required to be at least twenty-five years of age. The Assembly can, if they choose, abolish this Board after 1863.

FINANCES.

Receipts.

The amount in the treasury, Nov. 1, 1859, was.....	\$25,630 74
Total receipts for account of the General Fund to Nov. 2, 1861.....	578,759 91
Total receipts from War Fund to Nov. 2, 1861.....	180,793 51
Total receipts from Temporary School Fund to Nov. 2, 1861.....	20,767 50
Balance of five per cent. Fund, Nov. 1859.....	997 00
Balance of Saline Land Fund, Nov. 1859.....	2,423 85
Total receipts to Nov. 2, 1861.....	\$815,372 00

Expenditures.

For General Fund purposes.....	\$576,351 72
For War and Defense purposes.....	156,163 58
For amount paid Van Buren co. from five per cent. Fund.....	997 00
For amount paid State University from Saline Land Fund.....	2,423 85
Balance in treasury, Nov. 2, 1861.....	79,436 45
	\$815,372 00

*State Debt.*—In November, 1859, the entire funded debt of the State was \$322,295 75, of which \$122,295 75 was borrowed from the School Fund. A war loan of \$600,000 was authorized by the Legislature at its extra session in 1861, but the bonds could not be sold in New York, except on terms which were ruinous to the State, and these were mostly disposed of in the State, the

greater part being taken in payment of debts incurred previously, and only a little more than \$100,000 being sold for cash. \$200,000 has since been added to the debt, making the whole funded debt of the State, in Dec. 1862, \$1,122,295 75.

*Valuation and Taxation.*—The valuation of the real and personal property of the State, according to the census of 1860, was in that year \$267,332-

265. The State valuation for assessment purposes in 1861 was \$146,287,025. The State tax for the year was \$298,214 60, county tax, \$534,726 51; county and district school tax, \$587,693 46; school-house tax, \$110,358 57, road, bridge, and other taxes, \$190,592 80; total taxes, \$1,721,585 94. The finances of the State have not been well managed in the past, the taxes having been suffered to go uncollected till they were in arrears, in Nov. 1861,

over \$400,000, and auditor's warrants, payable when there should be money in the treasury, being issued to creditors of the State at that date to the amount of \$103,645, which, though bearing interest, were sold at a discount. In his message of Jan. 14, 1862, the Governor urged the importance of a better system, and a more prompt and thorough collection of the taxes.

**BANKS.**—The following was the condition of the State Bank of Iowa, and its branches, fifteen in all, on the 5th of August, 1861:—

<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Safety Fund.....	\$168,249	Capital.....	\$655,185
Specie.....	593,799	Circulation.....	996,517
Notes of other Banks.....	266,579	Due other Banks and Bankers.....	19,880
Due from Banks.....	303,439	Deposits.....	831,189
Loans and Discounts.....	1,030,540	Other items.....	124,431
Other items.....	284,596		
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>\$2,627,202</b>	<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$2,627,202</b>

In May, 1862, the capital of the State Bank and branches was \$720,890, amount of specie, \$372,000, circulation, \$1,108,000. In December, 1862, the circulation was \$1,164,000, wholly secured, and the amount of specie in vaults, \$560,000.

For RAILROADS, see page 500.

**EDUCATION.**—The State has a university at Iowa City, founded in 1855, endowed with 46,080 acres of land, and also with the proceeds of the Saline lands, of the estimated value of \$216,000, not all of it as yet productive; about \$131,500 has been received thus far from the sale of these lands, and the lands unsold and arrearages are valued at about \$85,000 more. The annual expenditure of the university is about \$14,500. It has a medical department at Keokuk, and a normal department, constituting the normal school of the State, at Iowa City. Besides the University, there are eight incorporated colleges in the State; one of them (Mount Ida College, at Davenport) for female students only, and another (Connell College), at Mount Vernon, admitting both sexes. Four of the eight are under the control of the Methodists, two under the control of the Baptists, and one, each, in charge of the Lutherans and United Brethren in Christ. There is only one theological seminary in the State, a Lutheran seminary at Wartburg, Clayton co. There is no medical school except the medical department of Iowa University, at Keokuk, and no law school in the State.

**COMMON SCHOOLS.**—*School Fund.*—The school fund on the 1st Nov. 1859, amounted to \$2,808,876, but there was a delinquency in the payment of interest amounting to about \$300,000. The proceeds of the sixteenth section of each township and of a grant of 500,000 acres made by Congress are set apart for this fund. The lands yet unsold are estimated to be worth about \$2,000,000. All escheats, the percentage allowed by the General

Government on the sales of lands in the States, money paid for exemption from military duty, and fines for the breach of penal laws, are also devoted to the maintenance of public schools.

*Statistics of the Schools.*—The report of the Secretary of the Board of Education, submitted Dec. 2, 1861, gives the following statistics of the schools of the State for the year ending Oct. 5, 1861:—number of district townships, 1073; sub-districts, 4803; persons between five and twenty-one years, 262,570; number of schools, 5502; number of pupils attending school, 183,818; average attendance, 101,893; number of male teachers, 8763; females, 3562; total, 7325; average compensation of teachers per month, males, \$24 24; females, \$16 20; aggregate number of days the schools have been taught—summer, 228,907; winter, 240,870; average number of months' school annually, 4.3; average cost of tuition per week—summer, \$0.27; winter, \$0.28; aggregate amount paid teachers, \$518,590 80; teachers' fund in hands of district treasurers, \$84,316 07; number of school-houses, brick, 301, stone, 86, frame, 2199, log, 893, total, 3479; value of school-houses, \$1,288,837 13; district tax for building and repairing school-houses, \$182,531 40; for library and apparatus, \$2,372 03; for rent of school-houses, \$8,851 69; for fuel, \$26,352 39; for compensation of Secretary and Treasurer, \$15,746 59; for teachers' fund, \$180,471 92; amount of apportionment from the county treasury, \$340,046 73; total expenditure for school purposes, \$706,374 75; number of volumes in district libraries, 2995, value of apparatus, \$2,751 83.

*Normal School.*—This, as already stated, is a department of the State University. It had, in 1862, one professor, D. Franklin Wells, in charge of the Department, with two female assistants, one of them in charge of the Model School, and in the studies other than those appertaining to

RAILROADS.—There are 755 miles of railroad completed in Iowa, and a considerably larger amount in progress. The following are the latest statistics we have been able to obtain of them. A few of the roads have made no report since 1859 or 1860.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	Length of road, in miles.	EQUIP- MENT.			ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.			
		Locomotives.	CARS.			Railroad and equipment.	Share capital paid in.	Funded debt.	Floating debt.
			Passenger.	Freight.					
*Burlington and Missouri River.....	120	8	8	191	\$2,763,303 49	\$1,100,622	\$1,617,000	\$105,353 47	
*Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.....	100	...	...	.....	6,318,721 00	.....	9,825,000	.....	
*Dubuque and Sioux City.....	141	7	7	102	2,836,833 00	2,400,777	800,000	287,143 00	
*Keokuk, Ft. Des Moines & Minnesota	92	...	...	.....	2,879,615 00	921,449	570,000	.....	
*Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....	182	...	...	.....	1,860,251 00	516,072	860,000	369,084 00	
*Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.....	40	...	...	.....	612,359 00	.....	.....	.....	
Dubuque, Marion and Western.....	74	...	...	.....	1,351,790 00	.....	344,000	.....	
Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant and Muscatine.	25	...	...	.....	1,022,306 00	548,216	414,000	60,452 00	
*Iowa Central.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	245,000	755,000	.....	
Mahaska County.....	12	...	...	.....	120,000 00	.....	.....	.....	
	†855	...	...	.....	\$19,765,178 49	.....	.....	.....	

RAILROADS OF IOWA.—Continued.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	Total assets and liabilities.	Miles operated.	Mileage run.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Dividends.
*Burlington and Missouri River.....	\$2,831,975 82	.....	121,980	\$189,946 02	\$115,522 00	.....
*Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.....	.....	100.	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Dubuque and Sioux City.....	2,870,015 00	111.	107,646	200,160 00	81,779 00	.....
*Keokuk, Ft. Des Moines & Minnesota	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.....	Operated by	Chica	go, Iowa	& Nebraska.	.....	.....
Dubuque, Marion and Western.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant and Muscatine..	1,022,608 00	25.	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Iowa Central.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mahaska County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Land-grant railroads.  
† The American Railroad Journal of January 10, 1863, gives the length of roads completed and in operation in the State at that date as 796.80 miles (which we believe to be an under-estimate), and their cost (including, we suppose, the Iowa Central) as \$23,938,347.

the theory and practice of teaching the normal pupils recited to the university professors in their several departments of instruction; the number of normal pupils for the year ending July, 1862, was 129 (40 males, 89 females). Two students are received from each county without payment of tuition or matriculation fees. All others pay \$6 per session as a matriculation fee.

*Iowa Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb*, at Iowa City, William E. Ijams, *Superintendent*.—This institution was founded in 1855. It occupies hired buildings in Iowa City. The number of teachers, Jan. 1862, was 3, the number of pupils, 59; 107 in all had been under instruction since the opening of the institution. The receipts for the two years 1860–61 were \$15,000; the expenditures, \$14,847 87, or \$125 66 per pupil per annum.

*Iowa Institution for the Education of the Blind*, at Iowa City, Samuel Bacon, *Principal*.—This institution was founded in 1853, and occupies rented buildings in Iowa City, awaiting the completion of its permanent buildings at Vinton, which, in Jan. 1862, were erected and covered, but not finished, and further appropriations for their completion were delayed on account of the demands of the war on the State finances. There were 4 teachers, a matron, and an assistant matron, and 40 pupils, in Jan. 1862. The receipts from all sources for the two years 1860–61 were \$16,410 18, and the expenditures \$13,937 83, or \$174 22 per pupil per annum.

*The Hospital for the Insane*, at Mount Pleasant, Dr. R. J. Patterson, *Superintendent*.—This institution was opened in 1861, but the building was not completed till near the close of 1862. It had in 1862 140 patients. It is intended to accommodate 250.

*State Penitentiary*.—We have not received the report of this institution for 1861. Its statistics in 1859 were as follows:—In prison, 113, all males, of whom 21 were convicted of offences against the person, and 92 of offences against property.

*Agriculture*.—In 1858 the State made an appropriation of \$10,000 towards the establishment of a State Agricultural College and Farm, and the county of Story, in which it was to be located, subscribed their bonds for \$10,000 more. Individuals have also subscribed money and land to the amount of \$11,355 more. A farm of 647½ acres was purchased, and a large barn and farmer's house erected on it, and the farm rented till February, 1863. As yet no arrangements have been made for instruction; but the lands granted by Congress for the endowment of agricultural colleges in 1862, amounting in Iowa to 240,000 acres, will furnish an ample endowment. The Secretary of the Agricultural College, by direction of the Legislature, is vested with the duties of a State

Superintendent of Agriculture, has an office at the capital, and purchases, collects, and distributes seeds, plants, &c., and collects also the agricultural and industrial statistics of the State. His report of February, 1862, is replete with interesting statistics of the productions of the State. The following are his statistics of the crops of 1861 (two years later than the Census):—bushels of wheat, 18,350,000; value, \$7,240,000; Indian corn, bushels, 60,000,000; value, \$7,200,000; oats, bushels, 10,000,000; value, \$1,500,000; potatoes, bushels, 3,000,000; value, \$750,000; Hungarian grass, tons, 187,500; value, \$562,000; hay, tons, 800,000; value, \$1,200,000; orchard products, value, \$300,000; sorghum syrup, gallons, 3,000,000; value, \$1,000,000; butter, lbs., 15,000,000; value, \$1,200,000; cheese, lbs., 3,000,000; value, \$240,000; cattle, head, 200,000; value above feed, \$400,000; wool, lbs., 850,000; value, \$212,500; grass-seed, value, \$75,000; honey, value, \$150,000; root-crops, value, \$1,000,000; grapes and wine, value, \$250,000; sorghum sugar, lbs., 20,000; value, \$1,500. Value of mineral raised, \$1,000,000; of domestic manufactures, \$800,000; of general manufactures, \$4,000,000; of miscellaneous crops, \$1,000,000; of horses and mules sold, \$3,000,000; of maple sugar and molasses, \$50,000; total products, \$33,251,000. The secretary omits from his estimate of products any notice of swine, or horses and mules kept, or slaughtered animals. According to the census of 1860, the number of swine in the State was 921,161, of horses and mules 180,670; the value of live stock was \$21,776,786, and of slaughtered animals \$4,403,466; number of hogs packed at eight of the Mississippi river-ports (not including Davenport, Dubuque, or Muscatine) in 1861, 116,561; in 1862, 119,047. Value of the exports of the river-ports in 1862 (partly estimated), \$8,200,000.

*Contribution of Iowa to the Volunteer Army*.—Iowa was as heartily disposed to respond to the call of the President for troops, in April, 1861, as any of her sister States; but her finances were in such an embarrassed condition that she was unable to arm or equip her troops when they left the State, and they were equipped and armed at St. Louis by the General Government. At a later period she was able to furnish equipments for a part of them. The men were, however, excellent material for soldiers, and have done themselves and their State honor in their numerous conflicts at the West. On the 1st of January, 1862, there had been sent into the field, or were awaiting marching-orders in the State, 18 regiments of infantry, 4 regiments and 1 independent company of cavalry, and 3 batteries of artillery, making in all about 22,000 men. On the 1st of Dec. 1862, there had been sent into the field, or were in camps of instruction ready for marching, a little more than 50,000 men.



XXX. WISCONSIN.

Organized as a Territory in 1836. Capital, Madison. Area, 53,924 square miles. Population, 1860, 775,881.

Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
EDWARD SALOMON.....	Milwaukee.....	Acting Governor since the death of Governor L. P. Harvey.....	Jan. 1864	\$1,250
.....	.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	.....	.....
Wm. H. Watson.....	Milwaukee.....	Private Secretary.....	Jan. 1864	1,200
James T. Lewis.....	Madison.....	Secretary of State.....	" "	1,200
Edward Ilsley.....	.....	Assistant Secretary.....	" "	1,200
Samuel D. Hastings.....	Trempeleau.....	State Treasurer.....	" "	1,400
Chauncey H. Purple.....	Madison.....	Assistant Treasurer.....	" "	1,200
James H. Howe.....	Green Bay.....	Attorney-General.....	" "	2,000
Augustus Gaylord.....	.....	Adjutant-General.....	.....	.....
W. W. Tredway.....	.....	Quartermaster-General..	.....	.....
E. R. Wadsworth.....	.....	Commissary-General.....	.....	.....
Simeon Mills.....	.....	Paymaster-General.....	.....	.....
E. B. Wolcott, M.D.....	.....	Surgeon-General.....	.....	.....
E. L. Buttrick.....	.....	Judge-Advocate General	.....	.....
Josiah L. Pickard.....	Madison.....	Sup't of Pub. Instruction	Jan. 1864	1,800
Wm. H. Ramsey.....	".....	Bank Comptroller;.....	" "	2,000
Andrew E. Elmore.....	.....	Bank Register.....	" "	1,200
A. P. Hodge.....	.....	State Prison Comm'r....	" "	\$2.50 per day.
Martin Mitchell.....	.....	Deputy Warden.....	" "	2.50 " "
Samuel C. Bean.....	.....	State Librarian.....	" "	1,000
Nathan Sawyer.....	.....	State Sup't of Pub. Pro- perty.....	" "	1,000
Lyman C. Draper.....	.....	Cor. Sec. of State Hist. Society.....	" "	1,000
J. W. Beardsley.....	Prescott.....	Speaker of the House...	" "	.....
John H. Warren.....	Albany.....	Chief Clerk of Senate...	.....	.....
John S. Dean.....	Madison.....	Chief Clerk of House....	.....	.....

All the State officers, except the Librarian and Governor's private secretary, are elected by the people by a plurality vote for two years. Senators—thirty-three in number—are elected for two years. Members of Assembly—one hundred in number—are elected annually. The Legislature meets each year, on the second Wednesday in January. A new apportionment of members of the Legislature was made at the session of 1861.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
Luther S. Dixon.....	Madison.....	Chief Justice.....	May 31, 1863	\$2,500
Orsamus Cole.....	Madison.....	Associate Justice.....	" "	2,500
Byron Paine.....	Madison.....	" ".....	" 1865	2,500

*Judges of Circuit Courts.*

Circuits.	Judges.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
First .....	David Noggle.....	Janesville .....	Jan. 1866	\$2,500
Second .....	Arthur McArthur.....	Milwaukee .....	" 1864	2,500
Third .....	John E. Mann.....	West Bend.....	" 1867	2,500
Fourth .....	David Taylor.....	Sheboygan .....	" 1869	2,500
Fifth .....	M. M. Cothren.....	Mineral Point.....	" 1865	2,500
Sixth .....	Edwin Flint.....	.....	" 1869	2,500
Seventh .....	George W. Cate.....	Plover .....	" 1867	2,500
Eighth .....	Lucien P. Wetherby.....	Hudson .....	" 1867	2,500
Ninth .....	Harlow S. Orton.....	Madison .....	" 1867	2,500
Tenth .....	Edwin Wheeler.....	Oshkosh .....	" 1868	2,500

The circuits are composed of the following counties:—1st Circuit: Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, and Green. 2d Circuit: Milwaukee and Waukesha. 3d Circuit: Marquette, Green Lake, Dodge, Washington, and Ozaukee. 4th Circuit: Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Calumet, and Kewaunee. 5th Circuit: Richland, Iowa, Grant, and Lafayette. 6th Circuit: Clarke, Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Monroe,

Crawford, and Vernon. 7th Circuit: Marathon, Portage, Waupacca, Waushara, Adams, Juneau, and Wood. 8th Circuit: Eau Claire, Chippewa, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, La Pointe, Douglas, Dallas, Barnett, and Ashland. 9th Circuit: Columbia, Sauk, Dane and Jefferson. 10th Circuit: Brown, Outagamie, Oconto, Winnebago, Shawanaw, and Door.

**FINANCES.***Receipts and Expenditures.*

The balance in the treasury, September 30, 1860, was.....	\$187,300 97
Payments into the treasury on account of all the funds during the year.....	1,674,234 12
Total receipts for the year ending September 30, 1861.....	\$1,861,535 09
The disbursements for the same period were.....	\$1,617,604 53
Leaving balance in the treasury, September 30, 1861.....	243,930 56
	<u>\$1,861,535 09</u>

*Sources of Income.*

From General Fund:	
Balance Taxes, Licenses, &c.....	\$444,794 08
School Fund:	
Balance, Fines, Sales, Loans, Dues, &c.....	208,829 78
School Fund Income:	
Balance and Interest.....	192,019 08
University Fund:	
Balance, Sales, Dues, Loans, Taxes, and Penalties.....	16,126 16
University Fund Income:	
Balance and Interest.....	18,711 03
Swamp-Land Fund:	
Sales, Dues, Penalties, Taxes, &c.	28,704 82
* Swamp-Land Income:	
Balance and interest.....	35,079 29

Deposit Account (of surplus from sale of forfeited Lands):	
Balance and Receipts.....	\$5,617 56
Drainage Fund:	
Balance and Receipts.....	4,762 24
Drainage Fund Income:	
Balance, Receipts, and Transfers.	27,479 85
Normal School Fund:	
Balance and Transfers.....	6,216 19
Town Library Fund:	
Balance and Transfers.....	70,686 85
School Comm'rs' Contingent Fund:	
Balance and Transfers.....	777 91
War Fund:	
Sale of Bonds.....	600,227 50
Loan from State Bank.....	10,000 00
United States refunded.....	208,531 06
	<u>† \$1,878,462 40</u>

\* Fifty per cent. of this income goes to the Drainage Fund Income, 25 per cent. to the School Fund Income, and 25 per cent to the Normal School Fund, which last is divided annually.

† Owing to the transfer of some of these funds to others, the sums total exceed the aggregate of receipts and expenditures.

*Items of Expenditure.*

Salaries of Executive Officers.....	\$21,853 84
State Agricultural Society.....	5,287 80
Geological and Agricultural Survey.	7,411 83
Judicial Expenses.....	31,138 90
Township School Libraries.....	18,406 25
Legislative Expenses.....	74,008 97
State Prison.....	24,504 13
Hospital for Insane, Buildings, &c...	60,361 77
Blind Asylum.....	11,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	13,500 00
State Reform School.....	11,895 67
Miscellaneous Expenses, Printing, &c.	98,315 05
School Fund, Disbursements.....	171,148 76
School Fund Income, Disbursements	171,527 14
University Fund, Disbursements.....	13,919 55
University Fund Income, Disbursements	18,237 67
Swamp-Land Fund, Disbursements..	28,704 32
Swamp-Land Fund Income, Disbursements	29,311 84
Deposit Account.....	978 57
Drainage Fund.....	957 82
Drainage Fund Income, Disbursements	23,271 53
Normal School Fund.....	5,037 50
School Comm'rs' Contingent Fund...	515 18
War Fund:	
Military Expenses.....	198,388 88
Paymaster-General .....	559,089 68
Expenses, Extra Session .....	8,256 70
Repaid Loan.....	10,000 00
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	16,140 66
Balance from all the Funds in Treasury, Sept. 30, 1861.....	243,930 56
	<hr/>
	\$1,879,100 57

*State Debt.*—Prior to May, 1861, the State debt was only \$100,000, which was the extent which the Constitution permitted, except in case of invasion or for the suppression of rebellion, &c. This debt was in six per cent. bonds. At the extra session of the Legislature in May, 1861, a loan for war purposes of one million dollars more was authorized. Of this, \$200,000 was to be negotiated by the Governor alone, and not below par. The remainder was to be negotiated by the Board of Loan Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, on the best terms they could obtain. The condition of the banks at the time, and the general distrust of Western securities, together with some technical defects in the law, rendered the negotiation of these bonds in the Eastern money-markets impossible. Under these circumstances, the Wisconsin bankers came forward, and offered to take the \$800,000 bonds, paying 70 per cent. of their face down ( $\frac{2}{3}$  in specie or N.Y. Exchange, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  in their own bills), and the remaining 30 per cent. in instalments of one per cent. every six months, giving their corporate bonds as security for this payment, and to deposit the State bonds with the

Bank Comptroller as a basis for banking in place of the depreciated bonds of the disloyal States. This offer was accepted, and, including the sale of some small bonds at par, the whole amount received from bonds sold up to Oct. 1, 1861, was \$588,220, and \$160,500 of the million authorized remained unsold.

*Valuation, Assessment, and Taxation.*—The valuation of the State, according to the United States Census in 1860, was \$273,671,668. The State valuation for assessment purposes in 1861 was \$180,984,354 38. The total amount of State tax was \$340,492 15.

#### CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF WISCONSIN, JANUARY, 1862.

*Resources.*

Loans.....	\$4,176,357
Overdrafts.....	47,274
Stocks .....	1,850,515
Promissory notes, &c.....	772,583
Specie on hand, and cash items.....	365,926
Real estate.....	317,879
Expense account.....	137,406
Bills of banks .....	693,245
Due from banks.....	464,069
Total resources.....	<hr/> \$8,825,253

*Liabilities.*

Capital paid in.....	\$3,807,000
Circulation outstanding.....	1,419,423
Due Treasurer State of Wisconsin.....	15,812
Due individual depositors.....	2,325,301
Due others.....	1,257,717
Total liabilities.....	<hr/> \$8,825,253

A very considerable number of the Wisconsin banks, which were all on the free-banking principle, had deposited as securities with the Comptroller stocks or bonds of the disloyal States, and these depreciating in value after the commencement of the war, a panic ensued, and the banks owing the largest amount of these securities failed or wound up their business, involving the business of the State in serious losses and embarrassments. In May, 1862, there still remained in the State 70 banks, having a capital of \$4,397,000, specie to the amount of \$380,000, and an aggregate circulation of \$4,600,000.

*INSURANCE COMPANIES.*—There is one Life Insurance Company and nine Fire and Marine Companies in the State. The fire insurance companies have an aggregate capital of \$300,000; capital and accumulation, \$742,307 68; total assets, \$773,164 89; total liabilities, \$30,857 30; number of policies in force, 20,568; total receipts, \$254,602 61; total losses, \$55,282 93; total expenses, \$42,527 55. The Life Insurance Company reports 185 policies in force, \$56,981 20 total assets, \$45,857 56 total receipts, \$16,320 61 total expenditures. 41 fire and 9 life insurance companies from other States transacted business in Wisconsin.



**EDUCATION.**—There are in the State nine colleges. Of these the oldest is Beloit College, under the control of the Congregationalists, founded in 1847. The State University, at Madison, founded in 1849, has now an endowment from the University Lands Fund of about \$248,000, besides buildings valued at \$100,000, and besides land yet unsold of the estimated value of \$91,366 39. Its income for the year ending Sept. 30, 1861, was \$18,397 70. Of the other colleges, one (at Milwaukee) is for females only, and two are under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one, each, controlled by the Baptists, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians. Some of these, though possessing college charters, have as yet organized but little more than preparatory departments. There are three theological seminaries in the State,—Nashota, at Delafield, under the care of the Episcopal Church, the Seminary of the Norwegian Synod (Lutheran), at Half-way Creek, La Crosse co., and the Ecclesiastical Seminary of St. Francis of Sales (Catholic), at Neoshing, Milwaukee co. There is a medical school, nominally connected with the State University, at Madison. There is no law school in the State. A fund (from one-fourth the income of the Swamp-Land Fund), whose revenue is from \$4000 to \$5000, is set apart for normal-school education, and was distributed in 1861 to aid fourteen institutions (colleges and academies) which maintained classes for normal instruction, and to assist teachers' institutes. 27 of these institutes have been held, varying in length from three days to two weeks; they have been attended by 1600 teachers. The classes connected with the fourteen institutions aided by the Normal Fund have numbered 342 members; 86 passed the very rigid and severe examination prescribed by the Board of Regents, and most of these are engaged in teaching.

**Common Schools.**—The following are the statistics of the public schools for the year ending Oct. 1, 1861:—whole number of districts in the State, 4558, of which 177 made no report; number of children between 4 and 20 years of age, 299,133, viz. males, 153,530, females, 145,603; number of children registered in the schools, 194,284, besides 2013 who were under 4 and 2166 over 20 years of age; whole number in attendance, 196,443; number estimated as in private schools, 8000; whole number in private and public schools, 206,443. The number actually registered are 65 per cent. of the whole number of persons of school-age, and the regular attendance is 60 per cent. of the whole number registered. The average duration of the schools was 6 months; schools were taught by male teachers an average of 3.85 months, by female teachers an average of 4.06 months; the estimated number of male teachers was 2400, of female teachers, 3600; total estimated number of teachers, 6000; estimated total number engaged in teaching at the same time, 3500; average monthly wages of male teachers, \$23, of

female teachers, \$14 62; amount of State funds apportioned during the year, \$131,636 03; county tax for schools, \$171,697 27; district tax for teachers' wages, \$330,766 24; for school-houses, \$178,356 09; for contingencies, \$97,300 66; total amount raised from all sources and expended for schools, \$854,766 28; number of stone and brick school-houses, 376, of frame ditto, 2478, of log ditto, 1357; total number of school-houses, 4211; number of sites containing less than one acre, 3230; number of sites unenclosed, 3037; total valuation of school-houses, \$1,302,732; average valuation of school-houses, \$309 50.

**School Fund.**—The School Fund of the State is derived from the proceeds of the sale of the 16th section of each township and an additional grant by Congress of 500,000 acres of land; 25 per cent. of the proceeds of sale of swamp and overflowed lands, and lands selected in lieu thereof (25 per cent. more goes to the Normal School Fund); 5 per cent. of the proceeds of sales of Government public lands in the State (this has been withheld in consequence of a claim of Government against the State); 5 per cent. penalty as forfeiture for non-payment of interest on school land certificates and school fund loans; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for penal offences and for trespasses on State lands. The productive fund from the sale of these lands, &c., Sept. 30, 1861, was \$2,458,351 49, and there remained unsold and forfeited 454,775 acres of 16th-section lands; forfeited lands of 1861, 212,000 acres; 125,000 acres unsold swamp-lands; 118,750 acres of forfeited swamp-lands; and 39,500 acres of forfeited swamp-lands of 1861. There are also 140,000 acres of land claimed from Government, and 16th-section and swamp-land, yet unsurveyed. The lands as yet unsold in the whole will exceed 1,500,000 acres.

**Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind,** at Janesville, Thomas H. Little, Principal. — This institution was incorporated in 1849, and opened in 1850. It had in Sept. 1861, 6 teachers and officers, 36 pupils; 9 had been admitted and 45 had been in attendance during the year, and 21 had graduated in all since opening the institution. There was a workshop for males, and another for females. The males were employed in broom-making, and the girls in knitting, netting, &c. The workshops showed a profit of \$321 40 on their work for the year. Other branches of employment were to be introduced soon. The school course occupies four years, and does not advance except in music, beyond that of ordinary English academies. The Superintendent recommends the admission of such blind students as may qualify themselves to the University. The receipts of the year were \$11,077 71, and the expenditures \$9,849 89, of which \$8,340 24 was for current expenses, or \$213 85 per pupil per annum.

**Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb,** at Delavan, J. S. Officer, Pri-

*cial.*—This institution was incorporated in 1850, but was not opened till 1852. It had in the year ending Sept. 30, 1861, 86 pupils in attendance, and at the commencement of the autumn term, 71. There are six teachers, a steward and assistant steward, and a matron and assistant matron. The course of study is seven years, and comprises instruction in the general English studies, and the acquisition of a trade. Cabinet-making is the mechanical employment of the male pupils generally. The receipts of the year were \$16,415 64, all from the State; the expenditures were \$15,761 07, of which \$11,890 14 was for current expenses, or \$158 53 per pupil per annum.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, near Madison, Dr. J. P. Clement, *Superintendent*.—This institution was opened for patients in July, 1860, and in the fifteen months from that time to Oct. 1, 1861, 145 patients were admitted (72 males and 73 females), 42 were discharged (21 males and 21 females), and 103 remained (51 males and 52 females). Of those discharged, 16 were recovered, 7 improved, 8 unimproved, and 11 died. Percentage of recoveries on admissions, 11.03; percentage of recoveries on number resident, 15.68; percentage of deaths on admissions, 7.50; on number resident, 10.78. Receipts during the year for all purposes, \$48,600; expenditures, \$42,227, of which \$20,640 76 was for current expenses. A new wing for the accommodation of female patients was completed and occupied in 1862.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—*The State Reform School*, at Waukesha, Dr. Moses Barrett, *Superintendent*.—This institution was incorporated in 1859, and opened July 24, 1860. On the 30th Sept. 1860, there were in the school 40 pupils (33 boys and 7 girls); received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1861, 35 (28 boys and 7 girls); recommitted, 6 (boys); making the whole number received 81 (67 boys and 14 girls). There were discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 37 (31 boys and 6 girls); discharged on ticket of leave, 3 (1 boy and 2 girls); escaped, 1 (girl); remaining in school, Sept. 30, 1861, 40 (35 boys and 5 girls). 19 were committed during their minority, 37 for one year, and the remainder for an average period of less than 6 months. Vagrancy and larceny were the principal offences; but 3 were committed for assault and battery. The average age was 12 years; 18 were of foreign birth, and 57 born in the United States; 51 were of foreign parentage; 41 were orphans or half-orphans; and one or both of the parents of 64 were intemperate or vicious; 45 had themselves been addicted to the use of spirituous liquors, 64 were profane, and 69 addicted to lying. The boys are employed on the farm and in shoemaking, tailoring, and joiner-work, and the girls in knitting and housework. The shoe-shop showed a balance on the wrong side, the value of the work being less than the cost of material and wages of overseer. The farm will in future furnish employment for the greater

part of the boys. The receipts of the year were \$10,550, and the expenditures \$8,412 12, of which \$5,879 17 was for current expenses, or \$146 98 per pupil per annum.

*Wisconsin State Prison*, at Waupun, A. P. Hodges, *Commissioner*.—This prison had on the 1st of October, 1860, 170 convicts. There were committed during the year 74, and recaptured 1, making the whole number in prison during the year 245. There were discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 45, by pardon, 26, on writ of habeas corpus, 1, removed to Insane Hospital, 2, by reduction of term of sentence in consequence of good behavior, as per act of 1860, 34, leaving in prison, Sept. 30, 1861, 137 (125 males and 12 females). Since the organization of the prison there have been 704 prisoners, of whom 567 have been discharged,—326 by expiration of sentence, 188 by pardon, 5 by habeas corpus and order of court, 1 escaped without recapture, 2 removed to Insane Hospital, 7 died from natural causes, 1 committed suicide, and 37 were discharged on reduction of time (act of 1860). Of those in prison, Oct. 1, 1861, 74 were foreigners, 63 natives of the United States, 45 were convicted for crimes against the person, 83 for crimes against property, and 9 for crimes against society. The receipts of the prison from all sources were \$37,228 30, of which \$5,432 32 was from labor of prisoners (aside from a large amount of labor performed in erecting buildings, constructing drains, &c.). The expenditures were \$37,948 01, of which \$13,432 was for salaries and about \$10,000 for support; the remainder was for buildings, drains, &c.

*Statistics of the State for 1861*.—The State, by act of 1861, required the assessors to collect in their respective townships agricultural, mineral, and mining statistics; and the first returns were made in the autumn of 1861. They are incomplete, a few of the assessors making no report and others not reporting in full, but they show in most particulars a decided advance from the U.S. Census of the previous year. The following are the most important items:—apples, 194,983 bushels, valued at \$153,031 90; wheat, 27,316,306.5 bushels, valued at \$17,100,995 06; barley, 963,201 bushels, valued at \$332,291; rye, 1,650,998 bushels, valued at \$534,014; oats, 13,834,937.5 bushels, valued at \$2,171,292 52; buckwheat, 240,336 bushels, valued at \$87,333; corn, 12,045,178 bushels, valued at \$2,958,578; beans and peas, 176,766 bushels, valued at \$99,027; clover-seed, 63,604 bushels, valued at \$6,010 76; timothy-seed, 29,668 bushels, valued at \$53,785; flax, 13,085 bushels, valued at \$19,776 65; flax-seed, 18,063 bushels, valued at \$12,678; hay, 692,872.5 tons, valued at \$2,696,803; potatoes, 8,713,902 bushels, valued at \$1,153,019; butter, 10,923,826 pounds, valued at \$1,198,906; cheese, 1,176,816 pounds, valued at \$112,139; sorghum sugar, 3493 pounds, valued at \$454; sorghum molasses, 51,085 gallons, valued at \$22,009; maple molasses, 25,557.5 gallons, valued at \$25,850;

maple sugar, 825,391 pounds, valued at \$103,897; honey, 245,185 pounds, valued at \$31,318; wine, 18,546 gallons, valued at \$23,330; cattle and calves on hand, 554,903, valued at \$6,227,158; slaughtered cattle and calves, 57,781, valued at \$1,154,305; swine, 406,572, valued at \$1,095,689; slaughtered hogs, 248,413, valued at \$2,504,213; horses and mules, 127,837, valued at \$6,226,079; sheep and lambs on hand, 422,599, valued at \$621,888; slaughtered sheep and lambs, 34,772, valued at \$83,720; wool, 915,073.5 pounds, valued at \$331,148; woollen fabrics, 116,561.5 yards, valued at \$76,458; leather, valued at \$146,177; boots and shoes, 299,354 pairs, valued at \$715,169; cotton goods, 34,406 yards, valued at \$15,434; paper, 97,360 reams, valued at \$143,565; linseed-oil, 5548 gallons, valued at \$4841; whiskey, 1,275,888 gallons, valued at \$196,146; pig-iron, 381,000 pounds, valued at \$35,500; lead smelted to the value of \$188,880; lead raised, valued at \$264,757; lead manufactured to the value of \$84,459; earthenware, valued at \$37,400; drain tile, to the value of \$2290; agricultural implements and machinery, to the value of \$590,269; sawed lumber and shingles, to the value of \$3,497,393; cabinet-ware, valued at \$402,326; 7454 wagons, valued at \$449,410; wood and willow ware, valued at \$329,755; total amount of products, \$54,320,931. Capital invested in manufactories (this is undoubtedly far

below the truth, though it does not refer to capital invested in all departments of productive industry), \$3,645,109. Thirty-six county agricultural societies reported to the Secretary of State. Their receipts for the year from all sources had been \$17,742 88, and their expenditures for premiums and expenses, \$16,545 11.

*Contribution of Wisconsin to the Volunteer Army.*—Wisconsin contributed her quota to the army at the commencement of the war with great promptness, although her finances were greatly embarrassed and it was with extreme difficulty that the necessary funds for equipping the men could be provided. The call of April 15, 1861, was for a single regiment of three-months men. This was furnished at once, but its departure was delayed for want of arms. It finally left the State, June 7, 1861, numbering 810 officers and men. Aside from this regiment, the State had sent into the field, prior to the 1st of July, 1862, 19 regiments of infantry, 3 regiments of cavalry, and 7 batteries of artillery, and 2 companies of sharpshooters, numbering in all 24,653 men. Under the call for 300,000 three-years men in July, 1862, six regiments (6000 men) were raised, and, under the call of August for 300,000 nine-months men, about 12,000 more, making the whole number raised by the State to Dec. 1862, aside from the three-months regiments, 42,557 men.

XXXI. MINNESOTA.

Organized as a Territory, 1849. Admitted into the Union, 1857. Capital, St. Paul. Area, 83,531 square miles. Population, 1860, 178,855.

Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
ALEXANDER RAMSEY .....	St. Paul.....	Governor.....	Jan. 1864	\$1,500
Ignatius Donnelly.....	Nininger .....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	" "	\$6 per day during session of Legislature.
J. H. Baker.....	Blue Earth.....	Secretary of State .....	" "	\$1,200
Charles Scheffer.....	Stillwater .....	Treasurer.....	" "	1,000
Charles McIlrath.....	St. Peter .....	Auditor .....	" "	1,000
C. E. Cole .....	Faribault.....	Attorney-General .....	" "	1,000
R. F. Fish .....	St. Paul .....	Librarian .....	.....	600
Joseph A. Wheelock .....	" .....	Commis. of Statistics...	.....	1,000
John S. Proctor.....	Stillwater .....	Warden of State Prison.	.....	600
Oscar Malmros .....	St. Paul .....	Adjutant-General .....	.....	1,000
Richard Chute.....	St. Anthony.....	Quartermaster-General..	.....	.....



The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General are chosen by a plurality vote for two years and until their successors are qualified. The Auditor is elected in the same way, but for three years. The number of Senators is twenty-one, of Representatives, forty-two. Senators are chosen for two years, one-half each year. Representatives are elected annually. The election for State officers and members of the Legislature is on the second Tuesday of October. The time of meeting of the Legislature is on the Tuesday after the first Monday of January. The sessions of the Legislature are annual.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
Lafayette Emmett .....	St. Paul .....	Chief-Justice .....	Jan. 1865	\$2,000
Isaac Atwater.....	Minneapolis.....	Associate Justice .....	" "	2,000
Charles E. Flandrau.....	Traverse des Sioux	" " .....	" "	2,000
A. J. Van Voorhees.....	Stillwater .....	Clerk.....	" "	1,000

District Courts.

Number of District.	Judge.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
First .....	E. C. Palmer .....	St. Paul.....	Jan. 1, 1865	\$2,000
Second.....	S. J. R. McMillan.....	Stillwater .....	" "	2,000
Third.....	N. M. Donaldson.....	Owatonna .....	" "	2,000
Fourth .....	C. E. Vandemburgh .....	Minneapolis.....	" "	2,000
Fifth .....	Thomas Wilson.....	Winona .....	" "	2,000
Sixth .....	L. Branson.....	Mankato .....	" "	2,000

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Courts of Probate, Justices of the Peace, and such other courts inferior to the Supreme Court as the Legislature may, by a two-thirds vote, establish. The Supreme Court, with original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as are prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, consists of a chief-justice and two associate justices, elected by the people at large, to hold office for seven years and until their successors are qualified. The Legislature, by a two-thirds vote, may increase the number of associate justices to four. There are no trials by jury in this court. The court appoints a reporter of its decisions. A clerk is chosen for three years and until his successor is qualified. There are six judges of the District Courts, elected in single districts for seven years and until their successors are chosen. A clerk for these courts is chosen in each county for four years. The District Courts have original jurisdiction in all cases in law and equity where over \$100 is in controversy, and in criminal cases where the punishment may be imprisonment for over three months, or a fine of over \$100. There are Probate Courts in each organized county, and the judges are elected for two years. Justices of the Peace are elected in each county for two years. Their jurisdiction in civil cases does not exceed \$100, and in criminal cases they cannot imprison over three months, nor fine over \$100. The justices of the Supreme and District Courts can hold no other office, Federal or State, nor be eligible during their term to any other than a judicial office; and their compensation cannot be diminished during their continuance in office.

FINANCES.

The fiscal year in 1861 embraced but eleven months, owing to the change of its termination made by law in 1860.

The total receipts from Jan. 1, 1861, to Dec. 1, 1861, were..... \$106,462 38

The total expenditure for the same time was..... 101,732 96

Leaving a balance in the treasury ..... \$4,729 42

Sources of Income.

State Taxes .....	\$100,186 83
U.S. Treasury, on account of "Sunrise" Expedition.....	1,111 77
U.S. Treasury, for boarding prisoners at State Prison.....	258 84
U.S. Treasury, on account of five per cent. on sales of Public Lands.....	3,463 67
For amounts refunded by M. Byron, Minn. & Pacific R.R. Co., and People's and La Crosse & La Crescent Banks	765 49
Balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1861.....	675 78
	<hr/>
	\$106,462 38

Items of Expenditure.

Executive purposes.....	\$13,019 62
Legislative " .....	19,036 45
Judicial " .....	13,677 78
Public Printing.....	12,335 91
State Prison .....	4,994 07
State Normal School.....	1,315 19
Interest on State Loan.....	11,000 00
Deficiencies of 1860 .....	5,291 90
Miscellaneous expenditures .....	6,415 51
Paid on Floating Debt .....	14,646 53
Balance in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1861..	4,729 42
	<hr/>
	\$106,462 38

At the extra session of Sept. 9, 1862, Governor Ramsey, without going into detail of receipts and expenditures, states that the financial condition of the State was better than it had been at any previous period; that the U.S. direct tax had been nearly paid, and that the eight per cent. bonds of the State were selling above par in New York.

**State Debt.**—The entire debt of the State, Dec. 1, 1861, was \$316,682 47, of which \$250,000 was a funded debt, and \$66,682 47 floating debt. The extraordinary expenses incurred in the warfare with the Indians, in the summer of 1862, increased this indebtedness; but the greater part of these expenses will be assumed by the General Government.

**Valuation and Taxation.**—The Census valuation of real and personal estate in the State in 1860 was \$52,294,413; the assessors' valuation in 1861 for purposes of taxation was \$39,077,531 99, and the State tax of 1861 amounted to \$152,919; and the entire amount of State, school, poor, and local taxes was \$613,938.

**BANKS.**—The banks of Minnesota are few and of small capital. There were in Jan. 1860, 17 banks in the State, two of which, however, had given notice of their intention to close; and on the 1st of Jan. 1861, seven others had failed, and one more closed; in the course of the year 1861, one more failed and one closed, leaving, Dec. 1, 1861, only four in existence, with an aggregate capital of \$250,000, \$81,236 circulation, and securities (Minnesota 7 per cent. bonds) to the amount of \$165,000. Of these four, two (the Chatfield, and La Crosse and La Crescent Banks, with a capital of \$100,000, a circulation of \$59,373, and securities to the amount of \$108,000) maintained no office of discount, deposit,

or circulation in Minnesota, their place of business being Milwaukee, Wisconsin, though organized under the Minnesota banking-law. During the year 1862 the Chatfield Bank also went down, and in May, 1862, the Bankers' Magazine reported three banks in the State, including the La Crosse and La Crescent, with an aggregate capital of \$200,000, a circulation of \$195,000, and specie to the amount of \$36,000.

**RAILROADS.**—On the 3d of March, 1857, Congress granted to the then Territory of Minnesota lands to the amount of 4,399,141 acres, to aid in the construction of certain railroads, the grant consisting of the alternate or odd-numbered sections of the public lands along the surveyed lines in a belt six miles wide on each side of the lines. The following roads were surveyed and located in 1857, and in the course of the autumn of 1858 considerable work was done on the roads; but the financial panic of 1857-8 embarrassed the companies, and the State in the spring of 1858 attempted to aid them by loaning its bonds, on certain conditions, to the companies; but capitalists had lost faith in railroads in new States, and the bonds, which were issued to the extent of \$2,275,000, fell to 17 cents on the dollar, the companies defaulted, and the roads, lands, franchises, and other assets were confiscated to the State. In 1861 an attempt was made to secure the construction of the roads: the lands and other assets were granted to new companies on condition of completing 20 miles of their respective roads before Jan. 1, 1862; but only one company did any thing, and that (the Minnesota and Pacific) soon abandoned the work, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the contractors.

## RAILROADS IN MINNESOTA.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	Miles located.	Miles projected.	Miles graded.	Acres of land granted.	Mortgage bonds.	Floating debt.
Minnesota and Pacific, Main Line.....	222	222	62.5	2,884,640	600,000	.....
"    "    Branch Line...	116	400			.....	.....
Southern Minnesota .....	114.5	165	37.5	720,000	575,000	.....
"    "    Branch .....	23.5	25			.....	.....
Transit Railroad.....	175	268	50	1,029,120	500,000	.....
Root River.....	79	79	20.25	106,781	.....	.....
Minneapolis and Cedar Valley.....	114	112	69.25	150,000	600,000	\$191,130
St. Paul and Dunleith .....	171	171	.....	500,000 Swamp-lands.	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,015.0</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>4,899,141</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>

The "American Railroad Journal," of Jan. 10, 1863, states the amount of projected railroad in Minnesota, on the 1st of January, 1863, as 1167.50 miles, the amount completed 3.60 miles, and the cost of railroads and equipment, thus far, \$3,200,000.

**EDUCATION.**—Minnesota has a State University at the Falls of St. Anthony, endowed by Congress with 46,080 acres of land; but the Regents, in 1856, were allowed to mortgage its lands as security for bonds issued for the erection of a college edifice at a cost of \$45,000; and in the financial revulsion which followed in 1857 and 1858, it became seriously embarrassed, and there seems to be danger that the whole endowment will be lost. There are also two other colleges in the State,—Hamline University, at Red Wing, under the care of the Methodists, and Minnesota Central University, at Hastings, organized and maintained by the Baptists. The Presbyterians have also opened a preparatory school at Mankato, with a view to the organization of a college under the name of the "University of Southern Minnesota." There are, so far as we are aware, no professional schools in the State.

**Common Schools.**—The common-school revenue is derived from the following sources:—1. A grant of two sections (16 and 36) in every township of the public lands of the State, amounting to about 2,588,000 acres. Only a small amount of these lands have yet been sold, and there has been no considerable revenue derived from them. In his message of Sept. 9, 1862, Governor Ramsey states that from \$25,000 to \$30,000 would probably be realized for the principal of the fund during the year 1862. 2. A county school-fund, raised by a general tax of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mills on the valuation of each county, and distributed from the county treasury

to the several school districts in proportion to their population between the ages of 5 and 21: this tax in 1861 amounted to \$95,574. 3. Twenty-five per cent. of all moneys paid for license for the sale of spirituous liquors, and the proceeds of fines for several classes of statutable offences, which are added to the county school-fund.

We have no statistics of the public schools of the State later than those of 1860. At that date there were 938 districts, with 672 schools, and 14,954 scholars; the whole number of persons between 5 and 21 years of age was 39,033, and the amount of county school-tax, \$82,511 97, which we suppose included also the fines and licenses; the cost per head of tuition was, therefore, \$5 89. In all the above particulars there has been a considerable advance since that time. The State chartered in 1858 an Agricultural College, to which the citizens of Glencoe deeded a tract of 320 acres of land on condition of its location there. It was to be under the direction of the State Agricultural Society, but has not yet gone into operation. The Congress Agricultural-College grant may lead to its complete organization.

**Religious Denominations.**—The principal religious denominations in Minnesota are Catholics, Methodists, Baptists, Free Presbyterians, New-School Presbyterians, Old-School Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, and Universalists. The following table exhibits their condition in 1861:—

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF MINNESOTA.

Denominations.	Associations, Dioceses, Synods, or Conferences.	Ministers.	Churches.	Members.
Roman Catholics.....	1	28	25	*50,000
Methodists.....	1	101	42	6,896
Regular Baptists.....	6	55	97	2,413
Other Baptists.....	.....	15	12	1,000
New-School Presbyterians .....	1	25	21	606
Free Presbyterians .....	.....	20	18	600
Old-School Presbyterians.....	1	25	20	600
Congregationalists .....	.....	.....	51	1,446
Episcopalians .....	1	19	17	803
Lutherans .....	1	8	12	1,500
United Brethren in Christ.....	1	17	15	841
Universalists.....	1	8	4	*2,000

\* Population adhering to their views.

*Normal School.*—There is a State Normal School at Winona, to which the State has contributed \$5000 for buildings and makes an annual grant of \$1500 to \$2000 for support. Two others are authorized whenever the citizens of any town or city in the State shall raise \$5000 or more towards the erection of buildings for them,—the State offering to grant that sum in addition for the same purpose.

*Charitable Institutions.*—There are none of these as yet in operation, though several have been projected. The erection of a Deaf and Dumb Institution was commenced at Faribault in 1859 or 1860, but we have no information of its completion. A hospital for the insane has also been projected and, we believe, a grant of land made for it.

*State Prison.*—This prison is at Stillwater. John S. Proctor is *Warden*. The State expenditure for it in 1861 was \$6668, and the Auditor reported on the 1st of December, 1861, a deficiency due the prison of \$2000. His estimate of the expenses for 1862 was \$3050.

*Criminal Statistics.*—The Commissioner of Statistics, Hon. J. A. Wheelock, in his report of 1860, gave the number of indictments (partly estimated) at 122; convictions, 44; cases undecided, 60. The insecurity of the jails and the difficulty of arresting criminals in a sparsely-settled country had something to do, doubtless, with this small proportion of crimes; but the population of Minnesota was largely composed of the more intelligent and virtuous class of emigrants, and is undoubtedly above the average of new States in morality.

**GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE STATE.**—Minnesota established a Bureau of Statistics in February, 1860. The Commissioner made his second report in 1862, and embodied in it a considerable portion of the statistics of the U.S. Census, as well as a large amount of other valuable statistical information in relation to the State. The following items show the quantity of some of the crops of 1860 (one year later than the census returns). Wheat, 230,315 acres cultivated, 5,101,432 bushels produced, or an average of 22.05 bushels per acre; oats, 68,714 acres, 2,912,857 bushels, an average of 42.39 bushels per acre; corn, 88,126 acres, 3,143,577 bushels, or 35.67 bushels per acre; potatoes, 16,687 acres, 2,303,308 bushels, or 138 bushels per acre; sorghum, 159 acres, 11,830 gallons of syrup, or 72.5 gallons per acre. The number of pounds of butter made was 2,839,500; of cheese, 186,527; of wool grown, 19,306; value of slaughtered animals, \$480,162. The number of horses was 16,574; of neat-cattle, 106,009; of swine, 104,479; of sheep, 12,595; value of live stock, \$3,210,769. The total capital employed in agriculture in 1860 (including value of farms, farming-implements, and live stock) was \$21,241,754; and the value of the animal products, \$6,748,707,—over 29 per cent on the capital invested.

The manufacturing industry and resources of the State are well illustrated in Commissioner Wheelock's Report. Iron and coal of great purity and excellence exist in the State in large quantities, and, when developed, can be furnished in market at much less than present rates. Roofing and writing slates, a fine white sandstone adapted

to the manufacture of the best qualities of flint glass, limestone for building-purposes, and the production of lime and cement, clay for a brick of the same quality and color as the celebrated Milwaukee brick, and still better adapted for pottery, and porcelain clay of excellent quality. Twelve salt springs of remarkable strength of brine, yielding a bushel of salt to 24 gallons of brine, are owned by the State. The lumber trade of the State is already large, and is increasing with great rapidity. The number of feet of pine logs scaled in two of the four lumber districts (which, however, comprised about 85 per cent. of the pine-lumber trade of the State) in 1861 was 92,590,528; and the amount of pine lumber manufactured during the year in the pine-lumber districts was 69,950,000 feet. Over 15,000,000 feet of hard-wood lumber was also sawed during the year. There were in the State 21 establishments for making shingles, sash, blinds, doors, &c. These employed a capital of \$75,000, and turned out goods to the value of \$66,088; 29 furniture-manufactories, employing a capital of \$47,000, produced furniture of the value of \$63,269; 29 establishments for the manufacture of agricultural implements and vehicles, employing a capital of \$33,750, produced goods of the value of \$49,390; 85 flour-mills, employing a capital of \$582,900, produced \$1,310,431 worth of flour and meal. The value of brewery and distillery products was about \$80,000; the value of butcher's products, set down at \$242,356, is, according to the Commissioner, much below the truth; tanneries produced \$11,400; the boot and shoe manufacture, \$133,395; saddlery, \$41,003;

tin and sheet-iron manufactures, \$83,392; foundries, \$33,240; and miscellaneous manufactures, \$36,045. The total capital invested in manufactures was \$2,820,886, and the value of the annual product \$4,295,208. The exports of wheat in 1861 were about 3,000,000 bushels; of lumber and logs, \$2,237,870 feet; of ginseng, 265,000 lbs., worth about \$106,000; of furs, \$280,000 value; of hides, \$50,000 value; grain other than wheat, 250,000 bushels; potatoes, 50,000 bushels; wool, 40,000 lbs.; butter, 50,000 lbs.; cranberries, 10,000 bushels.

*The Contribution of Minnesota to the Volunteer Army.*—Though so young a State, and with a small and scattered population, Minnesota has furnished her quotas for the war with remarkable promptness. On the first call for three-months men she sent one full regiment of 989 men, who did good service at Bull Run and elsewhere; and she has since raised 10,957 men for three years or the war, viz.:—

10 regiments of infantry, numbering...	9,065
1 regiment and 3 compa. of cavalry ...	1,485
2 batteries of artillery.....	212
2 companies of sharpshooters.....	195
	<hr/> 10,957

making the entire force sent into the field, from a population of less than 200,000 inhabitants, 11,887 men, or about one-eighth of the entire male population of the State. Her regiments have been conspicuous for daring and good conduct, and her officers have been among the most efficient of those of the West.

XXXII. KANSAS.

Organized as a Territory, May, 1854. Admitted into the Union, January 29, 1861. Capital, Topeka. Area, 80,000 square miles. Population, 1860, 107,206.

Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	OFFICE.	TERM EXPIR.
THOMAS CARNEY.....	Governor.....	January, 1865
Thomas A. Osborne .....	Lieutenant-Governor .....	" 1865
W. W. H. Lawrence .....	Secretary of State.....	" 1865
Asa Hairgrove .....	Auditor.....	" 1865
William Spriggs.....	Treasurer .....	" 1865
Isaac T. Goodnow .....	Sup't of Public Instruction.....	" 1865
W. W. Guthrie.....	Attorney-General .....	" 1865

JUDICIARY.

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected for six years; the judges of District Courts, for four years.

Supreme Court.

Name.	Office.	Term ends.
John H. Watson .....	Chief-Justice .....	January 1, 1867
Samuel A. Kingman .....	Associate Justice.....	" 1865
Lawrence D. Bailey.....	Associate Justice.....	" 1869

District Judges.

District.	Name.	Office.	Term ends.
First .....	William C. McDowell .....	Judge .....	January 1, 1865
Second .....	A. H. Horton .....	Judge .....	" 1865
Third .....	Jacob Safford .....	Judge .....	" 1865
Fourth .....	S. O. Thacher .....	Judge .....	" 1865
Fifth .....	R. M. Ruggles .....	Judge .....	" 1865

VALUATION.

The valuation of the State in 1860, according to the Census, was \$31,327,895, and the State valuation the same year was—real estate, \$16,088,602; personal property, \$6,429,630.

The State has been so recently admitted into the Union, and has been so constantly involved in border frays and civil war since the commencement of its territorial and State existence, that it has had neither the opportunity nor resources for thoroughly organizing the school system or the charitable institutions which are a part of the organic life of the other States. It had in 1860 one *bank*, with \$52,000 capital, \$48,256 loans, \$8,268 specie, \$8,895 circulation, and \$2,695 deposits, but we believe this has wound up. It has several projected, but as yet no completed, *rail-road*. It has made a beginning in the way of *education*. Four colleges have been chartered, and one of them at least is moderately well endowed. Two are sustained by the Methodists, one by the Congregationalists, and one by the Roman Catholics. There are as yet no professional schools in the State. The land-grants (16th and 36th sections) made to every new State for the support of schools have furnished the means for the maintenance of public schools in the larger towns; and there are many good academies and private schools. In its facilities for popular education it is probably, notwithstanding its constant troubles, as well provided as most of the new States. There is as yet no institution for deaf-mutes or the blind,

and no hospital for the insane; but these will come in time. Some provision has been made for a convict prison, but we believe the buildings are not yet completed.

*Census Statistics.*—The State had in 1860 but 372,835 acres of improved land in farms, yet its farms had a cash value of \$11,394,184, and its farming implements and machinery were worth \$675,336. Its area is larger than that of Missouri, and but little smaller than that of Minnesota; and it has a large amount of arable land. Its population is larger than that of Oregon, and, when it can enjoy peace, will undoubtedly rapidly increase. It has made a fair beginning in manufactures, having in 1860 produced goods to the value of \$2,800,000,—an amount greatly increased since that time.

*Contributions of Kansas to the Volunteer Army.*—The experience of the State in border warfare had disciplined her citizens for the contest so suddenly sprung upon the nation, and she has sent into the field in proportion to her population a larger number of volunteer troops, many of them cavalry, than any other State in the Union. The exact number is not known; but it exceeds 14,000 in a population of 107,206.

XXXIII. CALIFORNIA.

Settled in 1769. Ceded to United States in 1848. Admitted into the Union in 1850. Capital, Sacramento. Area, 188,982 square miles. Population, 1860, 379,994, of whom 23,348 are Chinese and Mexican half-breeds, and 14,555 Indians.

Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
LELAND STANFORD.....	Sacramento..	Governor.....	Dec. 1863	\$7,000
J. F. Chellis.....	Minersville...	Lieutenant-Governor, and President of Senate.....	" "	\$12 per day.
Wm. H. Weeks.....	Sacramento..	Secretary of State .....	" "	4,000
Gilbert R. Warren.....	Stockton .....	Comptroller.....	" "	4,000
D. R. Ashley .....	Monterey.....	Treasurer.....	" "	4,000
Frank M. Pixley.....	San Francisco	Attorney-General.....	" "	4,000
J. F. Houghton.....	Sacramento...	Surveyor-General and Re- gister Land Office.....	" "	3,000
John Swett.....	San Francisco	Sup't Public Instruction ...	" "	.....
Wm. C. Kibbe.....	Sacramento...	Adjutant-General.....	" "	3,000
Benj. P. Avery .....	Marysville ...	State Printer .....	" "	Fees.
W. C. Stratton.....	Sacramento...	State Librarian.....	" "	2,500
J. McM. Shafter.....	.....	President of Senate <i>pro tem</i> .	" "	\$12 per day.
Col. C. A. Crane.....	San Francisco	Chief Engineer .....	" "	.....
Col. A. P. Stanford.....	" "	Paymaster-General .....	" "	.....
Col. B. A. Sheldon.....	" "	Surgeon-General.....	" "	.....

After the constitutional amendments go into effect, the term of office of the Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, will be four years, com-

mencing with the first Monday in December after election. The general election of State and county officers is held on the first Wednesday in September of each year.

LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of California consists of the Senate and Assembly, and convenes annually at Sacramento on the first Monday in January. The Senate is composed of forty members, chosen from twenty-eight Senatorial Districts, and the term of office is two years. The Lieutenant-Governor is *ex officio* President of the Senate. The Assembly is composed of eighty members, elected annually, and the presiding officer is chosen from their own body. The compensation of the members of the

Legislature is, for the first ninety days of the session, \$10 per day, and for the remainder of the session \$5 per day, and mileage at the rate of \$4 for every twenty miles of travel from their residence by the nearest mail-route to the capital.

The constitutional amendments provide for biennial sessions, to commence on the first Monday in December. Members of the Assembly are to be chosen for two years, and Senators for four years.

JUDICIARY.

The justices of the Supreme Court are elected by the people for six years, and are so classified that one goes out of office every two years. The senior judge in office is the Chief-Justice. The judges were elected for the terms specified in the

table below, but the amendments of the Constitution adopted recently provide that the term of office of the judges of the Supreme Court, the district judges, and the county judges shall expire January 1, 1864.



*Supreme Court.*

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
Stephen J. Field.....	Yuba .....	Chief-Justice.....	January 1, 1864	\$3,000
W. W. Cope.....	Amador.....	Associate Justice ....	" 1863	3,000
Edward Norton .....	San Francisco .....	" " .....	" 1863	3,000
Frank M. Pixley .....	" " .....	Attorney-General.....	" 1864	4,000
Frank F. Fargo .....	Alameda .....	Clerk .....	" 1864	Fees.
Curtis J. Hillyer .....	Placer .....	Reporter.....	.....	4,000
R. E. C. Stearna.....	San Francisco	Deputy Clerk.....	" 1864	Fees.

**Terms.**—Sacramento, first Monday in January, April, July, and October.

The judges of the District Courts are chosen by the people of their respective districts for six years. The number of districts is at present seventeen; but the State is to be redistricted by the Legislature into fourteen judicial districts.

*District Courts.*

District.	Judge.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
First .....	Benjamin Hayes.....	Los Angeles .....	1865	\$5,000
Second.....	Joaquin Carillo.....	Santa Barbara.....	1865	3,000
Third.....	Samuel B. McKee.....	Oakland .....	1865	4,000
Fourth .....	Samuel F. Reynolds.....	San Francisco .....	1863	5,000
Fifth.....	Charles W. Orenner.....	Stockton.....	1865	5,000
Sixth .....	John H. McKane.....	Sacramento .....	1865	5,000
Seventh .....	E. W. McKinstry .....	Benicia.....	1865	5,000
Eighth .....	Wm. R. Turner. ....	Trinidad.....	1865	5,000
Ninth .....	Wm. P. Daingerfield.....	Shasta .....	1866	5,000
Tenth .....	Simeon M. Bliss.....	Marysville.....	1865	5,000
Eleventh .....	Benj. F. Myers.....	Auburn .....	1865	5,000
Twelfth.....	Lorenzo Sawyer .....	San Francisco.....	1867	5,000
Thirteenth .....	Ethelbert Burke.....	Mariposa .....	1867	4,000
Fourteenth.....	Niles Searls .....	Nevada.....	1865	5,000
Fifteenth.....	Warren T. Sexton .....	Orrville .....	1863	5,000
Sixteenth.....	Wm. H. Badgley .....	Mokelumne Hills....	1865	5,000
Seventeenth.....	L. E. Pratt .....	Downieville .....	1865	5,000

**FINANCES.***State Debt.*

Outstanding bonds issued under Act 28 April, 1857.....	\$3,727,500 00
Outstanding bonds issued under Act 30 April, 1860.....	197,500 00
Amount of audited accounts unpaid, July 1, 1862.....	346,614 61
	<hr/>
	\$4,271,714 61
Annual interest on funded debt .....	\$274,750 00
Balance on hand, July 1, 1862.....	<hr/>
	\$167,225 03

Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending June 31, 1861.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Property Tax .....	\$727,880 84	Executive Department.....	\$76,205 08
Poll Tax.....	61,822 89	Judicial " .....	108,682 89
Foreign Miners' Licenses.....	160,778 84	Legislative " .....	237,958 59
Merchants' Licenses.....	3,713 91	State Printing.....	31,179 96
Bankers' Licenses.....	2,451 80	State Prison Purposes.....	363,980 90
Brokers' Licenses.....	4,475 87	State Library.....	3,887 18
Auctioneers' Licenses.....	7,026 28	Support of Insane.....	63,644 43
Peddlers' Licenses .....	9,138 46	School Purposes .....	85,776 84
Circus Licenses.....	465 87	Hospital Purposes .....	3,248 26
Bowling-Alley Licenses.....	397 24	State Reform School .....	17,691 46
Billiard-Table Licenses.....	9,481 18	Interest on State Debt.....	267,680 00
Serenaders' Licenses.....	546 86	Purchase of Bonds.....	16,570 00
Insurance Licenses .....	2,437 13	Redemption of Bonds.....	58,142 75
Passenger-Brokers' Licenses.....	12,743 82	Suppression of Indian Wars.....	1,112 05
Theatre Licenses .....	1,349 95	Military Purposes.....	20,552 25
Stamp Tax.....	113,407 33	Relief Purposes.....	10,016 00
Military Tax.....	1,922 12	Miscellaneous.....	81,462 72
Commutation Tax.....	3,466 00		
Swamp and Overflowed Lands.....	100,150 63		
School Lands, Principal and Interest	34,412 14		
Seminary Lands, " " "	4,784 93		
Interest on School Bonds .....	4,270 00		
Court Fees .....	19,687 31		
Secretary of State Fees.....	3,316 05		
Land Office Fees.....	1,548 92		
Other Sources of Revenue.....	1,103 26		
Total.....	\$1,292,718 63	Total.....	\$1,462,690 81

**Valuation and Taxation.**—The Census valuation of the real and personal property of the State was \$207,874,613; the assessors' valuation in 1861 was \$147,811,617 16. The State tax of 1861 collected in 1862 was \$899,081 90.

**RAILROADS.**—The State has as yet but three railroads,—viz.: 1. The California Central, 43.8 miles in length, but, we believe, not yet in operation: the cost of this road and equipment is stated at \$1,900,000. 2. The Sacramento Valley, 22.5 miles in length, and whose last report (1861) gives the following statement of its condition:—cost of road and equipment, \$1,493,850; share capital paid in, \$793,850; funded debt, \$700,000; gross earnings, \$230,251; net earnings, \$104,594. 3. The Las Mariposas, a railway 3.7 miles in length, constructed by General Frémont on his mining property at Mariposa, which cost \$100,000, and is remarkable for the skill with which it has overcome serious engineering difficulties. There are no State canals; but the canals constructed by private companies for purposes of mining and navigation are of extraordinary extent. In 1859 there were 5726 miles of artificial water-courses constructed for mining-purposes, at a cost of \$13,574,400. A single county (El Dorado) had 1160 miles of these canals. These are independent of aqueducts for the supply of water to four or five of the larger towns. They have nearly or quite doubled since that time.

**EDUCATION.**—There is as yet no State University, though the State received from Congress the usual grant of 46,080 acres of land for its endowment. The greater part of this land has been sold, and the proceeds, constituting the University fund, safely and well invested to accumulate until it shall be sufficient for the establishment of a university of high character. The State has, however, incorporated a sufficiency of colleges, there being no less than 12 in the State, 5 of them in San Francisco. Of the 12, 4 are Roman Catholic, 2 Methodist, 2 Episcopal, 1, each, Congregationalist, Presbyterian, and Baptist, and 1 (City College, San Francisco) not sectarian. There is also a Roman Catholic Theological Seminary, and a medical school (the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific), at San Francisco. Academies and seminaries of high grade for both sexes are established in most of the cities and larger towns.

**Statistics of Schools.**—According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the following were the statistics of the schools of the State for the year ending Sept. 1, 1861:—Number of children in the State under 21 years of age, 107,637; number of children between 4 and 18 years of age, 68,395 (boys, 35,667; girls, 32,728); number of children under 4 years of age, 35,334; number of youths between 18 and 21 years, 3908. Total number of children (under 21) born in California, 59,644.

Total number of children attending public schools, boys, 17,512; girls, 14,274; total, 31,786. Average number of pupils in daily attendance, 17,804. Total number children attending all schools, public and private,—public, 31,786; private, 6306. Total, 38,092. Number of school districts in the State, 608; number of public schools in the State, 684; number of private schools in the State, 208. Public school-houses built of brick, 28; public school-houses built of wood, 577; public school-houses built of adobe, 15; number of high schools, 2; grammar schools, 38; intermediate schools, 31; mixed schools, 292; primary schools, 321. Number of male teachers employed in public schools, 652; females, 380. Of the teachers employed in the public schools, the number who declare their intention to make teaching a permanent profession is 376. During the school year ending October 31, 1861, the number of schools that kept open for 3 months only was 127; for more than 3 and less than 6 months, 205; for 6 months, 72; for more than 6 and less than 9 months, 122; for 9 months or over, 144. Average number of months during which all the schools were kept open during the year, 6. Number of schools in which less than 25 pupils were taught, 246, more than 25, and less than 50, 232; more than 50, and less than 100, 123; more than 100, and less than 150, 21; more than 150, and less than 200, 2; more than 200, 20. The average salary, per month, paid teachers throughout the State, was \$62 35. Average age of the teachers employed in the public schools was 28 years and 6 months, their experience in teaching averaging 4 years and 9 months. Total valuation of school-houses and furniture in the State, \$836,418 68. Amount of State school moneys apportioned during the year, \$81,461 34. Amount of school fund received from county taxes, \$241,882 85. Amount raised by district tax, rate bill, and private subscription, \$165,613 02. Total receipts for school purposes, \$486,272 64. Amount paid for teachers' salaries, \$311,501 91. Expended in erection and repair of school-houses, \$101,818 38. Expended for school libraries and apparatus, \$2,299 28. Expended for all other purposes, \$46,721 39. Total expenses for school purposes, \$470,113 56.

*School Fund.*—In January, 1862, the avails of the school lands sold were \$1,038,843, and there were several millions of acres yet unsold. Of the University lands, 39,646 acres had been sold, leaving 6434 acres to be disposed of.

*Institution for the Education and Care of the Indigent Deaf, Dumb, and Blind,* at San Francisco.—This institution was founded in 1859, and in January, 1862, had 33 pupils, of whom 11 had been admitted the previous year. The Legislature had appropriated \$20,000, the city of San Francisco \$7000, and individuals had contributed \$2000 more toward the purchase of grounds and the erection and furnishing of buildings for the institution, and two-wing buildings had been erected,

the main edifice being delayed till the number of pupils in attendance should be such as to require more room.

*INSANE ASYLUM,* at Stockton, Dr. W. P. Tilden, *Superintendent.*—On the 1st of December, 1860, there were in this asylum 417 patients (332 males and 85 females). From that date to April 20 (when there was a change of superintendents), 121 (95 males and 26 females) were admitted, and during the same period 85 were discharged, died, or eloped. On the 20th of April, 1861, when the present Superintendent took charge, there were 453 patients (362 males and 91 females); from that date to December 1, 1861, 198 (159 males and 39 females) were admitted, and 188 (149 males and 39 females) discharged; 33 (30 males and 3 females) died; and 14 (all males) eloped. The whole number remaining, December 1, 1861, was 416, and the average number resident through the year, 434. Of those discharged from April 20 to December 1, 154 were cured, 23 improved, and 11 unimproved; while, as above stated, 33 died. The percentage of recoveries to admissions was 77.77; of recoveries to whole number resident, 35.48; proportion of deaths to whole number resident, 7.60. The per capita annual expense of patients was \$152 50. The Superintendent complains in strong terms of the crowded condition of the asylum, and urges the importance of additional buildings, and means of classification, occupation, and amusement for the patients. The asylum, he insists, is now only a prison, and not so well off as some convict prisons. The expenditures, including a little more than \$9000 for improvements, &c., were \$74,046 00. The receipts were \$75,311 31.

*State Prison,* at San Quentin, W. E. Robinson, *Warden.*—There were in the prison, January 1, 1861, 554 prisoners; during the year ending January 1, 1862, there were 247 committed, of whom 238 were new prisoners, and 9 escaped prisoners recaptured; 212 in all were discharged, of whom 130 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 34 were pardoned, 35 escaped, 8 died or were killed, 1 was sent to the insane asylum, and 4 were delivered to sheriffs. On the 1st of January, 1862, there were in the prison 589 prisoners. Of these, 87 were committed for murder or manslaughter, 78 for other crimes against the person, 414 for crimes against property, of which 8 were crimes in regard to the currency, and 8 for crimes against society. Sixteen were sentenced for life, and 116 others for terms of 10 years or more, while 76 were sentenced for 1 year or less. Forty-six were not more than 20 years of age when convicted; 256 were natives of the United States, and 333 of foreign countries. Of those natives of the United States, 227 could read, 216 could write, and 29 could neither read nor write. Of those of foreign birth, 140 could read, 120 could read and write, and 141 could neither read nor write. Of the native Californians, 3 could read, 5 could read and write, and 44 could not read or write. The expenditures for the prison

beyond the earnings of prisoners, were \$59,658 64. On the 22d of July, 1862, 150 of the convicts escaped, and seized Lieutenant-Governor Chellis, and bore him along with them for some distance, to prevent the guard from firing upon them, but finally permitted him to go unharmed. They were pursued by the guard, and the greater part of them recaptured the next day, the report on roll-call showing that 33 were missing, 22 wounded, and 3 killed. Of the missing, a considerable number were afterwards arrested.

*State Reform School, at Marysville.*—An act was passed by the Legislature for the establishment and erection of a State Reform School. Commissioners were appointed to select a site and procure plans, &c. The commissioners reported in 1860 in favor of Marysville, Yuba county, as the site, that city having donated one hundred acres of land for the purposes of the school. They also submitted plans for a building, and \$17,691 46 were expended in 1861 in the erection of buildings, and \$37,000 more appropriated for the same purpose in 1862.

*CLIMATE.*—The climate of California is greatly varied. West of the Coast Range it is characterized by high winds, with heavy precipitation of rain during the months of November, December, January, February, and March, and very little rain during the remainder of the year. Between

the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada, the winds are not so high, but the rain-fall, though somewhat less in quantity, occurs at the same seasons. The heat is more intense. In Southeastern California there is very little rain, and the heats of summer on the plains are severe. The range of the thermometer in Western and Central California is much less than in the Eastern States. In San Francisco, as a result of ten years' observations, the thermometer never fell below 25° F., and in only one instance rose to 98°. Its usual maximum was 85°, and its minimum about 30°. At Sacramento, in Central California, the average maximum heat of the summer months for five years was 96° 5', and the average lowest degree of cold in winter was 30°, January being the coldest month; the annual average range of the barometer was from 29.70 to 30.23 inches; the number of clear days, 210<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>; of cloudy and foggy days, 99<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>; of rainy days, 55<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>. The average rain-fall from January, 1853, to January, 1857, was 17.113 inches. The following table, giving the rain-fall at Sacramento for each month for the last ten months, we compile from one prepared by Thomas M. Logan, M.D., of Sacramento, for Bancroft's Hand-Book and Almanac of the Pacific States for 1863. It is of great interest as indicating the peculiarity of the climate of Central California,—its dry season:—

RAIN-FALL IN SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Months.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Mean.
September.....	0.099	0.093	Spkle.	Spkle.	Spkle.	0.000	Spkle.	0.025	0.063	0.000	0.103
October.....	0.000	0.005	1.010	0.000	0.195	0.655	3.010	0.000	0.914	0.000	0.574
November.....	6.000	1.500	0.650	0.750	0.651	2.406	0.147	6.485	0.181	2.170	1.941
December.....	13.410	1.540	1.150	2.000	2.395	2.632	4.359	1.834	4.282	8.637	4.758
January.....	3.000	3.250	2.670	4.919	1.375	2.444	0.964	2.310	2.668	15.086	3.418
February.....	2.000	8.500	3.460	0.692	4.801	2.461	8.906	0.931	2.920	4.260	2.685
March.....	7.000	3.250	4.200	1.403	0.675	2.878	1.637	5.110	3.320	2.800	3.889
April.....	3.500	1.500	4.320	2.132	Spkle.	1.214	0.981	2.874	0.475	0.821	1.800
May.....	1.450	0.210	1.150	1.841	Spkle.	0.203	1.037	2.491	0.590	1.808	0.925
June.....	0.001	0.310	6.010	0.033	0.350	0.098	0.000	0.017	0.185	0.011	0.074
July.....	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.000	0.030	0.549	0.000	0.045
August.....	0.000	Spkle.	0.000	0.000	Spkle.	Spkle.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.002

*FLOODS.*—The Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys were desolated by two terrible floods during the winter of 1861-62. The first occurred on the 10th of December, 1861, and submerged the Sacramento Valley, the water rising higher than in either of the previous great floods of 1849 and 1852. During the next six weeks an unusual amount of rain fell, and the Sacramento, American, and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries continued very high and overflowed the lowlands. On the 10th of January the Sacramento River, at Sacramento, had reached twenty-four feet above low-water mark. The flood did not attain its greatest height till the 24th of January, when the

Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys formed a vast inland sea, nearly as large, but not so deep, as Lake Michigan. The losses were estimated at several millions, but the evil was partly compensated by the new placers laid open, and the extensive river-beds whose golden sands were again ready for the miner; and, vast as had been the destruction of property, (in a few months the bridges and dwellings were rebuilt better than before, and nearly all traces of the flood obliterated.

*Census and other Statistics of the State.*—In area California is the second State in the Union, and in case of the division of Texas, as provide

for in the act authorizing its admission, will be the first. Its area is larger than the combined areas of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois; or, to take contiguous territory, it is equal to New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia. In population it ranks 26th, in density of population 82d, having only 2.01 inhabitants to the square mile. In absolute increase during the last decade it ranks 27th, the opening of the new mining fields of Australia, Frazer's River, Washoe, Colorado, and Salmon and Powder Rivers having drawn off large numbers of its mining-population. In valuation it stands 26th, but should unquestionably stand higher, as much of its extensive improvements for mining-purposes were unrepresented in the Census valuation. Though not to any great extent a farming State, the cash value of its farms reached \$46,571,994; and its real estate was assessed in 1861 at \$80,966,874. In general manufactures the State is improving. Leather is tanned in large quantities, and is to some extent an article of commerce. The manufacture of harness, boots and shoes, &c. is becoming an important item. Flour, formerly imported in large quantities, is now exported. In 1861 the export of breadstuffs amounted to \$3,583,700; of feed grains, to \$570,000; of wool and hides, \$1,062,250; and of quicksilver, \$1,112,654. The total exports, aside from gold, in that year, were \$6,968,500. In 1862, the receipts of gold and silver at San Francisco were \$49,000,000, of which \$36,000,000 was from the interior of the State, \$6,000,000 from Washoe, \$3,000,400 from Oregon and Washington, \$1,500,000 from British Columbia, and \$1,900,000 from other sources.

**MINING.**—There are three distinct gold-regions in the State, though the first two are connected by outlying placers and leads. 1st. *The Eastern Range*, extending from the summit-ridge of the mountains to within about 25 miles of the edge of the plains. In 1859 this district was supposed to possess about 1000 square miles of available mining-territory, including both placers and veins of gold-bearing quartz. 2d. *The Middle Placers*, situated at about an average distance of 20-miles from the line of the higher foot-hills, and having its western border within about 4 miles of the edge of the plains. This district covers an area of about 6000 square miles, and the mining is mainly gold-washing. 3d. *The Valley mines*, which are situated among the lower foot-hills of the mountains, and extend thence westward on to the eastern edge of the plains of the San Joaquin and Sacramento to an extent of from 8 to 6 miles. These mines extend from north to south a linear distance of about 250 miles. The amount of territory occupied by these mines is probably not less than 6000 square miles. The profitable mining of the deposits in these, as in the Middle placers, has required the construction of extended water-

sand and gravel. The flood of 1861-62 laid bare many new deposits in this region. The varieties of mining are—*Placer mining*, which bears considerable analogy to coal-mining in Pennsylvania, adits being driven into the hills, and often through solid rock, to the locality where the gold deposit exists. *Hydraulic mining*, where a broad, open ditch is carried through the hills, and the sides washed down by directing a powerful stream of water on them. *River mining*, in which, when the rivers are low, the streams are diverted from their courses by means of flumes, tail-races, &c., and the beds of the rivers thus exposed and their sands washed for gold. This can only be carried on for about six months of the year. *Quick mining*, in which a large flume is formed below the surface of the earth in such a manner as to receive all the adjacent streams after being used by the miners. And, lastly, *Quartz mining*, which requires a considerable investment of capital, but is profitable. In this description of mining the gold-bearing quartz is crushed by powerful stamps, in mills driven by steam, water, or mule power, to the fineness of flour, and then the gold taken up by means of quicksilver by the usual washing process. In January, 1859, there were nearly 300 mills in operation, with an aggregate of 2610 stamps and 519 arastras. The cost of machinery was estimated at \$3,270,000. The entire receipts of gold from California at the Mint and its branches up to June 30, 1862, was \$528,145,665 91. The estimates of well-informed statisticians give about 20 per cent. additional as the amount shipped direct to England, retained in the State as gold dust, or manufactured, previous to 1857. Since that time, the direct shipment to foreign ports has been somewhat larger; and it would probably vary very little from the fact, if we estimated the entire yield of the California gold-mines to July 1, 1862, at \$650,000,000. A recent writer in the Bankers' Magazine, though without giving his data, gives the product of the mines on the Pacific coast, from 1849 to the present time, as \$1,047,000,000 in gold and silver; but this is, we think, an over-estimate. But gold is not the only valuable mineral yielded by California. Silver is known to exist, and has been profitably mined in El Dorado, Mariposa, Santa Barbara, and Santa Clara counties; and most of the gold contains a considerable proportion of silver. About \$3,000,000 have thus been obtained since the discovery of gold in California. Copper, strongly impregnated with gold and silver, is found in Placer, El Dorado, Shasta, and other counties. Quicksilver in the form of cinnabar is largely produced at the New Almaden, Guadalupe, Aurora, and other mines, and in 1862, aside from the home consumption, the export of that metal reached the sum of \$1,112,654. Iron is found in large quantities and various forms all along the Coast Range—in Placer county in a condition approaching to native iron in purity, and in Mariposa county in the form

of hydrate. Sulphate of iron in large quantities occurs near Santa Cruz, and magnetic iron in the same region. Platinum is almost as widely dispersed through the State as gold, though in smaller quantities; osmium and iridium are usually associated with it. Tin is also found in several parts of the State, and will probably ere long be mined with advantage. Chromium, gypsum, nickel, antimony, bismuth, sulphur, lead, salt, nitrate of potassa (saltpetre), borax, coal in large quantities and of good quality, marble of extraordinary beauty, alabaster, granite, buhr-stone, lime, &c., are the other principal mineral products of the State. Mineral springs abound.

*The Contributions of California to the Volunteer Army.*—The remoteness of California from the scene of the war has not caused her to be indifferent to the great issues at stake; and, though there were at first a small proportion of disloyal per-

sons among her citizens, yet the great mass have been thoroughly and heartily loyal. Five full regiments of infantry and two of cavalry have been raised in the State, and two regiments of California citizens or former residents, at the time in the East, have enlisted in the service of the Union. A part of the California Volunteers have, by direction of the Government, been employed in garrisoning forts and stations in the Pacific States and Territories. A portion of the cavalry and infantry have come to the East by steamer, and a column of seventeen full companies (five of them cavalry) have crossed the plains for New Mexico.

The State militia is fully organized, and consists of one division of six brigades. The Governor is commander-in-chief, and Lucius H. Allen major-general commanding.

XXXIV. OREGON.

Organized as a Territory, in 1843. Admitted into the Union, 1859. Capital, Salem. Area, 102,000 square miles. Population, 1860, 52,565.

Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Addison C. Gibbs .....	Portland.....	Governor.....	Sept. 1866	\$1,500
S. E. May.....	Salem .....	Secretary of State.....	" "	1,500
E. N. Cooke.....	Salem .....	State Treasurer.....	" "	800
M. P. Deady.....	Portland.....	U.S. District Judge.....	.....	3,000
W. H. Rector.....	Salem .....	Sup't Indian Affairs.....	.....	2,500
B. J. Pengra .....	Eugene City.	Surveyor-General.....	.....	2,500
W. A. Starkweather.....	Oregon City .	Reg. Land Office.....	.....	2,500
W. T. Matlock .....	.....	Receiv. Land Office.....	.....	2,500
Asahel Bush .....	Salem .....	State Printer .....	Sept. 1866	Fees.

The Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and State Printer are elected by the people for four years. The general election for State and county officers is held on the first Monday in June biennially. The last election was held June 2, 1862. The Legislative Assembly is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives, and convenes biennially at Salem on the second Monday in September. The next session will commence September 8, 1864. The Senate is composed of

sixteen members, elected for four years. The House of Representatives is composed of thirty-four members, elected for two years. Each House chooses all of its own officers. The compensation of the members of the Legislative Assembly is three dollars per day for the first forty days of a regular session, or the first twenty days of an extra session, and mileage at the rate of three dollars for every twenty miles of travel to and from the capital.



JUDICIARY.

The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court and five Circuit Courts. The Supreme Court consists of five justices (chosen in districts by the electors thereof), who are also judges of the Circuit Court in their respective districts. Their term of office is six years. There is one prosecuting attorney in each judicial district, elected by the people for two years.

Supreme Court.

District.	Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
1st .....	R. P. Boise .....	Salem.....	Chief-Justice.....	Sept. 1864	2,000
2d .....	R. E. Stratton.....	Eugene.....	Associate Justice.....	" 1864	2,000
3d .....	P. P. Prim .....	Jacksonville..	" " .....	" 1866	2,000
4th .....	E. D. Shattuck .....	Portland.....	" " .....	" 1868	2,000
5th .....	J. G. Wilson*.....	.....	" " .....	Sept. —	2,000

\* Appointed by the Governor, the district being created by the Legislature of 1862.

Judicial Districts.	Attorneys.	Residence.	Term ends.	Salary.
1st, Jackson, Josephine, and Douglas .....	J. F. Gazley .....	Douglas co. ...	Sept. 1864	\$600 and fees.
2d, Umpqua, Coos, Curry, Lane, and Benton .....	A. J. Thayer .....	Corvallis co..	" "	600 " "
3d, Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill, and Washington.....	Rufus Mallory.....	.....	" "	600 " "
4th, Clackamas, Multnomah, Columbia, Clatsop, and Tillamook .....	W. C. Johnson .....	Oregon City..	" "	600 " "
5th, Wasco, Umatilla, and Baker.....	R. J. Meigs.....	Dalles.....	" "	250 " "

County Officers.

Counties.	Judges.	Sheriffs.	County Clerks.	School Suptendents.
Baker .....	John Q. Wilson.....	Alexander Gray .....	S. A. Clarke .....	.....
Benton .....	James R. Bayley.....	J. C. Alexander .....	E. L. Perham .....	F. H. Stittson.
Clackamas ...	Septimus Hurlat.....	William P. Burns.....	James Winston.....	N. W. Randall.
Columbia.....	Benj. D. Stephens....	S. A. Miles.....	J. H. Smith .....	S. Wood.
Coos .....	Gilbert Hall.....	Wm. S. Dryden.....	David Morse .....	William T. Perry.
Clatsop.....	George Davidson .....	A. Montgomery.....	John Badollet.....	Robert Shorters.
Curry .....	M. B. Gregory.....	R. Pendergast.....	Jerome L. Evans.....	Israel S. Morrison.
Douglas.....	W. R. Willis .....	Leonard Howe.....	R. H. Dearborn.....	E. A. Lathrop.
Jackson .....	J. C. Tolman .....	W. H. S. Hyde .....	William Hoffmann ..	M. A. Williams.
Josephine ...	B. F. Holsclaw.....	Jefferson Howell.....	G. Wilson.....	William Chapman.
Lane.....	D. M. Risdon .....	Thomas Brattan.....	H. Small.....	J. B. Underwood.
Linn.....	J. C. Powell.....	T. A. Riggs .....	James Elkins .....	H. N. George.
Marion .....	J. C. Peebles.....	Samuel Headrick.....	George A. Edes.....	A. C. Daniels.
Multnomah ..	P. A. Marquam.....	R. J. Ladd.....	J. M. Breck .....	J. J. Hoffman.
Polk .....	C. E. Moor.....	J. M. Butler.....	W. C. Whitson.....	James L. Collins.
Umatilla.....	Richard Combs.....	Alfred Marshall.....	H. H. Hill .....	.....
Umpqua.....	James Applegate .....	F. M. Johnson .....	L. L. Williams.....	W. W. Wells.
Washington..	Hyer Jackson .....	B. E. Wiley.....	W. D. Hare .....	E. A. Tanner.
Wasco.....	George E. Graves .....	Charles White.....	W. D. Bigelow.....	E. N. Fitzgerald.
Yamhill.....	J. W. Cowles.....	Henry Warren.....	S. C. Adams.....	John Spencer.



FINANCES.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources from September 10, 1860, to September 8, 1862, were.....	\$91,788 04
Add balance in Treasury, September 10, 1860.....	3,899 01
Total amount of revenue.....	\$95,687 05

The expenditures for the same period, including \$459 16 interest paid by the Treasurer, were.....	\$55,831 55
Balance remaining in Treasury, Sept. 8, 1862.....	39,855 50
	\$95,687 05

<i>Sources of Income.</i>		<i>Items of Expenditure.</i>	
Taxes for two years.....	\$91,596 04	Legislative expenses .....	\$9,408 50
Rent of Senate Chamber .....	192 00	Executive expenditure.....	9,483 33
Balance from Sept. 10, 1860 .....	3,899 01	Judicial " .....	20,336 49
	<hr/>	Printing.....	4,279 53
		Penitentiary .....	4,036 56
		Incidental Fund.....	4,147 34
		General Fund Expenses.....	3,680 64
		Interest.....	459 16
			<hr/>
Total.....	\$95,687 05	Total.....	\$55,831 55

**Valuation and Taxation.**—The Census valuation of the property of the State in 1860 was \$28,930,687. The assessors in 1860 returned the amount of ratable property as \$23,886,951, and in 1861 as \$21,288,931. The tax of 1860 collectable in 1861 was \$48,475 81, and that of 1861 collectable in 1862, \$43,117 07. There were in Sept. 1862, delinquent taxes as yet uncollected, to the amount of \$5,236 26.

**EDUCATION.**—Four colleges have been incorporated by the State: viz., the State Agricultural College, at Eugene City, Lane co., incorporated Sept. 1862; Willamette University, at Salem, under the direction of the Methodists; Pacific University, at Forest Grove, Washington co., founded by the Congregationalists, and McMinnville College, at McMinnville, Yamhill co., under the charge of the Baptists. The United Brethren in Christ have also a school, which they are endeavoring to raise to a college, at Sublimity, Marion co.

**Common Schools.**—Congress has granted to Oregon, as to all the new States, one-eighteenth of the surveyed lands for educational purposes, and the fund arising from the sale of these lands has been in most cases paid into the county treasuries. About \$16,000 of the School and University funds was in the State Treasury in 1862. The large grants of land to settlers in Western Oregon have caused the population to be too much scattered to maintain good schools, except in the villages and towns; but this evil is fast disappearing, and there are now common schools established in almost every neighborhood. Eastern Oregon is settling

under the Homestead Law, and the population will be more compact.

**Insane Asylum and Hospital.**—A private insane hospital has been established near Portland, on the Willamette River, by Drs. Hawthorn and Laryea, and by arrangement receives indigent insane persons on orders from the county judges. A general hospital is attached to the establishment.

**Agriculture.**—Oregon is admirably adapted to agricultural pursuits. Western Oregon has extensive valleys, well adapted to the growth of fruit, especially apples, pears, plums, and shrub-fruits, in which it is unsurpassed; considerable portions of this land are also well adapted to cereals; the mountain-slopes form excellent pasture-lands, and much of this country is equal to any in the United States above 40° of latitude for sheep and cattle raising. Eastern Oregon is also well adapted to grazing; and though but little rain falls east of the Cascade Mountains except during the autumn, yet the bunch-grass (*festuca*) forms abundant and excellent pasturage. The wool-clip of the State in 1861 was 444,000 lbs.; in 1862, in consequence of the flood, 344,000 lbs. The lands of Eastern Oregon, especially in the valleys of the Des Chutes and John Day Rivers, from their rich soil and hot summers, are also admirably suited to the culture of the sorghum, which has already been commenced with great success. The Klamath basin is better adapted to grazing than any thing else. Southeast Oregon, east of the Burnt River, is a sterile desert region, forming a portion of the Great Salt Lake Basin.

METEOROLOGY OF OREGON.

1. Observations at Fort Hoskins, Lat. 44° 31' N., Long. 122° 11' W., October 1, 1861, to April 1, 1862.  
By H. Carpenter, A.A. Surgeon, U.S.A.

Months.	Therm. monthly mean.	Hygrom. monthly mean.	Number days fair.	Number days cloudy.	Number days rain.	Number days snow.	Amount of rain.
October .....	49.81	47.51	18.33	12.66	14	4	4.15
November .....	46.05	44.83	2.66	27.33	24	3	18.10
December .....	41.03	39.10	7.83	23.66	14	4	12.69
January.....	26.76	27.97	10.66	20.33	3	14	8.69
February.....	35.27	33.26	10.	18.	11	7	4.34
March .....	42.60	41.71	3.66	27.33	23	8	14.90
Totals.....	.....	.....	53.	129.	89	40	62.27

NOTE.—The semi-annual mean of the thermometer was 40° 17', and, as will be noticed, the monthly mean was above the freezing-point, except in January, and even during that month but little more than 5° below it. The snow and rain fall, and the number of cloudy days, are remarkable, as well as the amount of rain-fall.

2. Amount of Rain-fall from October 1 to April 1 for five years, at Fort Umpqua, Lat. 43° 49' N., Long. 124° 15' W. from Greenwich.

Months.	RAINY SEASONS OF				
	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
October.....	2.10	7.05	2.90	5.95	3.78
November.....	6.46	8.17	8.55	11.09	18.95
December.....	12.60	14.69	4.75	8.73	18.95
January .....	11.70	9.08	7.65	11.50	8.21
February.....	10.40	15.35	5.77	10.49	6.62
March.....	7.80	14.45	4.20	7.40	16.39
Totals .....	51.06	68.79	39.82	55.16	71.60

NOTE.—The snow-fall is included with the rain. It would appear from this table that in that part of Oregon the winters of 1858-59 and 1861-62 were exceptional in the large amount of rain-fall.

*Climate.*—The impression is very general that Oregon has an exceedingly moist climate. This is only true of Western Oregon and of that portion of it lying west of the Coast Range and on the western slope of that range. At Fort Umpqua, on the coast, about lat. 44°, the average rain-fall of five years was 56 inches. At Astoria there were on an average of three years 70 rainy days during the winter; in Willamette Valley, 43; while at Peoria, Ill., usually considered a very dry climate, there were 37. The average annual temperature in Western Oregon is 52°.64. There were, in Dec. 1861, and June, 1862, two great floods in Western

Oregon,—the first occasioned by a heavy rain and the melting of the snows around the head-waters of the Willamette, which caused great destruction of property along its banks; the second, from the melting of snow east of the Cascade Range, which raised the waters of the Lower Columbia and set back the current of the Willamette, so that it stood, on the 14th of June, at Portland, 28 feet above low-water mark.

Eastern Oregon has a very dry climate, little or no rain falling except in the autumn. Both sections are considered very salubrious.

*Religious Denominations.*—The following table exhibits the numbers of the different religious denominations in the State in the summer of 1862:—

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF OREGON.

Denominations.	Synods, Conferences, Dioceses, or Associations.	Ministers.	Churches,	Members.
Methodists .....	2	35	32	2,083
Baptists.....	3	22	33	1,078
Congregationalists.....	1	12	10	270
United Brethren in Christ.....	1	10	6	700
Disciples (Campbellites).....	.....	8	12	1,050
Episcopalians.....	1	11	6	180
Roman Catholics.....	1	10	8	*8,000
Presbyterians.....	1	7	6	178
Universalists .....	.....	2	1	*600
Totals .....	.....	117	116	.....

\* Population adhering to their doctrines.

*Mineral productions.*—Eastern Oregon, especially that portion traversed by the Blue Mountains, is rich in minerals. Gold is abundant and easily mined on the Salmon and other tributaries of the Snake River, and rich mines were opened in 1861 and 1862 on the John Day and Powder Rivers, which yield larger amounts than the best California mines. The product of the Oregon mines in 1862 was estimated, from carefully-collected data, to exceed \$12,000,000. The large yield of these mines has brought a large increase of population to Eastern Oregon. Silver, lead, copper, and iron of extraordinary purity are also found in the State, and coal of good quality has been mined the past year in Coos county.

*Military Affairs.*—Being situated at so great a distance from the seat of war, and having a small population, themselves liable to attack from the Indian tribes within their boundaries, Oregon has not been required to furnish a quota of troops for the war; but the Legislature of 1862 passed a law for the organization of a militia force, which, by express enactment, is to be subject to the call of the President; and a considerable number of her citizens joined the California contingent which came forward in the service of the General Government in the autumn of 1862. A regiment of cavalry raised in the State are performing garrison duty, and thus relieving the regular army troops, who have by this means been enabled to join the army at the East.

XXXV. NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

Organized, 1854. Capital, Omaha City. Estimated area, 100,000 square miles. Population, 1860, 28,841, of whom 15 were slaves. There are also 5072 Indians belonging to the Sioux and other tribes. Valuation, 1860, \$9,131,056.

Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
Alvin Saunders .....	Omaha City...	Governor.....	March, 1865	\$2,500
A. S. Paddock.....	Omaha City...	Secretary.....	" 1865	2,000
Henry W. De Puy .....	Genoa.....	Indian Agent .....	" 1865	1,500
Joseph A. Cody .....	Deer Creek...	Indian Agent.....	.....	1,500
John P. Baker .....	Nebraska City	Indian Agent.....	.....	1,500
Orasmus H. Irish.....	Decatur .....	Indian Agent.....	.....	1,500
Samuel G. Dally.....	.....	Delegate to XXXVIII Cong.	.....	.....

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
W. P. Kellogg.....	Omaha .....	Chief-Justice.....	March, 1865	\$2,000
Samuel Milligan.....	.....	Associate Justice.....	" 1865	2,000
William F. Lockwood.....	Dakota City..	Associate Justice.....	" 1865	2,000
David L. Collier .....	Omaha .....	Attorney-General.....	" 1865	2,000
Phineas W. Hitchcock.....	Omaha .....	Marshal.....	" 1865	250 & fees

Nebraska Territory has had a slow growth. its mineral products not having been largely developed, and the greater attractions of Kansas, Colorado, &c. having drawn away emigrants from it. The *Mauvaises Terres*—a wild and but partially-explored region in the western portion of the Territory—probably contain some of the precious

metals. Fossils of extinct species of quadrupeds, and reptiles of great size and extraordinary character, have been found there. Nebraska has raised two regiments for the war, but the danger of Indian invasion has rendered their retention in the Territory necessary.

XXXVI. WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Organized as a Territory, 1853. Capital, Olympia. Area, 176,141 square miles. Population, 1860, 11,578. Estimated population, 1861, 14,249. Valuation of property, 1861, \$6,800,003.

Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	SALARY.
WILLIAM PICKERING.....	Olympia.....	Governor.....	\$3,000
Elwood Evans .....	" .....	Secretary.....	2,000 & fees.
John Taylor.....	" .....	Librarian.....	300
Arthur A. Denny.....	" .....	Register .....	500
Joseph Cushman.....	" .....	Receiver .....	500
R M. Walker.....	" .....	Territorial Auditor.....	300 & fees.
D Phillips.....	" .....	Territorial Treasurer.....	300 & fees.

The Legislative Assembly of Washington consists of the Council and House of Representatives, and convenes annually on the first Monday in December. The Council is composed of nine members, elected for three years; and the House of Representatives is composed of thirty members, elected for one year.

JUDICIARY.  
Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Salary.
C C. Hewitt.....	Olympia.....	Chief-Justice.....	\$2,500
J. E. Wyche.....	Vancouver .....	Associate Justice.....	2,500
E. P. Oliphant.....	Walla Walla.....	Associate Justice.....	2,500
J. J. McGilvra .....	Walla Walla.....	U.S. District Attorney.....	250 & fees.
A. J. Huntingdon.....	Monticello .....	Marshal .....	250 & fees.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Counties.	Judges.	Sheriffs.	Auditors.	School Sup'ts.
Clarke .....	A. J. Lawrence....	John Aird.....	P. Ahern.....	R. Covington.
Chehalis .....	E. F. Luark.....	Wm. Valentine....	J. A. Karr.....	James Gleason.
Cowlitz .....	.....	B. Leafy .....	James Young.....	C. A. Thacher.
Clallam .....	D. F. Brownfield..	John Martin.....	William King.....	.....
Island .....	J. Y. Sewell.....	G. P. Knight.....	.....	R. C. Fry.
Jefferson .....	A. Briggs.....	H. L. Tibballs.....	J.J.H. Van Bokkelen	James Leavy.
King.....	Thos. Mercer.....	T. S. Russell.....	Samuel F. Coombs..	E. Richardson.
Kitsap.....	Hiram Burnett ...	B. Manchester....	John Webster.....	J. Colling.
Lewis .....	T. M. Pearson.....	J. Hale.....	J. H. Harwood.....	G. W. Buchanan.
Pierce .....	J. P. Stewart .....	Egbert H. Tucker	James M. Bachelder	William H. Wood.
Pacific .....	J. Briscoe.....	G. W. Warren.....	Henry K. Stevens...	H. S. Gile.
Sawamish.....	F. Kennedy.....	M. O. McFarland..	Joseph H. Misener..	J. H. Misener.
Thurston .....	R. M. Walker.....	Robert W. Moxley	Andrew W. Moore...	R. M. Walker.
Walla Walla.....	J. D. Potter.....	James Buckley....	.....	J. F. Wood.
Whatcom .....	H. O. Barkhausen.	James Kavenagh.	H. O. Barkhausen...	.....

**EDUCATION.**—The University of the Territory of Washington was incorporated January 24, 1862, and the Board of Regents under its charter elected. Its site is at Seattle, in King county, and university buildings have already been erected, at a cost of about \$30,000. The General Government has granted it an endowment of 46,000 acres of land, which, it is believed, will create a fund of not less than \$75,000.

**Common Schools.**—The school lands granted to the Territory by the General Government amount to 10,161,138 acres,—an endowment which must eventually give it ample resources for the support of its schools. The number of children between the ages of 4 and 21 years in the Territory in 1861 was 2141. The number of school-houses was 53, and the cost of instruction, \$9,638 22. The office of Territorial Superintendent was abolished by the Legislature in January, 1862.

**PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—The largest town in the Territory is Florence, in Idaho county, in the new mining-region of Salmon River. Its population is said to be over 8000. Olympia, the territorial capital, Vancouver, the county seat of Clarke county, Lewiston, the county seat of Nez Percé county, also in the mining-region, Walla Walla, county

seat of the county of the same name, Steilacoom, the county seat of Pierce county, and Port Angeles, in Clallam county, the present port of entry of the Territory, are the other principal towns.

**MINING.**—The eastern portion of Washington Territory has, within the past two years attracted great attention from the extensive discoveries of gold made there. The gold-fields are on the headwaters of the Columbia River, which is formed by two principal streams, the Upper Columbia, or main branch, which takes its rise in British Columbia, and the Snake River, which rises in the Rocky Mountains in the southeast portion of Washington Territory, and receives as tributaries the Salmon and Kooskooskie Rivers. The first mines discovered—the Wenatchee, Okanagon, Kettle River, and Colville Mines—were on the tributaries of the Upper Columbia; while the later and, as is alleged, richer deposits of the Nez Percé and Salmon River diggings are on tributaries of the Salmon River and in the new counties of Idaho and Nez Percé. A good wagon-road, 624 miles in length, from Port Benton, the present head of navigation on the Missouri River, to Walla Walla, near the bend of the Columbia River, was completed in August, 1862.

### XXXVII. NEVADA TERRITORY.

Organized March 2, 1861. Capital, Carson City. Estimated Area, 80,000 square miles. Population, 1860, 50,568, of which 16,261 are Indians on reservations, and 7550 tribal Indians, mostly Pah-Utes, Shoshonees, and Bunnocks.

*Government for the year 1863.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM END.	SALARY.
JAMES W. NYE .....	Carson City .....	Governor and ex officio Sup't of Indian Affairs	.....	\$2,500
Orion Clemens .....	Carson City .....	Secretary .....	.....	1,800
Perry G. Childs .....	.....	Territorial Auditor .....	.....	.....
J. H. Kinkaid .....	.....	" Treasurer .....	.....	.....
W. G. Blakely .....	.....	Territorial Sup't Public Schools .....	.....	.....

A general election for territorial and county officers is held annually on the first Wednesday of September. The *Legislative Assembly* of Nevada consists of a Council and House of Representatives, and convenes annually on the second Tuesday in November. The session is limited to thirty days. The Council is composed of thirteen

members, elected for two years. The House of Representatives is composed of twenty-six members, elected for one year. Each House chooses all of its own officers. The compensation of the members of the Legislative Assembly is \$3 per day, and mileage at the rate of \$3 for every twenty miles of travel to and from the Territorial capital.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Name.	Former Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
George Turner.....	Ohio .....	Chief-Justice.....	.....	\$1,800
Horatio N. Jones.....	Missouri .....	Associate Justice.....	.....	1,800
Gordon N. Mott.....	California.....	“ “ .....	.....	1,800

The District Attorneys and Probate Judges are appointed by the Governor for two years. The other county officers are elected by the people for two years. The County Clerk is Clerk of the Probate Court and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and also, *ex officio*, County Auditor.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County.	Judge.	County Clerk.	Sheriff.	School Sup't.
Douglas.....	C. N. Noteware.....	Joel A. Harvey.....	Geo. W. Brubaker..	C. D. Daggett.
Humboldt ..	A. W. Oliver.....	Wm. J. Whitney....	Robert McBeth.....	E. A. Scott.
Lake .....	.....	A. A. Holmes.....	W. H. Naleigh.....	A. A. Holmes.
Lyon .....	Wm. Haydon.....	B. Kendrick.....	G. H. Moore.....	J. C. McDuffe.
Ormsby.....	E. C. Dixon.....	Charles W. Curry...	D. G. Gasherie.....	A. F. White.
Storey.....	Leonard Ferris.....	Nelson W. Winton..	W. H. Howard.....	A. W. Briggs.
Washoe.....	Charles Potter.....	Charles C. Conger...	T. A. Read.....	John W. North.

This Territory received, at the second session of the 37th Congress (1861-2), an addition of a strip of land one degree of longitude in width, viz., from the 38th to the 39th degree west from Washington, which was taken from Utah. This addition increases its area nearly one-fourth.

The whole Territory is rich in mineral wealth. Of its nine organized counties, seven have already numerous mines of either gold or silver; and the richest silver-mines in the United States are found in Storey county. That county sent, in October, 1862, a contribution of \$20,226 22 to the Sanitary Commission, in eight massive silver bars, five of which weighed 111 pounds each. Quicksilver, lead, and antimony are also found in great abundance. The Ophir mines, in Washoe county, were the first silver mines which attracted attention. They are in the western part of the county, and are to be connected by a railroad with Virginia City, the capital of Storey county. The principal towns of the Territory are Virginia City, having in October, 1862, an estimated population of 3000, and the place of most business in the Territory; Carson City, the Territorial capital, and county seat

of Ormsby county, 2500 inhabitants; Silver City, in Lyon county, 1000 inhabitants; Gold Hill, Storey county, 1500 inhabitants; Washoe City and Ophir, Washoe county; Humboldt, Humboldt county; Dayton, county seat of Lyon county; and Genoa, county seat of Douglas county.

The flood of January, 1860, which proved so destructive in California and Oregon, extended also to Nevada, and destroyed property variously estimated from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000; and before the new Territory had had time to rally from so severe a blow to its development, the extraordinary reports which were brought thither of the marvelous richness of the Salmon River gold-mines, in Oregon and Washington, led to an emigration in that direction which threatened to depopulate Nevada; but its mines possessed too much value to be long neglected, and the autumn of 1862 found the population more rapidly increasing than at any former period, and the stocks of its great mining companies enhanced to a value fully double the price at which they were held at the beginning of the year.



## XXXVIII UTAH TERRITORY.

Organized September 9, 1850. Capital, Great Salt Lake City. Area, 120,000 square miles. Population, 1880, 60,000; of these, 20,426 were Indians. Estimated population, 1882, including Indians, 79,192.

Government for the year 1883.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	SALARY.
STEPHEN B. HARDING.....	Great Salt Lake City	Governor.....	\$2,500
Frank Fuller.....	Great Salt Lake City	Secretary.....	2,000
James Duane Doty.....	Great Salt Lake City	Superintendent Indian Affairs	2,000
David Q. Calder.....	.....	Treasurer.....	200
William Clayton.....	.....	Auditor.....	.....
Jesse W. Fox.....	.....	Surveyor-General.....	Fees.
John Lyon.....	.....	Librarian.....	400
William Clayton.....	.....	Recorder marks and brands...	Fees.
Nathan Davis.....	.....	Sealer weights and measures..	Fees.
Albert P. Rockford.....	.....	Warden of Territorial Prison.	.....

All of the above officers but the first three are Territorial Officers.

## Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly is composed of a Council and House of Representatives, and convenes annually, at Great Salt Lake City, on the second Monday of December. Term of session, forty days. Compensation of members and officers, \$3 per day; mileage, \$3 for every twenty miles of

travel. The Council is composed of thirteen members, elected for two years. The House of Representatives is composed of twenty-six members, elected annually on the first Monday in August. Each House chooses its own officers.

## JUDICIARY.

## Supreme Court.

Name.	Former Residence.	Office.	Salary.
John F. Kenney.....	Nebraska.....	Chief-Justice.....	\$2,500
Charles B. Waite.....	Illinois.....	Associate Justice.....	2,500
——— Drake.....	Michigan.....	Associate Justice.....	2,500
Beth M. Blair.....	Utah.....	Attorney General.....	2,500
Hosea Stout.....	Utah.....	U.S. District Attorney.....	200 & fees.
William Snow.....	Utah.....	U.S. District Attorney.....	200 & fees.
Isaac L. Gibbs.....	Nebraska.....	Marshal.....	200 & fees.

These Judges also preside singly over District Courts, the Territory being divided into three districts,—the 1st comprising Millard, San Pete, Juab, and Wasatch counties; the 2d, Washington, Iron,

and Beaver counties; and the 3d, Tooele, Great Salt Lake, Summit, Green River, Cache, Box Elder, Weber, Morgan, and Davis counties.

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

Counties.	Judges.	County Clerks.	Sheriffs.	Supt. Schools.
Beaver.....	Daniel M. Thomas	John Woodhouse.	Urban Van Stewart.	A. M. Bannworth.
Box Elder.....	J. C. Wright.....	John Burt.....	Sheldon B. Butler...	Lorenzo Snow.
Cache.....	Peter Mangban...	J. H. Martineau...	Thomas E. Ricks....	William Hyde.
Davis.....	Thomas Grover....	Arthur Stayner...	Lot Smith.....	Arthur Stayner.
Great Salt Lake.	Elias Smith.....	Edward W. East...	Robert T. Burton....	Robert L. Campbell.
Green River.....	Wm. A. Carter....	.....	.....	.....

County Officers.—Continued.

Counties.	Judges.	County Clerks.	Sheriffs.	Sup't. Schools.
Iron.....	Silas S. Smith.....	Richard Benson...	David Clark.....	William Adams.
Juab.....	Andrew Love.....	Saml. Pitchforth..	Timothy S. Hoyt....	Thomas Ord.
Millard .....	Thomas R. King..	John Kelly.....	James C. Owens.....	Andrew Henry.
Morgan.....	Charles Peterson..	James Bond.....	Thomas S. Johnson.	Philemon C. Merrill.
San Pete.....	R. Wilson Glenn..	John Crawford....	Geo. P. Billings.....	William Morrison.
Summit.....	Thos. Rhoads.....	William Smith....	Mahouri M. Cahoon.	.....
Tooele .....	Evan M. Green....	James H. Durney.	Richard Warburton	Lysander M. Gee.
Utah.....	Aaron Johnson....	Howard Coray.....	Wm. B. Pace.....	Charles D. Evans.
Wasatch .....	John W. Witt.....	Henry I. Young...	John Hamilton.....	Thomas H. Giles.
Washington.....	J. D. McCullough.	Wm. H. Crawford	Andrew S. Gibbons.	Orson Pratt, Jr.
Weber.....	Francis A. Brown	Walter Thompson	Lewis A. West.....	Francis A. Brown.

The Probate Judge and Notary Public of each county are elected by the Legislative Assembly in joint session. The Assessor is, *ex officio*, collector of taxes.

FINANCES.

The receipts from all sources for the year ending Nov. 1, 1862, were.....\$50,612 10  
The expenditures and uncanceled claims for the same year were..... 40,199 31  
Leaving a balance in the Territorial treasury of.....\$10,412 79

**Valuation and Taxation.**—The Census valuation of the Territory in 1860 was \$5,596,118. The Territorial assessment valuation in 1861 was \$5,032,184, and in 1862, \$4,779,518. The tax of 1862 was one per cent. on this, or \$47,795 18.

**EDUCATION.**—The “University of Deseret,” consisting, as yet, only of a Chancellor and Board of Regents, has the supervision of education in the Territory. There are public schools in every ward of Salt Lake City, and schools and academies in most of the towns.

**SOIL, &c.**—The greater part of the Territory is barren, much of it mountainous and scantily watered, and having soil strongly charged with alkalies, which permit no vegetation except the worthless artemisia or wild sage. The lakes, except Utah Lake, are generally saline, the Great Salt Lake being the largest body of salt water, unconnected with the ocean, on this continent. Beaver, Cache, Davis, and portions of Salt Lake, San Pete, Washington, Wasatch, and Weber counties have some arable land.

**RELIGION.**—The greater part of the white inhabitants of Utah—probably not less than 50,000—are adherents to the Mormon faith, or, as they denominate themselves, the “Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints.” Their church organization is composed of a series of hierarchies, the highest being the First Presidency, consisting of their chief prophet Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and Daniel H. Wells; next the Twelve Apostles; then the quorums of Seventies, of which there are said to be 62 organized in the Territories, each having 7 presidents and 63 members; then follow quorums of High-Priests, Elders, Priests, Teachers, and Deacons. A somewhat anomalous office is that of patriarch, which has been conferred on John Smith (son of Hyrum and nephew

of their first prophet, Joseph Smith) and on a few others. There is also in each settlement a High-Council, composed of 12 members, and a bishop for each ward, the wards containing from 500 to 1000 persons.

**STATE ORGANIZATION.**—In February or March, 1862, in accordance with a joint resolution of the Territorial Legislature, the people elected delegates to form a Constitution for the State of Deseret, and after the formation of the Constitution it was adopted, and State officers and a Legislature elected,—the Governor elected being Brigham Young, the Lieutenant-Governor, Heber C. Kimball, and the President of the Convention, Daniel H. Wells. The Legislature elected two Senators, and one Representative to Congress, and one of the Senators elected proceeded to Washington to urge the admission of the new State into the Union. The application was, as usual, referred to a committee, and no action was taken upon it during the session. Congress, however, passed a law “to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and in other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah” (see Abstract of the Laws, p. 257), and annexed to the new Territory of Nebraska a strip, one degree of longitude in width, of the Territory of Utah.

The elected officers of the proposed new State were very much dissatisfied with these measures, and they have manifested their dissatisfaction in very decided terms.

Utah has furnished no volunteers for the army of the Union; but a body of California mounted volunteers—three or four companies—and a regiment of infantry were directed to winter there,

XXXX. COLORADO TERRITORY.

Organized March 2, 1861. Capital, Denver City. Area, 100,000 square miles. Population, 1860, 42,538, of whom 6000 are tribal Indians, principally Arapahoes and Utes. Estimated population in 1862, 70,000.

Government in 1862.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
JOHN EVANS.....	Denver City..	Governor & <i>ex officio</i> Sup't	1865	\$2,500
Samuel H. Elbert.....	Denver City..	Secretary.....	"	1,500
Samuel G. Colley.....	Fort Wise.....	Indian Agent.....	"	1,500
Lafayette Head.....	.....	Indian Agent.....	"	1,200

JUDICIARY.  
Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
Benjamin F. Hall.....	Denver City.....	Chief-Justice.....	1865	\$1,800
Chas. Lee Armour.....	.....	Associate Justice.....	"	1,800
Allen A. Bradford.....	.....	Associate Justice.....	"	1,800
Sam. E. Brown.....	Denver City.....	Attorney.....	"	250 & fees.
A. Cameron Munt.....	Denver City.....	Marshal.....	"	250 & fees.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—Denver City, the capital of the Territory, is situated on the South Fork of Platte River, near the border of the Great American Desert, in the northern central portion of the Territory; Central City, near the base of Pike's Peak, is a thriving, busy town of over ten thousand inhabitants; Colorado City, on an affluent of the Arkansas, and Nevada City, are also in the vicinity of Pike's Peak. There are also several considerable settlements on the western slope of the Snowy Mountains, in the region of the silver-mines.

MINES AND MINING.—The Territory unquestionably possesses vast mineral wealth. Discoveries of gold were reported in 1858 as having been made by two companies of explorers, one from Georgia, the other from Lawrence, Kansas, but the locations named by them have not furnished any remunerative diggings; but on the 6th of May, 1859, discoveries of rich placers were made on the head-waters of Clear Creek, an affluent of the South Fork of Platte, near the site of what is now Denver City, and an immense emigration to that point commenced the ensuing summer, accompanied with great suffering from the want of proper supplies of food, &c. The first gold was obtained from placer diggings, but these after a time gave out, and the quartz lodes were found charged with sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites, or fool's gold), and it was thought that quartz-mining would prove unprofitable. In 1861, however, it was discovered that this sulphuret was very rich in gold, and the quartz-mills, which had

been thrown aside as worthless, came again into demand. It is now found that these quartz lodes grow richer as they are opened to a greater depth; and the mining in 1862 in the Territory yielded very rich returns. The Gregory Diggings, Governor Evans found, by careful inquiry, would yield in 1862 over \$5,000,000, and the other gold-fields certainly as much more; and their productiveness was only limited by the number of miners employed. On the western slope of the Snowy Mountains extensive silver-mines have been discovered, and also gold in considerable quantities. Deposits of lead and quicksilver ores have also been found in the Territory. Near Denver City, at the base of the mountains, immense beds of coal have recently been discovered, of a character analogous to the coal formations of Illinois. This discovery is highly important, not only as furnishing a needed supply of fuel to the Territory, which is scantily timbered, but also for the supply of the great Pacific Railway, which will probably pass through this region, its route being as near as practicable to the fortieth parallel of latitude, just below which Denver City is situated. A tunnel will be required through the Snowy Mountains, at this point, of some three miles, but the remainder of the route is far more feasible than any other, as a long level valley extends from the western slope of the mountains to Great Salt Lake City. The granite of the mountains is not so solid as that of the mountains in the Eastern States, having numerous veins and being much of it, easily broken down.

The eastern portion of Colorado will hardly ever admit of a dense population, being a part of the Great American Desert, which, though occupying small tracts in New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, mainly lies in Northwestern Texas and Eastern Colorado.

*The Contributions of Colorado Territory to the Volunteer Army.*—Notwithstanding its recent organization and the pressing necessity for home

defence from the Indian tribes in its vicinity, most of whom had been tampered with by the Confederate commissioners, Colorado promptly responded to the call of the President for troops, and two regiments of cavalry were raised and sent into the field in 1861. In 1862 an infantry regiment and a battery of artillery were raised for Government service abroad, and a volunteer militia force organized for home defence.

XL DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Organized in 1861. Capital, Yankton. Area, 325,000 square miles. Population, 1860, 44,501, of which 39,664 were tribal Indians.

Government for the year 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
WILLIAM JAYNE.....	Yankton .....	Governor and <i>ex officio</i> Superintendent.....	March, 1863	\$4,000
John Hutchinson.....	Yankton .....	Secretary .....	" "	1,800
Walter A. Burleigh.....	Yankton .....	Indian Agent.....	" "	1,200
William Jayne.....	Yankton .....	Del. to 38th Congress....	.....	3,000

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
Philemon Bliss.....	Yankton .....	Chief-Justice.....	1865	\$1,800
Joseph L. Williams.....	.....	Associate Justice.....	1865	1,800
Lorenzo P. Williston.....	.....	" "	1865	1,800
William E. Gleason.....	Yankton .....	Attorney.....	1865	\$250 and fees.
William F. Shaffer.....	Yankton .....	Marshal.....	.....	250 and fees.

The climate of Dakota is mild and healthful. The principal settlements are Sioux Falls, on the Big Sioux River, near the Minnesota line, Elk Point, Bruley Creek, Vermillion, Yankton (the Territorial capital, on the Missouri, sixty miles from the Iowa line, and about due west of Chicago); Bonhomme, Greenwood, and Fort Randall, also on the Missouri; and Pembina, in the northeast of the Territory. The Yankton and Ponka Indians, who ceded their lands (nearly 14,000,000 of acres) to the Government, have an extensive reservation on the Missouri River, sixty-five miles above Yankton, and have become domiciled and are giving atten-

tion to agriculture. They number about 3000. The Territory yields large amounts of furs and peltries.

The gold-bearing rocks of the Rocky Mountain slope are said by geologists to extend into Dakota; and in the summer of 1862 a gold-field, apparently of considerable extent, and yielding in the placer-diggings large quantities of scale-gold, was discovered on Grasshopper Creek, a tributary of the Missouri, near the line of Nebraska, and a settlement was organized there on the 27th of August, 1862, called the Northwestern District.

### XLI. NEW MEXICO (including Arizona).

Ceded to the United States in 1848. Organized in 1850. *Capital*, Santa Fé. *Area*, 266,300 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 83,009, besides 55,100 tribal Indians. *Valuation* in 1860, \$20,513,768.

*Government* in 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	TERM ENDS.	SALARY.
HENRY CONNELLY.....	Santa Fé.....	Governor.....	1865	\$3,000
W. F. M. Arny.....	Santa Fé.....	Secretary.....	"	2,000
James L. Collins.....	Santa Fé.....	Sup't Indian Affairs.....	"	2,000
Michael Steck.....	Apache.....	Indian Agent.....	"	1,550
José A. Mansinara.....	Abiquin ag'y.	Indian Agent.....	"	1,550
John Ward.....	Santa Fé.....	Indian Agent.....	"	1,550

#### JUDICIARY. *Supreme Court.*

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Term ends.	Salary.
Kirby Benedict.....	Albuquerque.....	Chief-Justice.....	1865	\$1,800
Sidney A. Hubbell.....	Santa Fé.....	Associate Justice....	"	1,800
Joseph G. Knapp.....	Santa Fé.....	Associate Justice....	"	1,800
T. D. Wheaton.....	Fernandez de Taos...	Attorney-General....	"	250 & fees.
A. W. Archibald.....	Santa Fé.....	Marshal.....	"	250 & fees.

New Mexico has a large Indian population, but the greater part of them are *Pueblo* or village Indians, and belong to the same races as the Indian inhabitants of Mexico. There are also a considerable number of Mexicans of Spanish descent in the Territory. Its mineral wealth is abundant; silver, gold, copper, iron, and lead exist probably in larger quantities than in any other part of the United States, but the unsettled condition of the country, and the frequent forays of the Apache and Comanche Indians, have rendered

mining hazardous. Since the commencement of the war, New Mexico has been the scene of several severe battles between a force of Texan rangers and the United States troops and native inhabitants of the Territory. The surrender of Fort Fillmore, the battles of Apache Cañon and Valverde, and the capture and retaking of Santa Fé, occurred within the limits of this Territory. The invaders were finally driven out of the Territory in April, 1862, with great loss.

### XLII. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Capital*, Washington. *Area*, 50 square miles. *Population*, 1860, 75,060. This district is under the Government of Congress.

#### JUDICIARY. *Circuit Court of the District.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OFFICE.	SALARY.
James Dunlop.....	Georgetown.....	Chief-Justice.....	\$2,700
James S. Morrell.....	".....	Associate Justice.....	2,500
William M. Merrick.....	Washington.....	Associate Justice.....	2,500
E. C. Carrington.....	".....	Attorney.....	Fees and \$200
Ward H. Lamon.....	".....	Marshal.....	Fees.
John A. Smith.....	".....	Clerk.....	Fees.*

\* Fees limited to \$3,500.

*Criminal Court for the District.*

Name.	Residence.	Office.	Salary.
.....	Washington.....	Judge.....	\$2,000
John A. Smith.....	" .....	Clerk.....	Fees.*
Wm. F. Purcell.....	" .....	Judge of Orphans' Court...	.....
Z. C. Robbins.....	" .....	Register of Wills.....	Fees.

*Levy Court for Washington County.*

Names.	Office.	Residence.	Where born.	Whence appointed.
Joshua Pierce .....	Judge.....	Washington co...	Maryland.....	Dist. of Columbia.
Hamilton Laighborough.....	" .....	" .....	Dist. of Columbia	" .....
Charles H. Wiltberger.....	" .....	" .....	Pennsylvania.....	" .....
Bayles J. Bowen.....	" .....	" .....	New York.....	" .....
George W. Riggs.....	" .....	Washington City	Dist. of Columbia	" .....
Samuel Drury.....	" .....	" .....	Maryland.....	" .....
F. S. Myer.....	" .....	" .....	Maryland.....	" .....
James A. Kennedy.....	" .....	" .....	Pennsylvania.....	" .....
Robert White.....	" .....	Georgetown.....	Maryland.....	" .....
James L. Carberry.....	" .....	" .....	Dist. of Columbia	" .....
Richard R. Crawford.....	" .....	" .....	Dist. of Columbia	" .....

**OTHER OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT.**

Name.	Office.	Residence.	Salary.
William B. Webb .....	Superintendent of Police.....	Washington.....	\$1,500
H. J. King .....	Warden of Penitentiary.....	" .....	1,800
C. H. Nichols, M.D.....	Superintendent of Insane Hospital...	" .....	2,500
Edward M. Gallandet.....	Superintendent of Asylum for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind .....	" .....	1,500

The two Houses of Congress have a joint committee on the District of Columbia, who report from time to time the appropriations needed for the civil and judicial service in the District, and also any appropriations which may be required for the construction or completion of any public works for the benefit of the inhabitants of the District. Within a few years past, two substantial bridges have been built across the Potomac, the city of Washington supplied with water by an aqueduct, a metropolitan city railway constructed, extensive hospitals for the sick and the insane, and a District penitentiary, erected, and an asylum

for the deaf-mutes and blind supported, by Congressional appropriations.

On the 16th of April, 1862, a bill abolishing slavery in the District, having passed both Houses of Congress, received the President's signature, and became a law. It provided for a board of commissioners, who should appraise the slaves of loyal citizens and allow them a compensation therefor, not exceeding an average of \$300 each. This Board of Commissioners performed their duties and reported their awards about the 1st of January, 1863. The whole amount awarded was about \$900,000.

\* Fees limited to \$3500.

### The Army of the United States.

THE army of the United States, which now engages so much of the interest and subsidizes so much of the affection of our patriotic people, and which has increased to a size unprecedented in history, at least since the doubtful story of the invasion of Greece by the Persian hosts of Xerxes, sprang from an humble origin, and has had a brief though highly honorable history. We need not refer to its form and force during our Revolutionary struggle: our success was due to neither form nor force, but to the determined valor and fortitude of those brave men whose battle-cry was "Liberty or annihilation." They conquered because they knew no other issue but death.

At the close of that eventful struggle the patriotic army was disbanded, and the country was for a short time without a military force, as it was also without a proper constitution of government. The want of both gave rise to disorders, which demonstrated to the people the necessity of a stable government. To this end they adopted the Constitution of the United States; but this, although framed in 1787, did not go into operation until 1789.

By the *eighth* section of the *first* article, Congress was empowered, in general, "to raise and support armies;" and by the *second* section of the *second* article, the President was appointed "Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States." On the 7th of August, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the President in carrying out the provisions of the Constitution for military affairs.

"Original Rules and Articles of War" had been enacted by the Congress of 1776, and were continued in force under the Constitution, with suitable modifications. These rules were the basis of the present Articles of War, which were enacted in 1806, and have been but slightly altered since that time. They form the military code which governs all troops when mustered into the service.

In 1790, the rank and file of the army, as fixed by act of Congress, amounted to *twelve hundred and sixteen men*; to which force, in the next year, one regiment (*nine hundred strong*) was added.

In 1792, an act of Congress provided for a uniform militia throughout the United States, and the system then arranged has received but slight alterations until the present time. The want of modification of this system, and a more rigorous application of it, have been often felt, and a proper care of its efficiency will hereafter be more demanded than ever.

In 1796, the army consisted essentially of a corps of artilleryists and engineers, two companies of light dragoons, four regiments of infantry (of eight companies each); and, to control this force, Congress authorized the President to ap-

point one major-general and one brigadier, with a suitable staff; but the next year—such was "the day of small things"—the major-general was disbanded as an unnecessary extravagance.

In 1798, owing to the hostile attitude of France, which from the outburst of the French Revolution had been more or less offensive, an act of Congress authorized the President to raise a provisional army of *ten thousand men*, "in the event of a declaration of war by a foreign power, or of invasion, or of imminent danger;" and several supplementary and corroborative acts followed this. The firmness of Washington and the determined posture of the country caused the removal of this trouble.

In 1802, the danger of foreign war being over, the peace establishment was fixed, in numbers not materially differing from the former force. In 1807, incident to the retaliatory French and English decrees, which materially affected our national prosperity, there was a greater military activity than had ever been previously known in this country. Congress authorized the President to accept *thirty thousand volunteers*, and made large appropriations for building fortifications and gunboats; the gunboats being a part of Mr. Jefferson's too prudent system of defence, which was devised to make a navy unnecessary, and which was only neutralized by the gallant and pertinacious manner in which the navy fought itself into popularity which it has never lost.

As an additional preparation, in those portentous times which culminated in 1812, the entire militia of the country was newly equipped in 1808.

From that time every thing pointed to war; and at this day the student of history only wonders that it did not burst forth at once. The Embargo which had been laid in 1807 was superseded by the Non-Intercourse act in 1809; the hostility was decided, and yet the act of war was long delayed.

The legislation of 1812 was essentially warlike. In January, an act was passed to raise an additional force; in February that force was increased; and when, on the 18th of June, war was declared, *thirty-five thousand men* were voted with which to carry it on successfully; but the struggle was really begun with only *ten thousand*.

Although suffering defeat and disaster at the outset of this war, the army retrieved its reputation and gained great glory before it closed, both on the northern frontier and at New Orleans. In 1815, at the close of the war, the provisional army was disbanded: but it was not until 1821 that the systematic reduction and the organization of the new peace establishment were made.

At that time was given the organization which the army retained, with slight additions and occasional temporary enlargements, until the breaking out of the present rebellion. There were then



established four regiments of artillery, and seven of infantry, with the various staff corps and departments now existing, referred to in the general schedule of army organization. The occasional increase will be now stated. In 1833, a regiment of dragoons was created to take the place of the irregular mounted rangers before used; and in 1838 the second dragoons were added, the officers appointed principally from civic life.

The *Florida war*, which grew out of the forcible attempt to remove the Indian inhabitants to the West, began in 1835, although trouble had been brewing ever since 1830, when President Jackson proposed the measure in an annual message. It was tedious and difficult, both on account of the cunning of the savages and the topography of the country. This war required an increase of the army and the employment of the militia of the neighboring States. It was ended nominally by a treaty in 1839, but in reality not until 1842. With its close the country expected a long period of uninterrupted peace; but it was to be disappointed.

From that time until 1845, the military force was on a peace establishment; but in that year the subject of the annexation of Texas, a revolted province of Mexico which had achieved its independence, caused difficulties with Mexico, which resulted in actual hostilities in the spring of 1846. During the previous winter, indeed, a force had been established on the frontiers.

This rupture with Mexico caused an increase of the army and a call for a special volunteer force. From the report of the Adjutant-General, made after the treaty of peace, in April, 1848, we learn that at the commencement of the war, in May, 1846, the aggregate of line troops in the regular army was 7244; of which only 3554 were with General Taylor on the frontier of Texas. The total number of regulars enlisted during the war, was 29,000. The additional force was thus organized:—in 1846, a regiment of mounted riflemen, which, however, served on foot during the war; in February, 1847, a third regiment of dragoons was added; and nine regiments of infantry, of which one was a *voltigeur* regiment. Upwards of fifty thousand volunteers were also employed in this war, for various terms of service.

At the treaty of peace the volunteers and addi-

tional regular troops were brought home and discharged, according to the provisions of the acts creating them. This left the army almost exactly in the same condition it had before the war: the mounted rifles only were retained.

From that time the increase of our territory by conquest and by purchase, and our unexampled progress, caused constant and gradual changes to be made in the military establishment. The grade of Lieutenant-General by brevet, which had not existed since the days of George Washington, was revived and conferred upon General Winfield Scott, to be again vacant at his death. It could not have been more worthily bestowed, and it was but a partial reward to the hero who had then served his country, with brilliant achievements, during three wars. On the 3d of March, 1855, two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry were added to the permanent establishment, an inadequate increase, more being absolutely demanded by the condition of our Western territories. And this was the end of the day of small numbers and niggard military appropriations.

The portentous cloud which had been gathering in darkness and power in our horizon at length burst with unprecedented fury over Fort Sumter in April, 1861. Mr. Buchanan's policy had compelled the surrender of that fort, and thus led to the civil war. Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated President on the 4th of March, 1861, and had selected as his Secretary of War Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania. On the 15th of April the President called out 75,000 volunteers for three months, to defend the capital, which was immediately threatened; and on the 3d of May 42,000 volunteers to serve for three years or the war. On the 22d of July, Congress passed an act authorizing him to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers for such terms as he might deem necessary, ranging from six months to three years or during the war. The work of enlistment and organization was hurried forward with great zeal and enthusiasm. On the 25th of the same month, he was again authorized to call out 500,000,—making in all, whether designed or not, 1,000,000. Since that time the changes in our establishment, in the commands, in the departments, created and abrogated within a short period, have been numerous. The principal ones will be found in the following

## RECORD OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

The object of the following record of events is neither to aggrandize one side of the contending parties, nor to cast a slur upon the other, but, if possible, to put before the world an impartial review of one of the most important struggles that has ever convulsed the earth. So rapid has been the procedure of important events in our history that it seems almost an age since the war commenced; and yet but twenty months have elapsed since the first shot in anger was fired upon Fort Sumter. What was the condition of affairs at that time in connection with the Ameri-

can service? The United States Army consisted of but fourteen thousand regular troops, scattered over the nation in comparatively small parties at each place, and the United States Navy numbered but five thousand seamen, who were stationed in all parts of the world, out of reach of speedy recall. General, field, and line officers of the army, and prominent officers in the navy, had in large numbers and without much notice resigned and joined the Confederate service, not only weakening the force of the Unionists, but strengthening that of their opponents. All the United

States troops garrisoned in the Confederate States, which had declared themselves independent, had been surrendered or conquered, and turned out of those dominions, unless they chose to join the Confederate ranks. But one garrison remained in the Southern States with the United States flag flying over it, at the time we open this record; and that little band, under Major Anderson, had taken up its quarters in Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, S.C., which fort had been besieged and surrounded by the works of the Confederate forces under General Beauregard. A party of United States vessels had been sent to provision the fort, but had been refused entrance to the harbor, and fired upon. Thus the contest opened by the attack upon a fort in the centre of the harbor of Charleston, and defended by a small party of United States troops, with but little provisions, scarcely enough to last another day.

Without entering into the details of the causes and progress of the troubles in the Southern States previous to this event, we will merely state that as soon as the cotton States had declared themselves independent it was found that a very large volunteer army was in existence in the Confederacy, ready to support the claims of the elected President and Vice-President, Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens. Custom-houses, arsenals, and United States buildings had been seized and occupied by the Confederate officers, and every preparation made to organize a separate government.

It will be remembered that the following States had seceded at the time we open this record, and had gone out in the order named:—South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas.

#### APRIL, 1861.

*April 11.*—Two of the aids of General Beauregard, who had invested Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, conveyed a formal demand to Major Anderson (in command of the United States troops concentrated in that work) to evacuate the fort and turn it over to the authorities of South Carolina. Major Anderson replied that evening, and refused compliance, stating that his "sense of honor and his obligations to his Government" would prevent him from doing so.

#### *The Bombardment of Fort Sumter.*

*April 12.*—At one hour after midnight, a second deputation was sent, demanding the evacuation of the fort at once, or stating the time when he would do so. Major Anderson replied that if not supplied with provisions, or otherwise ordered, he would evacuate the fort on the 15th. At half-past three he was notified that the fort would be bombarded in one hour; and at half-past four o'clock in the morning Fort Moultrie opened upon the work, followed by the newly-erected land-batteries and the floating battery in the harbor. At seven o'clock Fort Sumter replied, attacking all the other works simultaneously. The firing was kept up with great vigor on both sides, and the woodwork of the fort was three times set on fire. At six P.M. the firing from the fort ceased for the night, but the Confederate troops continued to fire upon the fort during the whole night, at intervals of twenty minutes.

—Fort Pickens, Santa Rosa Island, Florida, reinforced by United States troops.

—The Confederate Secretary of War, Mr.

Walker, at Montgomery, Ala., threatened that before the 1st of May the Confederate flag should be waving over the Capitol at Washington, and Faneuil Hall, Boston.

#### *Second Day of the Bombardment.*

*April 13.*—At daylight the Confederates reopened their fire in force, which was not replied to until seven o'clock A.M. At eight o'clock the officers' quarters in the fort took fire from a shell, and caused the firing to slacken in the fort, as the men had to leave their guns to stay the ravages of the flames, the heat and smoke being suffocating. The attack now became more vigorous, and shells fell faster into the work. At ten o'clock the halliards on the flag-staff were cut by a shell, and the flag ran down half-way. The ships in the offing were occasionally fired at from the lower batteries, to prevent them from trying to run past to relieve the work. At eleven o'clock the flames in the fort again burst forth with renewed fury, and at twelve the whole roofing of the barracks was in flames. It was now feared that the powder in the magazines would explode with the heat, and it was impossible to remove it all, and what was removed had to be thrown overboard for fear of explosion. The flag-staff was hit several times and broken, and the flag was nailed to a broken piece and thus raised over the ramparts. The atmosphere in the fort was now suffocating. At five minutes to one P.M. the garrison capitulated, and were to be allowed to leave the fort with honors of war, saluting the colors, taking away the flag of the fort, all company arms and property, and all private property, and granted proper facilities for safe removal to a United States port. Thus ended the bombardment of Fort Sumter, without the loss of a single life on either side.

—The Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a war bill appropriating half a million of dollars for the purpose of arming and equipping the militia, &c.

—The Virginia Commissioners formally received by the President (Abraham Lincoln) and presented their documents of appointment.

—The news of the fall of Fort Sumter excited a strong patriotic feeling throughout the whole North, with a determination to put down the rebellion.

—General Beauregard, in general orders, congratulated his troops on the successful reduction of Fort Sumter, "the stronghold in the harbor of Charleston."

*April 14 (Sunday).*—In consequence of this day being the Sabbath, no official action could be taken; but the people assembled in knots in the principal cities of the North, discussed the news and very generally asserted the determination to support the authority of the Government of the United States.

*April 15.*—Major Anderson and his gallant command evacuated Fort Sumter, going out with the proper honors to his flag. A gun exploded during the firing of the salute of fifty guns, and caused the death of one man and wounded four others. The command embarked on the steamship *Baltic* and sailed for New York.

—The President of the United States called by proclamation for 75,000 volunteers to suppress insurrectionary combinations. He commanded the said combinations to disperse quietly to their homes within twenty days. L

the same proclamation he called for an extra session of Congress, to be holden on the 4th of July, 1861.

**April 15.**—The President's proclamation excited much ill feeling in Virginia and North Carolina, increasing the secession feeling.

— Large Union meetings were held in various parts of the Northern States. At Pittsburg and Erie, Pa., the meetings were very enthusiastic and patriotic.

— President Lincoln's response to the Virginia Commissioners was considered in the cotton States equal to a declaration of war, as he had refused to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States.

— Great excitement was manifested throughout the North; ships in the harbors bearing the Palmetto flag as private ensigns were forcibly compelled to lower it and raise the United States flag; Southern vessels with improper clearance-papers were seized, fined, and held subject to forfeiture. A very large and excited crowd paraded the streets of Philadelphia, threatening the disloyal newspaper offices, visiting the residences of the militia-generals, &c. Mayor Henry made a speech to the crowd, and asserted that, "by the grace of God, treason should never rear its head or have a foothold in Philadelphia." At the conclusion of his remarks he raised aloft the "Stars and Stripes." Mayor Wood, of New York, issued a proclamation to avoid excitement or turbulence, and to rally to the restoration of the Constitution and the Union. Newspaper offices were compelled to hoist the American flag. The banks in Rhode Island loaned a large sum of money to the State to fit out the State militia.

— Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, refused to send any troops in reply to the President's call.

**April 16.**—The enthusiasm both North and South increased every hour. The Pennsylvania militia were ordered to assemble at Harrisburg, the place of rendezvous, and the other free States responded nobly to the President's call. Union meetings were held in all parts of the North, and the banks came forward with funds to help equip the militia forces. Four Massachusetts regiments, ordered to report at Boston, began arriving before nine o'clock in the morning, and thirty companies, 1700 uniformed men, were at the rendezvous shortly after noon. Delaware declared itself for the Union. Governor Letcher, of Virginia, and Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, refused to supply troops in answer to the President's call. A war bill appropriating three millions of dollars was passed by the New York Legislature, and signed by the Governor. An excited Union meeting took place at Newark, New Jersey, and an attempt was made to disorganize it, but signally failed.

— The Government of the Confederate States called for 32,000 men,—2000 from Florida, and 5000 from each of the other six cotton States.

— The New York Herald, formerly supporting the South, came out boldly in support of the United States Government.

**April 17.**—The steamship *Star* of the West was seized by the Texan volunteers near Indianola, Texas, with her cargo of provisions, and the steamer *Habana* was purchased from its Spanish owners. Both vessels were destined for war-steamers.

— General Cass, formerly Secretary of State under President Buchanan, publicly declared himself for the Union and the Government.

**April 17.**—Volunteers were being rapidly raised in every State of the North, and enthusiastic meetings continued to be held in support of the United States Government.

— Precautions were taken to protect the national capital from surprise, by instituting mounted military patrol by day, and guarding the entrance thereto with artillery by night.

— An excited Secession meeting was held in Baltimore, Md., and speeches were made denouncing the Administration and the North.

— Norfolk harbor, Va., obstructed by sinking small vessels at the entrance, by order of Governor Letcher, who issued a proclamation recognizing the independence of the Confederate States, and ordering the Virginia troops to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

— The Virginia State Convention passed the ordinance repealing the union of Virginia to the United States, and declaring it to be a portion of the Confederate States, subject to a vote of the people of Virginia.

— Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, by proclamation, offered to grant letters of marque for privateers against the Federal Government.

**April 18.**—Governors Jackson, of Missouri, and Harris, of Tennessee, refused in an insulting manner to send any troops in answer to President Lincoln's call.

— The press of Kentucky, in their articles, appeared equally divided for and against the newly-organized republic of the South.

— Lieutenant Jones, of the United States Army, destroyed the armory at Harper's Ferry, with all its contents, by fire, to prevent it falling into the hands of the Confederates.

— Several companies of the 25th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Cake, 400 strong, and escorted by regulars from Carlisle, entered Washington, D.C., for its defence. These were the first volunteer troops that entered the national capital under the call.

— An immense Union meeting was held in Louisville, Ky., and resolutions were passed declaring Kentucky true to the Union, and that the Confederate States had commenced the war with the Federal Government. The meeting also declared that Kentucky would not take part against either side, but maintain a neutral position throughout.

— The custom-house and post-office in Richmond, Va., were seized by order of the Governor, and the New York packet ship *Jamestown* was taken forcible possession of below City Point, James River, Va. A packet schooner was also taken at the Virginia capital.

— A Secession flag was raised and saluted with artillery on Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md.

— The 6th Massachusetts Regiment arrived in New York *en route* to Washington, and made a triumphal march through the city.

— Major Anderson and his command from Fort Sumter arrived in New York City, and were most enthusiastically received by the people.

**April 19.**—The 6th Massachusetts and 7th Pennsylvania Volunteers were attacked in the streets of Baltimore, Md., by a mob, upon their passage through that city *en route* for the national capital. Two men were killed and eight wounded on the side of the Unionists. One of the latter afterwards died. Nine of the mob were killed and three wounded.

— The merchants of the city of New York

met in the Chamber of Commerce, and, after a very enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty in words, subscribed \$21,000 in ten minutes, and appointed a committee to take up nine millions of the Government loan.

**April 19.**—The President of the United States issued a proclamation declaring the blockade of the Southern ports; also proclaiming that all persons captured on privateers authorized by the seceded States, or by any State, would be treated as pirates.

—The Texan General Sherman ordered the enrolment of all persons in Galveston under the age of sixty, able to bear arms, into the militia, unless they should volunteer before the 23d of April.

—Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania added to the Military Department of Washington, and placed under the command of General Patterson, of Pennsylvania.

—Great excitement in Boston, Mass., in consequence of the attack made on the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore. Governor Andrew telegraphed that the bodies of the killed should be sent on to Boston.

—The mob in Baltimore reigned triumphant, breaking open and sacking all gun-shops in search for arms. All the stores in the city were closed, and secession feelings predominated. Governor Hicks and Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, notified the President that no more troops could pass through Baltimore, unless they fought their way.

—The City Council of Philadelphia appropriated a million of dollars to equip the volunteers and support their families in their absence.

—The 7th Regiment of New York militia left New York City, amid great enthusiasm. The news of the attack in Baltimore had reached them before they started, and forty-eight rounds of ball-cartridge were served out.

—Lieutenant Jones and his little band from Harper's Ferry arrived at Carlisle, Pa., having made a forced march of thirty miles the previous night.

—The Rhode Island Marine Artillery and the 8th Massachusetts Volunteers passed through New York *en route* for Washington. General Butler accompanied the latter force.

**April 20.**—During last night and early this morning the mob from Baltimore, who had seized the Philadelphia train and pressed it into their service, set fire to the draws of Gunpowder and Bush River bridges, and totally destroyed by fire Canton Bridge, thereby stopping the railroad-travel from the North.

—A mass meeting of loyal citizens, regardless of party, took place in Union Square, New York City, in support of the Government and the Union. It was very numerous, and great enthusiasm was manifested. Major Anderson and Captain Doubleday (both since generals) were present, and were well received. The flag that waved over Fort Sumter was placed in the hand of the statue of Washington, and thus exhibited to the people.

—Ex-Vice-President Breckinridge, in Louisville, denounced the call of President Lincoln for volunteers as illegal.

—The 4th Massachusetts Volunteers arrived at Fortress Monroe to garrison that important work of defence.

—Major Robert Anderson presented with a sword by the citizens of Taunton, Mass.

**April 20.**—The Southern merchants repudiated their debts to the North until after the war.

—Messages in cipher refused by the telegraph offices of the Northern States, and all messages for the purchase of arms not to be accepted for transmission unless for the Government of the United States and endorsed by the mayor of the city from which they proceeded.

—The United States Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized by the Missourians, and by them garrisoned. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was thus obtained from the Government stores.

—Arms were distributed among the citizens of Leavenworth, and 300 volunteers were accepted to guard the arsenal until the arrival of the regular troops from Fort Kearney.

—A special meeting of the State Legislature of Pennsylvania called for the 30th, by proclamation from Governor Curtin, for "war purposes."

—The steamship *Star of the West* was taken into New Orleans as a prize to the Confederate States Government.

—A letter was received in Philadelphia from Governor Letcher, of Virginia, offering \$30,000 to the patentee of the bullet-mould. The reply was, "No money can purchase it against the country."

—Gosport Navy-Yard, opposite Norfolk, Va., with stores, timber, munitions of war, &c., was burned by the United States officers in charge, to prevent it falling into the hands of the Secessionists. The vessels in the harbor were scuttled and fired, as they could not be taken out of the yard. The sloop-of-war *Cumberland* was towed out. The value of the property destroyed was about fifty millions of dollars.

**April 21.**—The railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore taken possession of by military authority of the United States Government.

—Naval officers were ordered to treat all persons sailing under letters of marque from the Confederate States authorities as pirates.

—General Scott telegraphed to Senator Crittenden in the following words:—"I am not changed. Have no thought of changing. Always a Union man."

—Three regiments of New York State militia left that city for Washington, and the militia of other States passed through New York *en route* for the seat of war. Governor Sprague, as commander-in-chief of the Rhode Island forces, attended by his staff, accompanied the 1st Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers.

—The United States Branch Mint at Charlotte, N.C., was seized by the State authorities and held by a military force under orders from Governor Ellis.

—Andrew Johnson, United States Senator from Tennessee, now brigadier-general and Military Governor of that State, passed through Lynchburg, Va., *en route* to Washington. He was hoisted and threatened with violence, but was protected by the conductor of the train.

—In all the churches of New York, and probably nearly all throughout the country, the sermons were on the subject of the war. In many of them the American flag was prominently displayed, and the national anthem, the "Star-Spangled Banner," was sung after the service in a large number.

—The troops from the Eastern and Central States still flock to the capital.



**April 21.**—The American flag was publicly buried at Memphis, Tenn.

Robert E. Lee, formerly of the United States Army, was nominated by the Governor, and unanimously confirmed by the Convention as "Commander of the Military and Naval forces of Virginia."

The United States Arsenal at Fayetteville, N.C., surrendered, with the arms, &c., to the State authorities. Governor Ellis called for 30,000 volunteers in addition to the regular militia. All to be ready at a moment's notice for active service.

The New York City Common Council appropriated a million of dollars to fit out volunteers and to aid in the provision of their families during their absence.

Several hundred uniforms intended for the Southern army were seized in New York City.

The Western Virginians declared themselves for the Union, and condemned the conduct of Governor Letcher.

An embargo upon provisions of any kind and upon steamboats was declared by the Mayor and Police Board of Baltimore, Md.

The New York 7th Regiment arrived at Annapolis, Md., where they were joined by the 8th Massachusetts Volunteers, with General Butler in command. An attack upon the school-ship Constitution was anticipated, and she was drawn out of the harbor. General Butler congratulated the 8th Massachusetts Volunteers for their action in saving the old well-known ship.

**April 23.**—Alabama has raised within four days 5400 volunteers, and asserted that within thirty days the number could be increased to forty or fifty thousand men in arms.

A number of parishes in Louisiana appropriated \$10,000 each for the support of the volunteers, and pledged themselves to pay \$50,000 a year each as long as the war should last. The ladies of New Orleans held a meeting, at which five hundred were present, for the purpose of holding a fair to raise money to clothe the Louisiana Volunteers.

Martial law proclaimed in Baltimore, Maryland.

The Western Pennsylvania regiment passed through Philadelphia for the seat of war.

The 1st South Carolina Regiment of volunteers left Charleston for the seat of war on the Potomac. The call made on South Carolina has been promptly responded to.

The militia regiments of the North continue to flock to Washington. Three regiments from New York left this day.

Sherman's celebrated battery passed through Philadelphia, Pa., on the route to the national capital. Their reception was both enthusiastic and welcome.

General Butler took military possession of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad in Maryland. Governor Hicks protested against the act, "as it would interfere with the meeting of the Legislature." The protest was disregarded.

**April 24.**—The volunteer and regular forces of the United States Army continue to make their way to the capital. Among the former, it was particularly remarked, were foreigners from almost every civilized country in the world.

Two men in New York were arrested for treason and misprision of treason,—one for supplying arms to the enemies of the United States, the other for enlisting men for their service.

Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, called

upon the State to put itself in a state of defence, and convened the Legislature on the 6th of May to take such action as might be necessary for the general welfare.

**April 24.**—William Conway, an aged seaman, rewarded by the Navy Department for indignantly refusing to haul down the United States flag at the Warrington Navy-Yard when ordered to do so by Lieutenant F. B. Renshaw.

Enthusiastic Union meetings continue to be held throughout the North.

Cairo, Ill., at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, taken possession of by two thousand Union volunteers.

Governor Letcher, of Va., by proclamation ordered the release of all private property seized except the steamers Jamestown and Yorktown, and advised the people of the State to return to their usual avocations, promising them protection, &c.

**April 25.**—Colonel (since General) Earl Van Dorn, of the State troops of Texas, captured four hundred and fifty United States troops at Saluria, Texas.

Fort Smith, Ark., taken possession of by the State troops at midnight. About one hour previously, Captain (now General) Sturgis left with his command, consisting of two cavalry companies, with their horses and supplies. The officers in the fort were taken prisoners, and afterwards released on parole.

The British residents of New York held an enthusiastic Union meeting.

A deputation from the Sioux and Chippewa Indians arrived in New York, and offered the services of 300 warriors between the ages of 18 and 40, to fight against the Indians in the Confederate service, if properly armed and led.

George Law, of New York, addressed a letter to the President of the United States, demanding that the Government should open the lines of communication between Washington and the North.

Volunteers from the extreme South began making their way to Virginia.

General Harney arrested at Harper's Ferry, Va., while *en route* from the West to report at Washington.

Captain Stokes, of the United States Army, at the head of a small force of Illinois troops, visited St. Louis, Mo., and removed from the United States Arsenal 20,000 muskets, 500 new rifle-carbines, 500 revolvers, 110,000 musket-cartridges, besides cannon, &c. He thus, amid the greatest danger, (as the city had been taken possession of by armed bands,) nearly cleared the arsenal, leaving but seven thousand muskets wherewith to arm the St. Louis volunteers. The rescued arms were taken by steamboat to Alton, Ill., where the populace, rich and poor, turned out at five o'clock A.M. and assisted to load them on the cars for Springfield.

The steamship Cahawba seized at New Orleans, but afterwards released by order of Governor Moore, of Louisiana, who had received orders from the Confederate Government not to obstruct commerce in Southern ports.

The grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., turned into a military camp, General Butler in command.

The destroyed track between Annapolis, Md., and Washington relaid and guarded by volunteer troops. Communication was reopened this day.

The 7th Regiment New York State Mil-

tia arrived and were very warmly received at Washington, D.C., after having helped to relay the railroad-track.

**April 25.**—The Maryland Legislature met at Frederick, Md. General Butler warned them that if they attempted to pass a Secession ordinance he would arrest the entire body.

— Governor Letcher, of Virginia, proclaimed that Virginia had joined itself to the Confederate States, without consulting the people as to their approval.

— Senator Douglas, before the Illinois Legislature, declared himself in favor of supporting the Government.

**April 26.**—Governor Brown, of Georgia, issued a proclamation prohibiting the payment of debts to Northern creditors, and directing the payment of such moneys due into the State Treasury, to be used for war purposes.

— The entire Northwest had declared itself for the Union during the past ten days, and were raising volunteers.

— Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, by proclamation condemned President Lincoln's call for troops.

— Four Union volunteer regiments entered Washington. The capital declared safe.

— The United States Government purchased a number of mercantile vessels and armed them for the purpose of carrying out the blockade proclamation.

— Governor Burton, of Delaware, by proclamation, called out volunteers to defend the Union.

— The ladies of the congregations of churches of the North held meetings for the purpose of providing articles for the United States army hospitals.

**April 27.**—As from time to time officers from the Southern States were leaving the service, and several had been already dismissed for treason, all the officers of the army were required to take the oath of allegiance, as prescribed by the 10th article of war.

— The following new military departments were created by general order:—

*The Military Department of Washington* to include the District of Columbia, Fort Washington and adjacent country, and the State of Maryland as far as Bladensburg. Head-Quarters, Washington. Commander, Colonel (since General) J. K. F. Mansfield, U.S.A.

*The Department of Annapolis* to include the country for twenty miles on each side of the railroad from Annapolis, Md., to the national capital as far as Bladensburg, Md. Head-Quarters, Annapolis. Commander, Brigadier-General B. F. Butler, Massachusetts Volunteers.

*The Department of Pennsylvania* to include that State, the State of Delaware, and all that part of Maryland not included in the foregoing departments. Head-Quarters, Philadelphia. Commander, Major-General Patterson, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

— Five men arrested at Washington Navy-Yard, having been detected filling bomb-shells with sawdust and sand, instead of proper detonating material.

— Other Union volunteer regiments entered Washington, D.C., having been delayed on the march by obstructions.

— Southerners employed in the Departments at Washington resigned and left for the South, refusing to take the oath of fealty to the Constitution of the United States.

**April 27.**—A number of the residents of Virginia passed through Chambersburg, Pa., en route for the North, having left every thing behind them, and been thus reduced to penury through their loyalty to the Government of the United States. A reign of terror reported as existing in Richmond, Va.

— Union feeling greatly in the ascendant in Maryland. The flag of the United States raised in many parts of the State.

— The Confederate army at Richmond this day numbered 3072 men.

— President Lincoln issued a proclamation including the ports of Virginia and North Carolina in the blockade of the Southern harbors.

— The first cannon was cast in Nashville, Tenn., this day.

**April 28.**—The Daylight, the first steamer direct from New York via the Potomac, arrived at Washington with recruits, under Captain (since General) Viele, of the United States Army. She found that the lights on the Virginia coast had been extinguished and the buoys and light-ships of the Chesapeake and Potomac Rivers destroyed by the Confederates.

**April 29.**—Virginia sent five delegates to the Confederate Congress at Montgomery.

— Governor Harris, of Tennessee, ordered the seizure of \$75,000 worth of Tennessee bonds, and \$5000 in cash belonging to the United States Government, and then in possession of the United States collector at Nashville.

— Two regiments of Georgia troops passed through Augusta, Ga., en route for Virginia. Tennessee also offered a force of troops to the Confederate States Government.

— Three steamships were seized at New Orleans, by order of Governor Moore, of Louisiana. The city of New Orleans and suburbs had become a large military camp, and a grand pageant passed this day amid great enthusiasm through the streets of the city.

— The House of Delegates of the State of Maryland defeated the Secession ordinance by a vote of 53 against 13.

— Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves left New York for Annapolis, Md. They were escorted to the boat by the whole fire department of New York City, and an immense crowd of citizens.

— President Jefferson Davis sent a message to the Congress of the Confederate States assembled at Montgomery, Ala. The allusion to the secession of Virginia was loudly cheered, and the allusion to President Lincoln's proclamation advising the people of the South to disperse peaceably within twenty days, met with derisive laughter. A full Congress was present.

— Daily communication between Baltimore and Philadelphia fully re-established.

— The United States flag hoisted over nearly all the churches of the North.

**April 30.**—The New York Yacht Club offered their vessels to the Government for the United States service.

— Governor Olden, of New Jersey, sent his message to the New Jersey Legislature recommending the appropriation of two millions of dollars for military purposes, and an annual tax of \$100,000 for the same purpose.

— General Harney was released by the Governor of Virginia. In a private letter to St. Louis he declares himself loyal to the United States flag.

— Troops left Alabama and Louisiana this

day for the Confederate service in Virginia, and reinforcements left various parts of the North for Union service at Washington, D.C.

**April 30.**—The citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., independent of party, addressed a congratulatory letter to Lieutenant-General Scott.

—The bodies of the Massachusetts soldiers killed at Baltimore, April 19, left that city this day.

#### MAY.

**May 1.**—Governor Black, of Nebraska, by proclamation called out the volunteers of the Territory, arming and equipping them as they offered their services. The loyal feeling very prevalent.

—The bodies of the Massachusetts soldiers killed at Baltimore, April 19, received at Boston with full military honors.

—The Southern papers announced that they gave up all hope of inducing General Scott to join their cause.

**May 2.**—The 69th New York Militia, composed exclusively of Irishmen, under the command of Colonel (since General) Corcoran, arrived at Washington from Annapolis Junction, Md., where they had been on duty for several days. Several other regiments also arrived at the capital.

—The bodies of the Massachusetts Volunteers killed at Baltimore identified at Boston. Their names were announced as follows:—Sumner H. Needham, of Lawrence; Luther C. Ladd, of Lowell; Addison O. Whitney, of Lowell.

—The mouth of James River and Hampton Roads put under a strict blockade.

—The United States flag raised over the public buildings in the national capital.

—Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court of the United States, resigned. He resided in Alabama.

**May 3.**—Captain Jones, of Harper's Ferry fame, raised the United States flag over the University of New York City, amid great enthusiasm and excitement. Flag-raising over almost every large building and many private edifices of the North became at this time a complete furor, as also the wearing of tri-colored rosettes and other insignia of loyalty to the Union.

—Four regiments of New Jersey Volunteers, under Brigadier-General Runyon, left that State in one body for the seat of war.

—Union ward meetings held in Baltimore, and loyal resolutions adopted condemning the attempt to drag the State out of the Union.

—A notice was issued at Pittsburg, Pa., notifying shippers in New York that packages containing arms destined for the Southern States would not be permitted to pass through that city.

—A letter was received in New York informing the authorities of a design to burn that city, the supply of water to be cut off at the same time. Philadelphia and Boston were also to be burned.

—Fourteen companies of Kentuckian Volunteers tendered their services to the Secretary of War notwithstanding the Governor's refusal. The companies were accepted, and ordered to encamp on the Ohio shore of the river.

—The Connecticut Legislature appropriated two millions of dollars for military purposes.

—Governor Jackson, of Missouri, in his message to the Legislature, condemned the call of President Lincoln for troops, and justified the action of the Confederate States in seceding. He, however, did not recommend the immediate seces-

sion of Missouri, but only to put it into a proper state of defence against "aggression from all assailants."

**May 4.**—General McClellan, who had been appointed Major-General of Volunteers by the Governor of Ohio, was now placed in command of the "Department of the Ohio," comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

—President Lincoln called for volunteers on the following plan of organization:—

	Minimum.	Maximum.
80 regiments of infantry....	83,774	40,794
1 regiment of cavalry.....	600	1,168
Total .....	84,434	41,962
Brigade Staff.....	60	60
Division " .....	12	12
	84,506	42,034

By an order of the same day, the regular army received the following increase:—

	Minimum.	Maximum.
Infantry, 8 regiments (8 battalions).....	18,160	19,616
Cavalry, 1 regiment (6 squadrons).....	997	1,189
Artillery, 1 regiment (12 batteries).....	997	1,909
Total.....	18,154	22,714

He also called for 18,000 men for the navy. The calls were promptly responded to.

—The ladies of the South formed associations for the purpose of making articles for hospital use.

—A large Union meeting was held in Preston county, Va., strongly opposing the Secession ordinance and recommending a division of the State.

—Commodore Charles Stewart, U.S.N., addressed a letter to G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, furnishing him with the details of a conversation that took place between John C. Calhoun and the commodore in the latter part of December, 1812. The document was published, and attracted much attention.

—Trades and professions in the North held Union meetings as such.

—According to the New Orleans papers, General Bragg had this day a force of over 6000 men in arms in Pensacola, Fla., besides sailors, laborers, &c.

—The Buena Vista Volunteers of Philadelphia, under Captain Powers, arrived in New York to join the California Brigade.

—The first gun for the Confederate Navy cast at the Phoenix Iron-Works at Gretna, near New Orleans, La. It was intended to carry an eight-inch Dahlgren shell.

—The steamship *Star of the West* put in commission as a receiving-ship for the Confederate States Navy at New Orleans, La.

—The Maryland Legislative Committee acknowledged President Lincoln's right to transport troops through Baltimore or the State.

—A Union meeting held at Wheeling, Va., denouncing the Secession ordinance, &c.

**May 5.**—Raleigh, N.C., crowded with volunteers for the Confederate service, having been called out by the Governor of that State.



**May 5.**—The Confederate General Philip St. George Cooke, commanding the "Potomac Department of the State of Virginia," stated in general orders that the capital of the United States had never been, and was not then, threatened. The Confederate Secretary of War's speech on the 12th of April gives a strong denial to this statement.

General Butler's forces took military possession of the Relay House, Md., the railroad, telegraph-wires, &c., planting artillery for their protection. The entire neighborhood was now invested.

**May 6.**—Governor Hicks, of Maryland, in response to a resolution from the Maryland Senate, inquiring if he consented to or authorized the burning of the railroad-bridges, returned an equivocal answer, to the effect that he had no authority to prevent it, &c., but did not authorize it.

Indiana had raised in one week her quota of six regiments of troops for the President's call, and they were this day in camp awaiting orders.

Virginia admitted into the Southern Confederacy in secret session of the Confederate Congress.

General John A. Dix appointed a Major-General of New York Volunteers.

General Runyon's brigade of New Jersey troops arrived at Washington.

Arkansas unanimously voted itself out of the Federal Union.

The Police Commissioners of St. Louis, Mo., formally demanded of Captain (afterwards General) Lyon the removal of the United States troops from all places and buildings occupied by them outside the Arsenal grounds. Captain Lyon refused compliance with the demand.

An important interview took place at Cairo, Ill., between the commanders of the Kentucky and Illinois forces, to define their positions. Kentucky not to be invaded nor her commerce interfered with while she remained perfectly neutral.

The act of the Confederate Congress recognizing the existence of a war between the United States and the seceding States, and concerning letters of marque prizes and prize goods, passed in secret session, now made public, the ban of secrecy having been removed.

**May 7.**—A Union flag having been hoisted at Knoxville, Tenn., and several very strong Union speeches having been delivered, a serious riot broke out, and two men were severely injured by bullet-wounds.

Judge Ogden, of New Jersey, in charging a grand jury, defined the crime of treason as giving aid, comfort, or even information, to the enemies of the government of the country.

The 1st Massachusetts Volunteers, enlisted for three months and awaiting orders, finding that the Government would only accept volunteers for three years, offered their services for that term, and were accepted.

The patriotic contributions of the people of the North for the purpose of carrying on the war amounted this day to \$23,250,000. In the list Pennsylvania was at the head, with \$3,500,000; New York and Ohio next, with \$3,000,000 each; Connecticut and Illinois with \$2,000,000 each; Maine, \$1,300,000; Vermont and New Jersey, each \$1,000,000; and other smaller sums from corporate bodies, exclusive of private contributions.

Governor Harris, of Tennessee, announced to the General Assembly that a military league, offensive and defensive, had been formed between

the Confederate States and Tennessee. Both houses ratified the league by a less than two-third vote of the whole.

**May 8.**—A Confederate privateer was captured at the mouth of the Chesapeake River by the U. S. revenue steamer Harriet Lane. The officers and crew, with the exception of two, escaped.

The Richmond (Va.) papers demanded a dictator for the South.

The flag-ship of the blockading squadron sailed this day from Boston. The chief officer's flag was thus placed on the steam-frigate Minnesota.

General Butler issued a special order complimenting the troops under his command for promptitude and gallantry, and referring to the sad events of the time.

**May 9.**—A battalion of 3d U.S. Infantry, Sherman's U.S. battery, and the 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania Artillery, Colonel Patterson, were landed at Locust Point, near Baltimore, Md., under the guns of the U.S. steamer Harriet Lane. The troops then proceeded to their destination by rail. There was no excitement among the citizens further than mere curiosity.

The Southern press agreed not to publish or make any mention in their journals of military movements or plans.

The Confederate Congress passed an act authorizing the President of the Southern Confederacy to raise such a force for the war as he might deem expedient.

Southern troops still flock into Virginia in large numbers, and a force concentrated in the vicinity of Norfolk.

Establishment of the Potomac flotilla for keeping the river clear.

The U.S. gunboat Yankee chased a Confederate armed schooner up the York River, but, being fired upon by shore-batteries, had to give up the chase.

Batteries had been constructed by the Virginians along the shores of the Potomac, York, and James Rivers, also at Norfolk and vicinity.

This day was strictly observed in Wheeling, Western Virginia, as a fast-day, and patriotic sermons were preached in the churches.

The first news received in this country of the effect of the fall of Fort Sumter in England was brought by the Africa. The prospect of a civil war in America caused some despondency; but hopes were entertained of an amicable settlement being made without resort to arms.

**May 10.**—The Confederate Secretary of War invested Major-General R. E. Lee with the control of the Confederate forces in Virginia.

The States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois erected into a separate or fourth military department, called the Department of the Ohio. Headquarters, Cincinnati. Commander, Major-General George B. McClellan, Ohio Volunteers.

The President, by general orders, directed that all officers of the United States Army who had entered the service before April 1, 1861, should subscribe anew the oath of allegiance to the United States, under the 10th article of war.

Troops still daily flock to the national capital.

The Episcopal Church of the South separated itself by States from the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

President Lincoln, by proclamation, directed the commander of the United States forces on the Florida coast to permit no other than

United States authority at Key West, Tortugas, and Santa Rosa Islands, to be exercised.

May 10.—Captain Tyler, of the 2d U.S. Dragoons, finding he could not safely remove the ten howitzers at Fort Kearney, Ka., spiked them to prevent their being used by the Confederates at that time and place.

—The Winans steam-gun, while en route to the Confederate States, was captured at Ilchester, Md., by order of General Butler.

—The Maryland Legislature passed a resolution imploring the President of the United States to cease prosecuting a war against the Southern States.

—Captain Lyon, at the head of the United States forces in St. Louis, made a sudden movement upon Camp Jackson, near that city, by which the camp, which was commanded by Brigadier-General D. M. Frost, was entirely surrounded in a short time, and compelled to an unconditional surrender. A mob that followed the United States troops made a violent demonstration against them, when the troops were ordered to fire upon them, and did so, killing twenty-two and wounding many others. The mob dispersed, and the United States troops captured 639 prisoners, besides a large quantity of arms and munitions of war. This prompt action gained for Captain Lyon his commission as brigadier-general, and virtually saved the State from being forced out of the Union.

May 11.—San Francisco, Cal., very enthusiastically and unitedly declared itself for the Union, without regard to party.

—Fort Pickens was declared by the Southern journals to be, except from the sea, completely invested by the Confederate forces, and "must fall."

—Union meetings continue to be held in Western Virginia.

—The Union Home Guard of St. Louis entered that city amid the execrations of many of the citizens. A boy foolishly discharging a pistol into their ranks caused a portion of the troops to fire upon the crowd, and to fall into confusion, breaking their order of march. They then began firing indiscriminately among the people; and the shower of balls for a few minutes is described "as terrible." Seven persons were killed and a large number wounded. General Harney, in command of the department, issued a proclamation which somewhat allayed the excitement caused by this rashness, and a battalion of regular soldiers was sent to the city to act as a military police corps if necessary.

—The U.S. frigate Niagara arrived off Charleston bar, S.C., and began the blockade of that port.

—Camps of rendezvous and instruction were being organized in all the Northern States.

—The Confederate schooner G. M. Smith, prize to the U.S. frigate Cumberland, arrived at New York in charge of the prize-master.

May 12.—The ship General Parkhill, of Liverpool, captured by the Niagara while attempting to run the blockade in the vicinity of Charleston, S.C.

—An attempt was made to destroy the Monocacy Bridge, three miles southeast of Frederick, Md. The attack was made at night by a party from the Point of Rocks. They cut the telegraph-wires and coerced the operator, and then went to the bridge; but, it being constructed of iron and stone, they could not burn it.

—An attempt was also made to tear up and destroy the track of the Northern Central Rail-

road at a point about fourteen miles from Baltimore, Md.; but, being detected before much injury was done, the plot was defeated.

May 12.—Five regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers were reviewed this day at York, Pa., by Governor Curtin and the members of the Legislature, &c.

—A joint-stock company was started in New Orleans, La., to fit out a steam privateer. \$50,000 were subscribed the first day, and a similar sum was requisite to complete the work.

—The following is the apportionment of the last call of President Lincoln for troops among the several States. The number of regiments required for three years was seventy-five:—New York, 11; Pennsylvania, 10; Ohio, 9; Illinois, 6; Massachusetts, 5; Indiana and Missouri, 4 each; Michigan and New Jersey, 3 each; Kentucky, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Virginia, 2 each; the remaining States, District of Columbia, and Nebraska, 1 each.

May 13.—The Southern Baptist Convention, in session at Savannah, Ga., tendered their allegiance as a body to the Confederate Government, and recommended fast-days to invoke divine blessing on their movement.

—An enthusiastic and thoroughly Union meeting was held in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Va., and passed strong resolutions against the secession of Virginia and the warlike attitude assumed by that State.

—Reinforcements arrived at Pensacola to strengthen the Confederate army under General Bragg.

—A portion of General Butler's forces from the Relay House, Md., took military possession of Baltimore, occupying the high grounds surrounding the city in force. The troops that first entered the city consisted of parts of the Boston Light Artillery, Major Cook, the 6th Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Jones, and a battalion of the 8th New York Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel Waterbury, which force was afterwards largely reinforced. The soldiers were received with cheers of welcome and enthusiasm by the citizens.

—Major (since General) Morris, in command of Fort McHenry, refused to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Giles, of Baltimore, and published his reasons therefor; which were, in brief, that, the city being in rebellion, he had suspended the writ as a precautionary and necessary measure.

—The U.S. steamer Pawnee moored off Alexandria, Va., so as to command the town and suburbs.

—The Virginia Union Convention met at Wheeling, Va., and organized by appointing Dr. J. W. Moss chairman.

—Senator Bayard, of Delaware, issued an address to his constituents, denying having been in consultation with the Confederates, and declaring his intention to resign his seat if war was inaugurated.

—A proclamation of neutrality with respect to the secession of the "so-called Confederate States" was issued by Victoria, Queen of England, in which all her subjects were forbidden to enter the service of the contending parties, or to attempt to break the lawfully and effectually established blockade, except at their own peril and risk. Previous to this proclamation, a brigade of British Volunteers had been enlisted in the North, but disbanded after its issuance, although many of the members afterwards individually enlisted in other corps.

**May 14.**—McClellan and Frémont appointed major-generals in the United States Army.

General Harney, commandant at St. Louis, Mo., issued an address to the people of Missouri, denouncing the military bill passed by the Legislature as an indirect Secession ordinance, manifestly unconstitutional, and which ought not to be upheld by good citizens. He declared the determination of the Government to exert all its power to prevent Missouri being dragged out of the Union.

President Davis was, by resolution of the Confederate Congress, requested to appoint a general fast-day.

Union meetings continued to be held in Maryland.

The Engineer Corps of the 13th New York Militia built a branch railroad from Annapolis station to the pier of the Naval Academy, Md., which road was opened to-day with great demonstration.

Ross Winans, the inventor of the steam-gun, was arrested at the Relay House, Md., by military order.

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, sent a very patriotic address to both houses of the Legislature of that State, urging the strongest support of the national Government.

A schooner loaded with arms manufactured by Ross Winans was seized at Baltimore, Md., by military authority.

General Butler, at Federal Hill, issued a proclamation explaining why Baltimore, Md., was occupied, and guaranteeing safety and protection to all citizens engaged in lawful pursuits.

Governor Hicks, of Maryland, by proclamation called out four regiments of State troops to serve within the State or for the defence of the national capital.

The mail-contract between St. Louis and Memphis, Mississippi River, annulled, owing to the forcible stoppage of the steamers by which they were conveyed.

General Butler seized fifteen dray-loads of arms stored in a warehouse in Baltimore, Md., supposed to be for illegal purposes.

**May 15.**—The bark *Ocean Eagle*, from Rockland, Maine, was captured by the Confederate privateer steamer *Calhoun*, off New Orleans.

Two yachts belonging to private individuals were formally accepted by the United States Government, and detailed for service by the Treasury Department. Their owners, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., of New York City, and T. P. Ives, of Providence, R.I., were commissioned as lieutenants in the revenue service, and ordered to command their respective vessels, which were to be armed by the Government.

The town of Potosi, Washington county, Mo., taken military possession of by order of General Lyon.

**May 16.**—Senator Mason, of Virginia, asserted that the Ordinance of Secession (passed without consent of the people) annulled all United States laws and obligations in that State.

General Butler serenaded in Washington, and in reply delivered a happy speech on the war and the position of Massachusetts in it.

Judge Sprague, at the opening of the United States Circuit Court at Boston, defined his opinion relative to the law of piracy, to the effect that unless the United States Government chose to acknowledge the Confederates as belligerents, all attempts to prey upon the commerce of the

United States would, by the United States courts, be treated as piracy.

**May 16.**—Generals McClellan and Butler created major-generals of United States Volunteers.

Secretary Seward declared it treason to accept from the Government of the Southern States, individually or collectively, the proffered price of vessels previously seized.

By order of the United States authorities at Washington, D.C., the Express matter for the South was opened, and all articles contraband of war, including correspondence and newspapers, stopped *in transitu*.

**May 17.**—A large quantity of secretly-stored arms and ammunition was seized and secured, in St. Louis, Mo., by United States Marshal Rawlings, attended by a strong military force. These arms, &c., were understood to have been secreted for insurrectionary purposes.

A floating infernal machine was captured in Philadelphia, Pa.

Surgeon-General Gibbs, of the Confederate States Army, reported that no other casualty had occurred during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, than "four trifling contusions at Fort Moultrie."

The Confederate Congress authorized the issue of fifty millions of dollars' worth of Confederate bonds, payable in twenty years, at eight per cent. interest, and twenty millions of dollars' worth of small treasury notes not bearing interest.

**May 18.**—Governor Brown, of Georgia, by proclamation prohibited State arms from being removed beyond the State limits, without his consent.

It was reported at Montgomery, Ala. (the Confederate capital *pro tem.*), that no attempt had been or was likely soon to be made by the Confederates to attack Fort Pickens, near Pensacola, Fla.

Arkansas unanimously admitted into the Southern Confederacy.

Three merchants of Baltimore, Md., arrested for taking part in the riot of April 19, 1861.

The Military Department of Virginia created, and to include that State from the summit of the Blue Ridge to the ocean, and the States of North and South Carolina. Head-Quarters, Fortress Monroe. Commander, Major-General Butler.

The Rappahannock River, Va., blockaded, thus completing the blockade of the principal ports of Virginia.

A number of vessels,—among them five tobacco schooners from Virginia,—running the blockade, were seized and confiscated, the prizes being sent to New York and Philadelphia for condemnation.

The light-ship of the Chesapeake, having been seized by the Confederates, was recaptured by a detachment of New York troops and brought safely into Washington, D.C. No loss or injury was sustained by the Union troops.

**May 19.**—A skirmish took place between the U.S. steamers *Freeborn* and *Star* and a Confederate battery at Sewall's Point, north of the Elizabeth River, Va. Two men were wounded on the vessels, which were several times hit with rifled shot, and two slightly hurt on the Confederate side. No life lost.

The Confederates at Harper's Ferry heavily reinforced from the extreme South.

The Virginia shore opposite Williams-

port, Upper Potomac River, taken up as a military position by a strong force of Confederate troops.

**May 19.**—The ship *Argo*, bound from Richmond, Va., to Bremen, and laden with tobacco, captured in Hampton Roads by the U. S. frigate *Minnesota*. She was sent on to New York as a prize.

**May 20.**—The United States marshals, by order of the Government, made a descent upon every important telegraph-office in the North, and seized all the despatches that had been transmitted over the wires for twelve months previous. The object of the seizure was to discover secret Confederate allies in the North.

— The North Carolina State Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession and joined the State to the Southern Confederacy.

— Colonel Vosburgh, of the 79th New York State Militia, died at Washington of a pulmonary complaint.

— General Butler left Washington for Annapolis, Md., *en route* for his new department.

— Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, proclaimed the neutrality of the State with regard to the civil war, in accordance with the wishes of the people.

— Military maps of Virginia, made for Governor Letcher from special surveys, seized in Washington by order of the War Department.

**May 21.**—General Price, of the Missouri militia, and General Harney, U.S.A., agreed upon a plan to preserve the public peace,—General Price to maintain order in the State if General Harney did not make any movement of the United States troops under his command.

— Another lot of arms seized in the city of Baltimore.

— Volunteers from Tennessee for the Confederate army arrived at Richmond, Va.

— The captured ship *General Parkhill* arrived at Philadelphia, in charge of a prize crew of the *Niagara*.

— The President of the Confederate States approved of the act of the Confederate Congress prohibiting the payment of debts to Northern creditors.

— The Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, adjourned to meet at Richmond, Virginia, on July 20, 1861, having first passed an act prohibiting the exportation of cotton after June 1.

— Senator Rosseau, of the Kentucky Legislature, delivered a strong Union speech before that body, exposing the folly of Kentucky's neutral attitude, and denouncing Secession.

**May 22.**—A general order announces the resignation from the United States Army of General Joseph E. Johnston, Quartermaster-General, and 111 other officers.

— The Confederates raised the battle cry of "Washington, and vengeance on the tyrants who pollute the Capital of the Republic!"

— Excitement in the Southern States journals for fear the United States blockade would diminish the revenue of the Confederacy, and urging local taxation to carry on the war.

— General Butler and staff arrived at Fortress Monroe, Va.

— An attempt was made by the Virginians to capture the Potomac ferry-boat at Clear Spring, Md. The boat was seized; but an armed Union guard firing upon the captors compelled them to abandon the prize and escape, and the ferry-boat returned to the Maryland shore.

— The fortress at Ship Island, Gulf of

Mexico, destroyed, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Confederates.

**May 22.**—Howell Cobb, at Atlanta, Ga., proposed that the planters should sell their cotton to the Confederate Government, taking bonds in payment thereof.

— The United States Secretary of War, General Simon Cameron, issued a circular letter advising Governors of States not to commission officers above a certain age, to wit:—lieutenants, not over 22; captains, 30; majors, 35; lieutenant-colonels, 40; or colonels, 45.

— Captain (since General) Thos. F. Meagher left New York for the field at the head of his company of 110 Zouaves.

— Confederate securities in Europe could not find a market.

— Major-General Sanford took charge of the New York troops at Washington.

— The three-years volunteers of New York commence leaving that State for the seat of war.

**May 23.**—The machinery of U.S. frigate *Mississippi* having been tampered with, she returned to the Boston Navy-Yard for repairs. Several similar cases of treasonable injury to United States property were discovered, intended to delay the movements of the forces of the country.

— The two first regiments from the West arrived at Washington. They consisted of the 1st and 2d Ohio Volunteers, the former under Colonel (since General) Alexander McD. McCook, and the latter under Colonel Wilson. They had been for some time encamped in Pennsylvania since leaving their State.

— A battery of Whitworth guns arrived in New York from Europe, having been presented by "Loyal Americans in Europe to the United States Government, 1861."

— A Confederate flag displayed at Alexandria, Va., within sight of Washington, captured by two Union men named William McSpedon, of New York City, and Samuel Smith, of Queens county, N.Y. This was the first Confederate flag taken in the field.

— General Butler took command at Fortress Monroe.

— President Davis issued instructions to privateers sailing under letters of marque, to make war upon the commerce of the United States in every shape and way, &c.

**May 24.**—A force of United States troops, about 13,000 strong, marched within the District of Columbia from the Maryland to the Virginia side of the Potomac River, taking possession of Arlington Heights and Alexandria. A portion of the force went to the latter place by water. The Confederate troops evacuated their position on the advance of the United States troops. The New York Fire Zouaves, under Colonel Ellsworth, entered Alexandria from the water side. The impulsive colonel, seeing a Confederate flag flying from the Marshall House (a hotel), rushed into the building, up the stairs to the roof, and removed the flag, which he brought down wrapped around his body. The proprietor of the house, named James Jackson, fired upon and killed Colonel Ellsworth, and was immediately killed himself by a shot from the rifle of Frank Brownell, one of the privates of Colonel Ellsworth's regiment. Brownell was afterwards promoted to a lieutenancy in the regular army for his gallantry.

— Governor Jackson's Missouri troops refused to disband, as had been agreed upon between Generals Harney and Price. These troops

afterwards were engaged in the Confederate service.

**May 24.**—An attempt was discovered in Missouri, to poison the Union troops by means of arsenic being baked in their bread.

— Kentucky, through her Senate, offered herself as mediator between the contending forces, she herself, as a State, taking no part in the struggle.

— President Davis, by proclamation, appointed June 13, 1861, as a national fast-day in the Confederate States.

**May 25.**—Hampton Bridge, near Fortress Monroe, Va., taken possession of by three regiments of United States troops. Occasional reconnaissances were daily made from the fortress a few miles up the Peninsula.

— The bark *Winnifred*, of Richmond, Va., from Rio Janeiro, laden with coffee, captured by the U.S. steamer *Quaker City*.

— The Southern journals announced that after the 1st of June the Confederate States would assume her own postal arrangements.

— The funeral ceremonies in Washington over the body of Colonel Ellsworth were very universal and impressive. The feeling throughout the North relative to his death was one of intense excitement and revenge. A regiment was started in the State of New York under the title of the "Ellsworth Avengers;" and other States acted similarly.

— The bids for the Treasury loan were opened at Washington, and \$8,994,000 were awarded, about one-fourth being Treasury notes bearing 7.30 per cent. interest. By this method of awarding the loan, the interest upon the whole does not amount to as much as 7 per cent.

**May 26.**—The port of New Orleans blockaded by the U.S. sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*.

— The privateer *Calhoun* arrived at New Orleans, La., with three prizes, viz.: schooners *John Adams* and *Mermald*, of Provincetown, Mass., and the brig *Panama*, of Boston, Mass. They were whalers, and laden with about two hundred barrels of whale-oil, and had been whaling in the Gulf.

— Great excitement in the South, caused by the occupation of Alexandria, which was denounced as an invasion of Virginia.

— General McClellan issued a soul-stirring address to the Union men of Western Virginia, announcing that the Government did not intend to interfere with their rights in holding slaves, but would rather protect them therein. He also issued an address to the troops about to advance into Western Virginia, requesting them to preserve the strictest discipline and to avoid rapine and marauding.

— Commencement of the movement of the forces in Western Virginia.

— Postmaster-General Blair, of the United States, issued the following order:—"All postal service in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, will be suspended after the 31st instant. Letters for offices temporarily closed under this order will be forwarded to the dead-letter office, except those for Western Virginia, which will be sent to Wheeling."

**May 27.**—General Beauregard relinquished his command around Charleston.

— Judge Taney issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of John Merryman, a noted

secessionist of Baltimore then confined in Fort Mchenry. General Cadwalader refused to obey the writ until he heard from Washington; and an attachment was issued for General Cadwalader.

— Brigadier-General Irvin McDowell, U.S. Army, took command of the Union forces in Virginia.

— The blockade of Mobile (Ala.) harbor commenced.

— A number of the slaves in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe took refuge in that work, and, being declared "contraband," General Butler refused to return them to their owners.

**May 28.**—General Scott formed a new department, to consist of that part of the State of Virginia lying between the eastern slope of the Alleghanies and the north bank of the James River. Commander, General McDowell, U.S.A.

— The blockade of the port of Savannah commenced this day.

— Brigadier-General Pierce placed in command of the Massachusetts militia in the field.

— In the case of General Cadwalader, whose arrest had been ordered for contempt of court, the marshal reported that on going to Fort Mchenry he was refused admittance.

— Three-years volunteers continue to go in large numbers to the national capital.

**May 29.**—The following were announced as the newly-organized Military Departments of the United States:—

The *Department of the East*, embracing three subdivisions, viz.:—

The *District of Washington*, embracing the country immediately around the national capital. Head-Quarters, Washington.

The *District of the South*, embracing Eastern Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Head-Quarters, Fortress Monroe.

The *District of Annapolis*, embracing twenty miles each side of the railroad from Annapolis to Maryland. Head-Quarters, Annapolis.

The *Department of Pennsylvania*, embracing that State and Delaware and such parts of Maryland not before mentioned. Head-Quarters, Philadelphia.

The *Department of the West*, embracing all the country between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. Head-Quarters, St. Louis.

Other Military Departments not materially altered.

— President Davis reached Richmond this day, with his suite, amid enthusiastic demonstrations.

— A splendid flag raised over the private residence of General Scott, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. The ceremony was well and enthusiastically received.

— The services of Miss Dix as chief of the hospital nurses, accepted officially by the Secretary of War on April 13, publicly announced to-day as accepted.

— The Pennsylvania militia still flock to the national capital, four regiments being on the march this day.

— A very enthusiastic Union meeting of American citizens took place in Paris, France, at which Colonel (since Major-General) Frémont was present.

**May 30.**—N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, and Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, appointed generals in the volunteer service of the United States,—the former a major-general, and the latter a brigadier.





by the President as illegal, arguing that Congress alone could suspend that writ, and that the President had no such delegated power.

**June 4.**—Louisville, Ky., blockaded as far as the shipment of provisions South was concerned.

General Harney having been removed from the departmental command of the United States troops at St. Louis, and General Lyon having taken his place, General Price, of the Missouri (now Confederate) troops, called upon him by proclamation to ratify the agreement made between General Harney and himself. He also called on the people to choose which side they would take in the contest that appeared threatening.

**June 5.**—Over sixty thousand pounds of gunpowder was taken possession of by the United States authorities, from the Baltimore agents of powder-companies.

General Beauregard, in command of the Confederates at Manassas Junction, Va., issued a proclamation to the people of the surrounding counties, giving an extravagant picture of the deplorable consequences to be expected from an invasion by the Federal forces, and calling upon every man, by every tie he held dear, to rally to the defence of his State.

A draft made for militia service by the Confederates upon the capable men within a circuit of fifty miles from Harper's Ferry.

Persons not allowed to leave Virginia, except under very peculiar circumstances.

The Confederate States Treasury notes accepted as currency by the Southern Bank Convention held at Atlanta, Ga.

The U.S. steamer Harriet Lane engaged a Rebel battery at Pig Point, Va. Five of her crew were wounded. Confederate loss unknown.

**June 6.**—Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, by proclamation, announced that all persons remitting money in payment of debts due the North were guilty of treason.

The New York Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution to award medals to all the defenders of Forts Sumter and Pickens.

**June 7.**—A drove of fifty cattle, on their way to the Confederate forces, captured by the Engineer Corps of the 69th N.Y. State Militia and a section of U.S. cavalry.

General Twiggs ordered the Martello Tower, in the vicinity of New Orleans, near Lake Borgne, La., to be garrisoned, to prevent the landing of United States troops at that point.

The troops at Camp McClure, Chambersburg, Pa., moved southward, Brigadier-General Thomas leading the advance, which arrived at Greencastle same day.

The Indiana Zouaves, under Colonel (now Major-General) Lew. Wallace, passed through Cincinnati en route for Cumberland, Md.

Four hundred and two seamen, &c., left the North Carolina (receiving-ship), New York Navy-Yard, to join the U.S. frigate Santee as a ship's company.

**June 8.**—The pedestrian and wagon bridges across the Upper Potomac destroyed by order of the Confederate General Johnston.

Organization and authorization of the Sanitary Commission of the Union army.

Four bridges along the Alexandria, London & Hampshire Railroad destroyed by order of the Confederate general.

Governor Hicks, of Maryland, by proclamation, called for the surrender of all private arms, &c.

**June 8.**—Seizure of a quantity of arms at and near Easton, Md., by military authority.

General Morris, in command of the Union troops at Philippi, Western Virginia, issued a proclamation calling upon the Western Virginians to aid in defending themselves and the Union.

The Catholics of the South refused any longer to acknowledge the Catholics of the North as fellow-countrymen.

The Border State Convention issued an address, acknowledging the Government of the United States, requesting Kentucky to remain neutral, and calling on the United States Government to do something to satisfy the slave States with regard to the safety of that property.

North Carolina out of the Union by ratifying the Constitution of the Confederate States.

**June 9.**—Women are employed as nurses in United States military hospitals, but not in camp, under the general superintendence of Miss Dix.

A floating bridge across the Potomac at Georgetown, D.C., constructed by the Rhode Island Volunteers.

A quantity of arms and uniforms seized in Alexandria, Va., by order of the provost-marshal.

Seizure of seven thousand yards of cassimette and other military goods in transit for the South by Adams' Express, and valued at \$10,000.

The first number of a soldier's newspaper, printed by the 5th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and entitled "The Pennsylvania Fifth," issued in Alexandria, Va. Lieutenant Ely was the editor, and the printing-materials were acquired by the seizure of the office of the *Alexandria Sentinel*.

Dr. Breckenridge, uncle of the late Vice-President, wrote an able article forcibly yet temperately denouncing secession and asserting the latent loyalty of the masses of the South.

Commencement of the movement of the Union troops up the Peninsula of Virginia.

#### *The Battle of Big Bethel.*

**June 10.**—Three regiments of Union troops started from Hampton, Va., up the Peninsula, to attack a Rebel battery at Big Bethel. They started about midnight, and the main body coming upon the advance mistook them for the enemy and fired upon them. By this mishap two were killed and nineteen wounded, besides warning the Confederates of the approach of an enemy. The intended surprise was foiled, and the battery, mounting heavy guns, had to be assaulted by light howitzers and musketry, which proved ineffective. A concentrated attempt was made to carry the work at a charge, but it failed. The Union troops were therefore, after a fight of two hours' duration, compelled to withdraw unsuccessful. Lieutenant Greble, a young artillery officer of the regular army of the United States, was shot in the head by a cannon-ball and killed. Major Winthrop, aid to General Butler, was also killed. Reported Union loss, 13 killed, 30 wounded, and several missing. Confederate loss unknown.

Major-General Banks assumed the command of the sub-department of Annapolis. Headquarters at Baltimore. General Cadwalader ordered to the field.

A movement of troops from Washington, in the direction of Edwards' Ferry, took place to-day, under command of Colonel (afterwards General) Stone. Other movements in Virginia were also apparent.



June 10.—Hon. John Cochrane commissioned colonel of U.S. Volunteers.

June 11.—A handsome reception given in Philadelphia to Lieutenant Slemmer, U.S.A., late in command at Fort Pickens, Fla., which work he resolutely defended against the Confederates.

— President Davis, through the Maryland Legislature, declared himself willing that hostilities should cease, and ready to receive any proposition for peace from the United States Government.

— Colonel Wallace's Indiana Zouaves made a dash into Romney, Va., surprised a body of Confederate troops, 500 strong, and routed them, killing two and wounding one seriously. One Unionist was wounded. Colonel Wallace returned to Cumberland, Md., forty miles distant, from which point the expedition started.

June 12.—The 2d Missouri Volunteers, Colonel (since Major-General) Sigel, advanced from St. Louis and took possession and guarded a portion of the Pacific Railroad.

— The Confederate flag flying at Columbus, Ky., hauled down by the captain of the steamer "City of Alton," and brought to Cairo, Ill. The Confederate troops in Tennessee ordered at once to occupy Columbus, Ky., thus breaking the neutrality of the State.

— Governor Jackson, of Missouri, a strong secessionist, and afterwards engaged in the Confederate service, called out, by proclamation, fifty thousand of the Missouri militia, ostensibly to defend the State, but really for the purpose of forcibly carrying it out of the Union.

— Several attempts made to poison troops at Washington, D.C., by mixing deleterious substances with the food and water. One man, detected in offering poisoned water to a Michigan regiment, immediately arrested.

— General McClellan thanked by the Provisional Government of Western Virginia for sending troops into that part of the State, and Colonel Kelley complimented for his bravery.

June 13.—This day was, by proclamation of President Davis, observed as a fast-day throughout the Confederate States.

— General Lyon and staff, Colonel Blair and his regiment of Missouri Volunteers, with a detachment of regulars, in all about 1500 strong, left St. Louis by water on a secret expedition.

— The bridges across the Potomac, in the neighborhood of Washington, guarded by fortifications.

— The 6th New York Volunteers (known as "Billy Wilson's Zouaves") left New York for Fort Pickens, Fla.

— At a large and enthusiastic Union meeting, at least 3000 strong, in Delaware, Senator Bayard was, on account of his secession proclivities, requested to resign his seat, and the Governor to call the Legislature together.

— An attack was made by the Confederates on the outposts of the 5th Pennsylvania Volunteers at Alexandria, by which one of the latter lost his arm.

— General Beauregard ordered the captured Virginian volunteers, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States while prisoners in Washington, to leave the State or recant their oath.

June 14.—The Confederates communicating with their citizen allies in the national capital by means of signal-balloons.

— A skirmish took place at Seneca's Mills without serious damage to either side.

June 14.—General John A. Dix, N.Y. Militia, appointed major-general of the United States volunteer forces.

— Harper's Ferry evacuated by the Confederate forces, who burned the railroad-bridge and destroyed all the stores they could not remove.

— Governor Jackson, of Missouri, with his anti-Union forces, evacuated Jefferson City. In the retreat, railroad-material, telegraph-wires, turnpike-bridges, &c. were destroyed to prevent pursuit.

June 15.—The Confederate privateer No. 1 ("Savannah"), captured by the U.S. brig Perry on May 3, arrived in the port of New York.

— The obstructions placed on the track of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad by the Confederates removed, and the road opened to Harper's Ferry. One boulder placed across the track weighed over a hundred tons, and was only removed by blasting.

— Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, taken possession of by the Union troops under General Lyon.

June 16.—A reconnoissance was made along the Loudon & Hampshire Railroad, during which one Union soldier was wounded by a shot intended for General Tyler.

June 17.—Major Winthrop's body handed over to the Union forces by the Confederate Colonel (afterwards General) Magruder, who ordered a salute of honor to be fired over it as it left.

— The Wheeling Virginia Convention unanimously declared itself for the Union, passed an ordinance declaring all the acts of the Richmond Convention null and void, and deposing the old State officers. There were fifty-six members present.

— A skirmish of three hours' duration took place at Edwards' Ferry. One Unionist was killed and several wounded. Confederate loss unknown.

— A street-fight took place in St. Louis, Mo., between the secessionists and Union troops: cause unknown, several reasons being assigned. Six secessionists were killed, and many injured. Some of the Union troops were seriously hurt.

— General Lyon, at Jefferson City, Mo., proclaimed his intention to uphold the United States Government in that State. He afterwards left for Booneville in pursuit of Jackson and Price.

— A train of cars containing a detachment of Ohio troops under General Schenck, while out on a reconnoitring expedition towards Vienna, Va., was fired into from a masked Confederate battery. The fire was very destructive.

— Colonel Boernstein, in command at Jefferson City, established a provisional government of Missouri, in the absence of the deputed authorities.

— An engagement took place at Booneville, Mo., between the State troops, under Governor Jackson, and the Unionists, under General Lyon. The latter were signally victorious, capturing many prisoners, arms, horses, and mules, and a large quantity of ammunition. By a feigned retreat, General Lyon caused the State troops to come out of their ambush, and then fired upon them with artillery, causing great destruction among them. Losses not definitely ascertained.

— General Patterson's advance forces crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, Md., and marched into Virginia on a reconnoissance.

— Judge Dunlap, of the District of Columbia, decided that the blockade of the Southern ports was legally established.

**June 18.**—General Lyon released the prisoners taken at Booneville on their parole not to bear arms in future against the United States, but warned others, by proclamation, that such leniency would not again be shown.

— A balloon-ascension for military purposes took place at Washington, D.C. The balloon was connected with the War Department by telegraph, and a message, the first from a balloon, sent to the President from the clouds.

— The Duke of Newcastle's prohibition of the entry of armed vessels of either the United States or Confederate States into the ports of Canada, officially published in the Canadian papers.

— The Confederate schooner Buena Vista, captured in the St. Mary's River, a branch of the Potomac, by the U.S. steamer Resolute, brought into Washington Navy-Yard.

— Ten delegates from North Carolina elected to the Confederate Congress.

— General Patterson's reconnoitring party recrossed the Potomac River from Virginia.

**June 19.**—John Ross, the Indian chief, in a proclamation, urged a strict neutrality on the part of the Cherokee people in the coming struggle, at the same time reminding them of their obligations to the United States.

— A skirmish took place at Cole Camp, Mo., between a large party of secessionists of that State and 800 of the Union Home Guard, who were surprised, but fought bravely until overpowered. Union loss, 15 killed, 20 wounded, and 30 prisoners, the rest escaping. The attacking party lost about 40 during the resistance offered.

— A Confederate camp near Philippi, Western Virginia, attacked and dispersed by the Union soldiers from Grafton. Several prisoners were taken.

— A detachment of U.S. Regulars from Kansas City captured a number of secessionists, with their arms, ammunition, &c., at Liberty, Mo.

— The Confederate forces from Romney, Va., made a dash upon the railroad-bridge at New Creek, Va., and burned it, thence marched to Piedmont and destroyed the telegraph-wires. The rolling-stock of the railroad had been moved from Piedmont to Grafton on the receipt of news of the Confederate advance. By this movement the communication between Cumberland and the head-quarters at Grafton was cut off.

— Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, arrived at Cincinnati, O., *en route* for the national capital to take his seat in the Senate. He had left the State with great difficulty and danger, and met with a very flattering reception for his courage in the attempt.

— More Indiana troops *en route* for Western Virginia.

— A Chicago battalion of engineers accepted for the war, consisting of 120 carpenters, 70 railroad-track men, 7 railroad and bridge blacksmiths, 6 boat-builders, 2 engineers, and 9 locomotive-builders,—making in all 214 men,—under Captain J. W. Wilson.

**June 20.**—The first field-telegraph line laid in Virginia by Telegraph-Engineer H. I. Rogers, of New York, between General McDowell's headquarters and his advanced camps, and connected with the War Department at Washington, D.C., thus bringing them, although miles apart, within speaking-distance of each other. The construction of the wire is so peculiar that it can be run off reels with great rapidity; the passage of artillery over it does not injure it; it can pass across

streams, through woods, over fields, and along roads, and be ready for instant use.

**June 20.**—Another evidence of treasonable tampering with the machinery of the United States vessels of war was discovered on board the Colorado while at sea. A premature breakage of one of the shafts caused a general inspection of the whole, and betrayed the fact that in the first storm the whole machinery would have broken to pieces and entirely disabled the ship.

— Thirteen Confederates, with their arms and color, captured at Clarksburg, Va., by the 3d (Union) Virginia Regiment.

— Major-General McClellan assumed command in person of the Union troops in Western Virginia.

— Cornelius Vanderbilt offered all the steamships of the Atlantic & Pacific Steamship Company's line to the Government at a valuation to be set by any two commodores of the U.S. Navy and Ex-Commodore Stockton.

— The Wheeling (Virginia) Convention unanimously elected Frank H. Peirpoint Governor of Virginia, in lieu of Governor Letcher, deposed, and other officers to act with him. At the inauguration of Governor Peirpoint, he took, in addition to the usual oaths of office, &c., one of the most stringent opposition to the Confederate rule at Richmond.

**June 21.**—General McClellan assumed command in Western Virginia.

— The Eastern Tennessee Union Convention, in session at Greenville, Tenn., declared their opposition to the Confederate Government, and expressed their preference for the Union and the Constitution.

— The Sanitary Commission issued an address to the people of the United States on the objects of the association, &c.

**June 22.**—Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, and General Buckner, stated in print that General McClellan had agreed to respect the neutrality of Kentucky as long as she kept the Confederates from within her borders, but that, if Kentucky did not remove them when they entered the State, the Union troops would interfere. The Governor of Tennessee accepted the same agreement in the reverse order.

— Several Confederate partisan soldiers were captured near Grafton, Va.

— Governor Peirpoint, of Virginia, issued his first proclamation, calling the Virginia Legislature together on the 1st of July.

**June 23.**—Forty-eight locomotives, valued at \$400,000, belonging to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, destroyed at Martinsburg, Va., by the Confederates.

— An aeronautical reconnoissance was made by Professor Lowe and Major Colburn, of Connecticut, from above Falls Church, and a map made of the country.

— Major-General McClellan, on taking command in person of the forces at Grafton, Western Virginia, issued proclamations "to the inhabitants of Western Virginia" and to the army, calling on them to support the Government and their brethren from the designs of those in arms against them.

**June 24.**—An attack made by the gunboats on the Confederate battery at Matthias Point by the U.S. gunboat Pawnee, Commander Rowan, accompanied by the tender James Guy. After a short engagement, a detachment of 40 men landed and removed some stores, the shells from the gunboats.

keeping off the Confederate troops, 600 strong, whose camp was partially destroyed by those missiles.

**June 24.**—The U.S. steamer *Star* fired upon by the Confederates along the banks of the Rappahannock River, Va. One man was killed, Surgeon Heber Smith mortally wounded, and six others hurt.

— The U.S. steamer *Quaker City* had a short engagement with the Confederates in Lynn Haven Bay, near Cape Henry, Va. One seaman mortally wounded.

— The blockade of the Nashville Railroad fully established at Louisville, Ky., nothing being allowed to pass South except by permission of the surveyor of the port.

— Governor Harris, of Tennessee, by proclamation, declared that State out of the Union, and gave the official vote on secession.

— A spy arrested in Washington with a full detail of the number of troops, position, and strength of the batteries around the city. Also a sketch of the best plan of attack upon the city, showing the positions and range of the mounted cannon, &c.

— Major (since General) S. D. Sturgis, at the head of a force of 1500 Union regular and volunteer soldiers, left Kansas City for Southwest Missouri.

**June 26.**—General McClellan denied having given General Buckner any such pledge as stated in his published letter.

— The 1st Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, commanded by Colonel (afterwards General) Gorman, passed through Baltimore *en route* for the national capital. (From this regiment three generals were subsequently chosen for bravery.)

— A party from Colonel Lew. Wallace's regiment of Indiana Zouaves, consisting of Corporal Hayes and 12 men, when near Frankfort, Va., overtook a party of 40 Confederate horsemen. They charged upon them at once, and routed them, killing eight and securing seventeen horses. A return attack was shortly after made upon the small Union force by about 70 Confederates, who, however, met with a hot fire, under which 23 fell. The Unionists then scattered and returned to camp. Corporal Hayes was seriously wounded, and one private killed.

**June 27.**—George P. Kane, Marshal of Police of Baltimore, Md., arrested at his house at 3 o'clock A.M., by order of General Banks, and conveyed a prisoner to Fort McHenry. General Banks announced, by proclamation, the object and cause of his arrest.

— John R. Kenly, since brigadier-general United States volunteers, appointed provost-marshal of Baltimore, and the powers of the Police Commissioners thus superseded.

— John C. Frémont, afterwards major-general of the United States Army, arrived at Boston, Mass., from Europe, bringing with him a large assortment of valuable arms for the Government.

— The Board of Police Commissioners protested against the arrest of Marshal Kane, and Mayor Brown approved of the protest.

— Brigadier-General Beauregard, C.S.A., in command at Manassas Junction, by general order prohibited the passage of any persons, except from the Confederate War Department, into or through his lines.

— A second engagement took place at Matthias Point, Va., between the U.S. gunboats *Pawnee* and *Freeborn* and a large number of

Rebels on the shore, during which Captain James H. Ward, commander of the Potomac flotilla, was killed, and eight United States seamen were wounded. Enemy's loss not reported.

**June 28.**—A Georgia regiment arrived at Richmond, Va., without arms, Governor Brown, of Georgia, refusing to allow any more arms to leave the State.

— A struggle took place in the Cumberland Mountains between the Union men of East Tennessee and the Confederate infantry, for the possession of Cumberland and Wheeler's Gaps.

— Two slight skirmishes occurred in front of the Union lines before Washington. Loss trifling.

— Petitions, secretly circulated for signature, addressed to the President of the United States, asking a compromise, seized in New York as incendiary documents. A protest was made against the seizure by the parties principally concerned.

— Colonels Magruder and Hardee (formerly of the United States regular troops) appointed brigadier-generals in the Confederate army.

— The Confederate loan of \$15,000,000 was found to be in little demand, only eleven out of the fifteen millions having been taken up to this date.

— General Banks, by proclamation, nullified the protest and acts of the late Police Board of Baltimore.

— Three regiments of New Jersey three-years volunteers left Trenton in one body for Washington, D.C.

**June 29.**—Escape of the Confederate privateer *Sumter*, Captain Semmes, from New Orleans, La.

— Colonel W. H. Allen, 1st New York Volunteers, arrested at Fortress Monroe for vandalism in firing or allowing to be fired a wheat-field belonging to the enemy.

— The steamer *St. Nicholas*, of Baltimore, captured on the Potomac River by a body of Confederate troops in disguise, under the lead of Captain Thomas, who was disguised as a French lady in ill health. After having been run into a Confederate port, a larger body of troops was added to those on board, and the vessel went on a privateering excursion up the Rappahannock River, where she captured three large brigs, which were run into Fredericksburg, and their cargoes, consisting of coffee, ice, and coal, delivered to the Confederates.

— Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, replied to Judge Taney on the legality of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the President of the United States.

— A dash was made upon Harper's Ferry by the Confederates, who drove out all the Union men. They next crossed the river and seized all the boats, &c. they could find, breaking up all they could not take away. They also destroyed the remainder of the trestle-work of the railroad-bridge.

— A skirmish took place at Bowers, Western Virginia, between a portion of the Confederate cavalry and a large force of Union infantry. The latter, although attacked, were victorious, losing but one man.

**June 30.**—Skirmishing and firing on sentries occurred daily along the front of the lines of the troops before Washington.

— The Confederate Major-General Leonidas Polk assumed the command of his division, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn.

## JULY.

**July 1.**—Four members of the late Board of Police of Baltimore arrested by order of General Banks, on a well-grounded suspicion of treasonable conspiracy, and confined in Fort McHenry. They were named Charles Howard, Wm. Getchell, John W. Davis, and John Hincks.

— Edward Clark, Governor of Texas, by proclamation, declared it treasonable to pay debts to any citizens of the States then at war with the Confederate States of America.

— Governor Harris, of Tennessee, placed a blockade at Mitchellsville, near the southern end of the Nashville Railroad, to prevent Southern contraband goods from passing over that line.

— The Confederate General Ben McCulloch, of Arkansas, by proclamation, called upon the citizens of that State to sustain the retreating forces from Missouri under General Price, so as to prevent an invasion of their own State.

**July 2.**—A general movement of General Patterson's forces across the Potomac took place to-day at the ford at Williamsport, Md. The advancing column consisted of the brigades of Generals Abercrombie, Thomas, and Negley. Abercrombie led the advance, and the post of honor as foremost skirmishers was given to Captain McMullen's Independent Philadelphia Rangers, the 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the 1st Wisconsin Volunteers. The Confederates, under General Jackson, opened fire upon them with four pieces of artillery, but the Unionists held their ground, Colonel Jarrett and Lieutenant-Colonel Coulter's skirmishers opening upon the Confederates at four hundred yards distance. The casualties on the Union side were two killed and several wounded. Several of the Confederate dead and wounded were left on the field in their retreat, and the Unionists captured a quantity of blankets and other stores from the enemy.

— The steamer Catiline burned at Fortress Monroe this evening.

— The Legislature of Western Virginia organized to-day at Wheeling, with Lieutenant-Governor Daniel Polsley as Chairman of the Senate, and D. Frost, of Jackson, Speaker of the House. Governor Peirpoint sent in his message, which gave great satisfaction.

— Seizure of \$27,000 belonging to the State of Virginia, in the Bank of Weston, Western Virginia, by order of Governor Peirpoint.

**July 3.**—General Lyon, at the head of 2000 men, left Booneville, Mo., for the southwestern part of the State, in order to protect the Neosho lead-mines.

— The Military Board of Arkansas, by proclamation, called out 10,000 men to repel the invasion of the Union troops,—each man to arm and equip himself.

— A reign of terror reported as existing in Morgan county, Va.; the Union men fleeing into Maryland for safety.

**July 4.**—Pursuant to the call of the President, the United States Congress assembled at Washington, and Galusha A. Grow was elected Speaker for the extra session. The President sent in his message, which was very brief, but recommended a prompt and energetic prosecution of the war, regarding compromise by Congress as entirely out of the question. He recommended the raising of 400,000 men, and \$400,000,000.

— Lieutenant-Colonel Ripley, of the Ordnance Department, brevetted brigadier-general for his loyalty and past services.

**July 4.**—Captain (afterwards General) Doubleday, of Fort Sumter, promoted to a majority in the regular army.

— A strong Union meeting held in Louisiana City, Mo.

— A Confederate flag having been raised over a house in Louisville, Ky., was torn down and burned in the streets.

— A skirmish took place at Harper's Ferry, Va., between a detachment of the New York 9th and the Confederates, at long range, across the Potomac. The Union loss was two killed and three wounded. Confederate loss not reported.

— The Confederates erected a battery of rifled cannon at Matthias Point, Va.

*The Battle of Carthage, Mo.*

**July 5.**—The Secession or Confederate troops of Missouri, under Governor Jackson, broke camp and marched toward Carthage, Jasper county, in the southwest. At Brier Forks, seven miles north of Carthage, they were met by Colonel (since Major-General) Sigel, at the head of 1500 men, and a battle ensued. The Confederates were posted on a ridge in a prairie, and had five pieces of artillery in position, cavalry on each flank, and infantry in the rear. Sigel sent four of his cannon within eight hundred yards on the centre, a portion of his infantry, with a six-pounder, on each side, left and right, and the remainder of the infantry behind the centre artillery. Sigel's left opened fire with shrapnel, which soon ran along the line; but the enemy, having no grape, had to reply with ball, and with but little effect. After two hours' firing, the Confederate batteries were silenced and their ranks broken. An attempt was made to outflank Sigel, but, by a skilful mode of retreat, he not only saved his army and baggage-train, but gained a victory. By a feint he drew all the Confederate cavalry into a solid body, and then opened upon them with a cross-fire of canister, ten rounds from each gun, at the same time charging on them at "double-quick" with his infantry. In a short time the Confederates scattered, and 85 riderless horses and 65 shot-guns were captured. The battle continued till dark, the Union troops alternately fighting and retreating until they reached Carthage. The Confederate loss was estimated at from three to five hundred, and the retreat became a victory. The Union loss was 13 killed and 31 wounded.

— A skirmish occurred, about seven miles from Newport News, between a section of the Hawkins Zouaves and a squadron of Confederate cavalry, during which six of the former and three of the latter were shot.

**July 6.**—Major-General Frémont, U.S.A., appointed to the command of the Western Department, consisting of the State of Illinois and the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico. Head-Quarters at St. Louis.

— The names of three regular army officers stricken from the army roll for disloyalty, &c.

— Many of the signers to the secret petition applied for permission, and did erase their names therefrom, on the ground that they were obtained under false pretences.

**July 7.**—An infernal machine, intended to blow up the vessels of the Potomac flotilla, discovered in that river near Acquia Creek, having been set adrift for that purpose.

— A skirmish took place near Great Falls.



during which two Unionists were mortally wounded and a number of Confederates unhorsed.

**July 7.**—Four other officers' names stricken from the regular army roll for disloyalty, &c.

— The presence of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, among the Ohio Volunteers in the vicinity of Washington, caused great excitement, amounting almost to a riot against him.

**July 8.**—General Banks seized two Baltimore steamers, to prevent their being taken by the Confederates in a similar manner to the St. Nicholas, captured June 29.

— The Fort Sumter heroes, a company of the 1st U.S. Artillery, ordered on to Washington. They took the old Fort Sumter flag with them, as they said "they would have no luck in the company without it."

— Captain Taylor, of Ky., and of the Confederate army, with a flag of truce, brought a letter from Richmond to President Lincoln, at Washington. No answer was returned. The contents of the letter were not made public, and it was thought to be merely a *ruse* to gain information of the position, &c. of the army and defenses.

— Military intelligence prohibited over the telegraph-wires, by order of General Scott and the War Department.

— Captain Thomas, who captured the St. Nicholas, taken prisoner by the Baltimore police.

**July 9.**—The 1st Regiment of Maryland Union Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Dushane, left Frederick, Md., for Hagerstown, to join the Union army. Provost-Marshal Kenly was afterwards appointed colonel of the regiment.

— The new Virginian Legislature at Wheeling elected John S. Carlile and W. T. Willey United States Senators in the place of R. M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason, who had resigned and joined the Confederates.

**July 10.**—An agreement entered into between the Executive Government of the United States and the correspondents of the press relative to the transmission of intelligence by telegraph about army movements. Should a battle occur, the Government agreed that, if advisable, official intelligence might be sent over the wires.

— The Loan bill, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the United States \$250,000,000, passed the House of Representatives at Washington.

— Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, during the debate on the Loan bill, charged the Executive with usurpation of power.

— The entire postal service in Middle and West Tennessee discontinued by order of the Postmaster-General.

— The Wheeling (Va.) House of Representatives, by resolution, instructed their representatives in both Houses of the Federal Congress to vote for the necessary appropriations of men and money to carry on the war with vigor, and to oppose any resolution for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

— The United States Senate passed the bill authorizing the employment of 500,000 volunteers, and appropriating \$500,000,000 "for the suppression of the rebellion."

— General Banks, by proclamation, appointed George R. Dodge, Esq., of Baltimore, Marshal of Police, *vice* Colonel Kenly, Provost-Marshal, relieved and ordered to the command of the 1st Maryland Volunteers.

— Military occupation of Baltimore ceased

this day, and the troops removed to their old positions in the suburbs of the city. The troops in the city, previous to this order, were the 18th, 19th, and 22d Pennsylvania Volunteers, 13th and 20th New York Militia, 8th Massachusetts Infantry, and a Massachusetts battery; and they were now ordered not to re-enter the city without a pass, and then must leave their arms in camp.

**July 10.**—The Mayor of New York, on behalf of the citizens, presented Brigadier-General (formerly Major) Robert Anderson with a gold medal. General Anderson's commission as general of the United States Regular Army dates from May 15, 1861, and was awarded for his bravery at Fort Sumter, South Carolina.

— The United States House of Representatives passed the bill empowering the President of the United States to close the ports of the seceding States, by a vote of 135 yeas to 10 nays.

— A skirmish took place between 600 Unionists, under Colonel Smith, and a large force of Missouri Confederates, under Brigadier-General Harris, at Monroe Station, Mo. The latter were repulsed, and retreated to Monroe, where they were again repulsed.

— The New Orleans "True Delta" of this date boldly denounced the Rebel leaders and their conduct in the civil, financial, and military matters of the Confederacy.

— *Commencement of General McClellan's Victories in Western Virginia.*—The Union troops under General McClellan attacked the Confederates under General Pegram, then in position at Laurel Hill, Western Virginia, and drove them from their rifle-pits, capturing a number of their guns, canteens, blankets, &c. During this skirmish the Union loss was but one killed and three wounded.

**July 11.**—Another skirmish took place at Monroe, Mo., during which the Confederates were routed by the Union cavalry, after the infantry and artillery had been engaged until near dark. Seventy-five prisoners, a gun, and a large number of horses were taken by the Unionists, and several of the Confederates were killed. A small number of Unionists were severely wounded, but none killed.

— A Confederate ram, made out of a powerful tug-boat and covered with railroad-iron, and an iron-clad gunboat armed with a prow below the water-line, constructed at New Orleans, to run down the blockading vessels in the Mississippi.

— The office of the St. Louis (Mo.) "State Journal" seized, and the publication of the paper stopped, by military authority, under orders from General Lyon, for giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

#### *The Battle at Rich Mountain.*

— A battle was fought at Rich Mountain, in the Laurel Hill range, Randolph county, Western Virginia, where the Confederates, about 3000 strong, under General Pegram, were intrenched. At three o'clock A.M., General McClellan ordered four Union regiments,—the 8th, 10th, and 13th Indiana and the 19th Ohio Volunteers,—under the command of Colonel Rosecrans, to the rear of the work, while he attacked it in front. This difficult forced march was accomplished by three o'clock in the afternoon, after cutting a road through a wood; but the capture of a Union courier had given the enemy information of the movement. A desperate fight of an hour and a half's duration ensued, when the Confederates were routed and

all their guns, wagons, and camp-equipage were captured. Several prisoners were taken, including many officers. Sixty Confederates were killed, and a large number wounded. Of the Union troops twenty were killed and forty wounded. Colonel Rosecrans, for his gallantry in this action, was appointed a brigadier-general of the United States Regular Army, his commission being dated from May 18, 1861.

*July 11.*—During the night, after the battle at Rich Mountain, the Confederates withdrew from the fort near Beverly, leaving behind six guns, a large quantity of horses, wagons, and camp-equipage.

— The following Senators were expelled from the Senate of the United States by a vote of that body:—J. M. Mason and R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; T. L. Clingman and Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina; L. T. Wigfall and J. W. Hemphill, of Texas; C. B. Mitchell and W. K. Sebastian, of Arkansas; and A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee.

*July 12.*—General McClellan, by a forced march, occupied Beverly, Western Virginia, capturing all the Confederate arms, camp-material, &c.

— Colonel, and acting General, Pegram, with his forces of Confederates, surrendered to General McClellan near Beverly, Va. A written offer of surrender as prisoners of war was tendered by the Confederates; but General McClellan insisted that the surrender should be unconditional. To this Colonel Pegram had to submit, as his men were starving, and his whole force (600 strong) was disarmed and marched into Beverly.

— A skirmish took place near Barboursville, Kanawha Valley, Western Virginia, between a battalion of the 2d Kentucky Union Volunteers and the Confederates. The Unionists were victorious.

— The United States Senate passed a bill to provide for the collection of public debts in such ports as are situated within States or parts of States refusing obedience to the ordinary revenue laws of the nation.

— Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, presented a resolution declaring vacant the seats of all members who had accepted commissions in the militia regiments. Tabled by 92 votes to 51.

— Two regiments of New Mexico Volunteers organized in that Territory, for the purpose of relieving a portion of the regular army troops previously stationed there, and ordered to the States.

*July 13.*—John B. Clark, member of the United States House of Representatives from Missouri, expelled from that body, having been found in arms against the United States Government at Booneville, Mo.

— The Confederate General Polk, on assuming command of his division (No. 2) of the Confederate Mississippi Army, issued a general order, in which he said that "an earnest of triumph was already beheld in the mighty uprising of the whole Southern heart."

*July 14.*—The privateer *Sumter* heard from at Cuba. She entered the port of Cienfuegos on the 6th instant, carrying in as prizes the brigs *Cuba*, *Machius*, *Nalad*, *Albert Adams*, and *Ben Dunning*, and the barks *West Wind* and *Louisa Kilham*. She had also burned the *Golden Rocket* off the Isle of Pines. The privateer, having coaled and watered, left the next day.

— Three successful reconnaissances made in Virginia in front of the lines of the Union army,

by Colonel (since General) Thos. A. Davies, acting as general.

*July 14.*—Gen. Morris overtook the Confederate forces under General Garnett, at Carrick's Ford, and a fight ensued. General Garnett was killed, and his forces were routed. Forty loads of provisions, all their horses, wagons, and guns, fell into the hands of the victors. This last contest virtually cleared Western Virginia of the Confederate forces.

#### *Skirmish at Bunker Hill.*

*July 15.*—General Patterson's advance had a skirmish with the Confederates at Bunker Hill, about five miles from Martinsburg, Shenandoah District, Va. The Union troops consisted of the 21st and 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Rhode Island Battery, and the 2d Regular Cavalry. The Confederate cavalry (600 strong), under Colonel (since General) Stuart, attacked the Union infantry, not perceiving the battery, which opened upon them with a heavy discharge of grape and shell, assisted by the infantry with musketry. When the Confederate ranks broke, the Union cavalry charged upon them, pursued them two miles, and routed them.

— Brigadier-General Hurlbut, in command in Northeastern Missouri, by proclamation, denounced the conduct of those in that State who were seeking to overthrow the United States Government in secretly murdering and attacking "by stealth those whom they did not dare meet in the open field." He threatened that all taken in such acts would be summarily punished by court-martial.

— Commencement of the general movement of McDowell's army before Washington.

*July 16.*—The brig *Herald*, with a cargo of naval stores and tobacco, bound from Beaufort, S.C., to Liverpool, captured by the U.S. frigate *St. Lawrence*, while attempting to run the blockade.

— A skirmish took place at Milleville, on the North Missouri Railroad, by which seven Confederates were killed and a number taken prisoners.

— The Massachusetts troops at Fortress Monroe, under General Pierce, returned home to-day, their time (three months) having expired.

— The Union army in Virginia took up their line of march to-day in force for Manassas, and numbered about 50,000 strong.

— The Confederate scouts and pickets driven beyond Fairfax Court-House, Va., by the Union army.

— Congress unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Major-General George B. McClellan and the officers under his command, for the brilliant victories over the Confederates in Western Virginia.

— President Lincoln authorized to call out the militia, and to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers, "for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion."

— The Loan bill, as amended by the United States Senate, passed the House of Representatives.

— In the United States Senate, John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Ex-Vice-President, and afterwards a general in the Confederate army, opposed the resolution approving of the President's acts in "calling out the militia to suppress the rebellion," &c.

*July 17.*—The Union army, in three columns, continued their line of march in Virginia, the advance column occupying Fairfax Court-House

about one hour before noon, the Confederates withdrawing as the Unionists advanced. The cavalry pushed on to Centreville. The only casualties that occurred during the march, up to this time, were one officer and three men slightly wounded.

*July 17.*—Fugitive slaves prohibited by general order from entering or abiding in the camps of the Union army.

General Patterson's entire command moved from Bunker Hill, Va., to Charlestown, about eight miles distant.

The 12th Ohio Regiment and a portion of the 21st Ohio, with a cavalry company and a battery of light artillery, in all about 1500 strong, belonging to General Cox's brigade, attacked the Confederates at Scarrytown, on the Kanawha River, Western Virginia, and were repulsed, reinforcements not being sent in time to sustain the Union forces in consequence of the sending of false intelligence to the general in command.

#### *The Fight at Blackburn's Ford.*

*July 18.*—The Union army, under Gen. McDowell, left Fairfax Court-House, Va., and took up the line of march for Centreville. The advance to this date had been steadily made on all sides, and the reported positions of the troops considered good at head-quarters. In the afternoon an engagement took place at Blackburn's Ford, four miles south of Centreville, which latter place had been passed through in safety by the forces engaged. Colonel Richardson's brigade of General Tyler's (1st) division was ordered to reconnoitre and discover the position of the concealed batteries of the Confederates near the ford, and, in so doing, received a raking fire, which did some damage. Reinforcements were sent forward with two pieces of artillery and a company of cavalry, and a steady fire was kept up on both sides, when the Unionists were ordered to retire. The Union loss was forty killed and sixty wounded. Confederate loss about one hundred in killed and wounded.

General McDowell, by general order, condemned disorderly conduct among the troops, and threatened with punishment any attempt at plunder or marauding.

A skirmish took place at Harrisonville, Northwestern Missouri, which lasted four hours, the Unionists holding the field at the close of the contest.

*July 19.*—During the night a party of young officers, poorly armed, left Hampton, near Fortress Monroe, Va., on a scouting expedition, without permission from head-quarters. Between four and five o'clock this morning, they were surprised in the woods near New Market Bridge by a party of twenty Confederate dismounted cavalry, who fired upon them, killing Major Rawlings and wounding two others, whom they captured. The rest escaped.

By general order, no volunteer was allowed to be accepted who could not speak and understand the English language.

Three Regular Army lieutenants disgracefully dismissed the service of the United States for resigning in the presence of the enemy.

The general order issued by which Generals Patterson and Cadwalader were honorably discharged from the service of the United States, on the expiration of their term of service.

The Department of Maryland created, and Major-General John A. Dix placed in command, with head-quarters at Baltimore.

*July 19.*—General Banks ordered to the Valley of Virginia, to take command of the troops there in the field, forming a new department, to be called the Department of the Shenandoah. Head-Quarters, in the field.

Brigadier-General John Pope, on assuming the command of the Union troops in Northern Missouri, by proclamation, warned all persons taken in arms against the Federal authority, who attempted to commit depredations or molest peaceable citizens, that they would be dealt with under military law.

The Captain-General of Cuba released the vessels recently captured by the Sumter and sent into that port.

*July 20.*—The Confederate Congress assembled at Richmond, Va., and received President Davis's message, in which he congratulated them on the accession of four other States—viz.: Tennessee, Virginia, Arkansas, and North Carolina—to the Confederacy.

The following were announced as the Executive and Cabinet of the Confederate States:—

*President*, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

*Vice-President*, A. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

*Secretary of State*, Robert Toombs, of Georgia.

*Secretary of Treasury*, C. L. Memminger, of South Carolina.

*Secretary of War*, L. P. Walker, of Alabama.

*Secretary of Navy*, S. R. Mallory, of Florida.

*Postmaster-General*, J. H. Reagan, of Texas.

*Attorney-General*, J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana.

#### *The Battle of Bull Run.*

*July 21.*—At five o'clock A.M., the Union army moved from Centreville in three divisions, under Generals Heintzelman, Tyler, and Hunter. Richardson's brigade advanced to Bull Run by way of Blackburn's Ford, and there opened fire upon the Confederates with artillery. This movement was intended as a feint, while the remainder of Tyler's division moved by way of the Stone Bridge, which the Confederates had defended with artillery, and the road obstructed by heavy abatis. Hunter's division, the main body, followed Tyler's division until it came to Cub Run, where, between the two runs, a road turns off to the right. This road was followed and Bull Run was crossed by way of an undefended ford three miles above the Stone Bridge. Heintzelman's division cut a road through the woods to a point on Bull Run, about midway between Tyler and Hunter, and there, by a feint, engaged the enemy's attention; and Tyler was ordered to do likewise at the Stone Bridge. The first brigade (Burnside's) of Hunter's division formed on an open plain beyond Bull Run and met the enemy's artillery-fire with great steadiness. A portion of Heintzelman's forces crossed the Run and drove the enemy from the Stone Bridge, which enabled two brigades of Tyler's command to cross and drive the enemy's right. The engagement at Stone Bridge became very hot, four brigades, assisted by cavalry and artillery, engaging the Confederate batteries on the hill. The enemy three times attempted to capture Rickett's Union battery, and were repulsed, the third time being driven from their own position and entirely from the hill. The roadway having been gained, the balance of Tyler's force advanced over the Stone Bridge, and the Unionists had nearly won the field, when the enemy, who had been completely disheartened, was reinforced by the arrival of Johnston's forces from Winchester. The Union troops, having been engaged for six



hours, were wearied out, and, being attacked by these fresh troops, fell into disorder, from which they never recovered, and the retreat which was ordered soon became a rout and a panic. Two divisions of the army of advance, Runyon's and Miles's, were not in the fight, and the actual number of Union troops engaged did not exceed 20,000 men. Miles held his force at Centreville, and Runyon his seven miles nearer Washington. The remainder of the forces were in the fortifications and at Washington. The Southern forces, which were under command of Brigadier-General Beauregard, according to their own accounts, numbered 40,000 in the fight and 25,000 in reserve at Manassas. The losses of the Unionists, according to General McDowell's report, were—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers.....	19	64	40
Men .....	462	947	1176
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>1216</b>

**Total loss..... 2708**

Admitted Confederate losses:—Killed, 289; wounded, 1483; missing, 150. Total, 1902.

*July 21.*—Colonel Einstein, with the 27th Pennsylvania Volunteers, visited the field of battle at Bull Run and brought off six pieces of artillery left behind in the retreat, and delivered them to the commanding officer on the Potomac.

— P. G. T. Beauregard promoted a general of the Confederate army, and President Davis sends him a letter of appreciation of his military services.

— The list of generals of the Confederate army stood as follows, in their order of rank:—Samuel Cooper, Rob't E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, and P. G. T. Beauregard.

— Arrival of the schooner *S. J. Waring* at New York. She had been taken by the privateer *Jeff Davis*, and a prize crew put on board. When near Charleston, S.C., the negro steward, William Tillman, killed three of the prize crew with a hatchet and captured the other two, who were released on a promise to work the schooner. With the aid of the crew, the vessel was brought to New York.

*July 22.*—The schooner *Enchantress*, captured by the Confederate privateer *Jeff Davis*, recaptured off Charleston by the U.S. steamer *Albatross*. The prize crew on board were taken prisoners.

— The Confederate Congress appointed a day of thanksgiving for the victory of their forces at Bull Run.

— General Sweeny's command dispersed a small force of Missouri Confederates at Forsyth, near the Arkansas border. Five Confederates were killed, and several wounded. Three Unionists were wounded.

— The arrival of the *Roanoke* at Fortress Monroe brought the intelligence of her having burnt a privateer off the Atlantic coast.

— John W. Tompkins, formerly Clerk to the Board of Aldermen of Louisville, and recruiting officer of the C.S. Army, shot dead in that city by Henry Green, city watchman. Tompkins was hallooing for *Jeff Davis*, and, on being ordered to desist by Green, drew a knife upon him, when Green shot him.

— Major-General McClellan called to Washington and to the command of the Army of the Potomac, with the rank of major-general of the United States Army, dating from May 14, 1861.

*July 22.*—Colonel Rosecrans promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of the Regular Army, and ordered to the command of the Army of Western Virginia, recently held by General McClellan.

— Rapid recruiting throughout the whole North and West.

*July 23.*—General Beauregard gave orders that all classes of Virginians were to contribute forage for the army in Virginia, and, if any refused, "constraint must be employed" to make them know their duty.

— General Banks requested the 6th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, whose time had expired, to remain in the service ten days longer. A cheerful consent was given at once.

— The first regiment of Sickles's Excelsior Brigade left New York for the seat of war.

— Return of the 23d Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia to Philadelphia, their time having expired on the 21st instant.

— Several persons arrested in Washington, D.C., for uttering treasonable language.

— General Patterson severely censured by the people of the North for allowing the Confederate forces under General Johnston to leave Winchester and thus cause the defeat of the Union army at Bull Run.

*July 24.*—The loyal citizens of Baltimore, Md., presented the 8th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers with a handsome silk Union flag.

— Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, surrendered to the Confederates in a most disgraceful manner by Major Lynde, U.S.A., and the other officers under him. All the arms and supplies were given up, and the men released on parole.

— Large offers of men were made to the United States Government by telegraph, and by noon 80,000 men had been accepted.

— General Mansfield, in command at Washington, ordered all straggling soldiers to their camps within six hours, under pain of arrest for disobedience of orders.

— John and Columbus Bradley, two "respectable" citizens of Alexandria, Va., arrested by the provost-marshal as spies.

— The ladies of Harper's Ferry presented the 2d Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers with a handsome Union flag.

*July 25.*—The Missouri State Convention, assembled at Jefferson City, Mo., received a report from a special committee, which declared vacant the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State, and recommended that they be filled by the Convention; abolished the State Legislature, recommended the repeal of certain bills, &c.

— General Rosecrans assumed command of the "Army of Occupation" in Western Virginia, and organized and defined the positions and complement of each of the separate brigades of the same.

— General Cox, commanding the 4th Brigade of General Rosecrans's army, occupied Charleston, Kanawha county, Western Virginia. The Confederates, in their retreat, burned the bridges after them.

— In the United States Senate, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, moved a resolution urging Congress to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and the Government; but as soon as this was accomplished the war ought to cease. He asserted that the present civil war was forced on the country by disunionists. Senators Polk, of Missouri, and Breckinridge, of Kentucky,

opposed the resolution, which was, however, carried by 30 yeas to 5 nays.

**July 25.**—General McClellan's department defined, embracing the country from the extreme border of Frederick county, Md., to Bladensburg, and the District of Columbia, thence into Virginia as far as the army had possession or might advance, thence to the Blue Ridge, Va., and back to Frederick county, Md. This arrangement united the two former departments of Washington and North-eastern Virginia, and added a few other counties of Maryland to the former.

General McClellan passed through Philadelphia, Pa., *en route* to Washington to enter upon his new command. His reception was very enthusiastic.

The term of service of the remainder of the three-months volunteers had at this time expired.

Governor Morgan, of New York, by proclamation, called out 25,000 men for three years' service.

General Frémont arrived at St. Louis, Mo., and took up his head-quarters at the residence of the late Colonel Brant.

General Banks arrived at Harper's Ferry, and assumed command of the Army and Department of the Shenandoah. General Patterson left for Philadelphia on the arrival of General Banks.

Robert Toombs resigned his position as Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America, and R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was appointed in his place.

The Southern Bank Convention met at Richmond, Va., and recommended the issue by the Confederate Government of one hundred millions of Treasury notes, those of the sums of \$50 and \$100 to bear interest at the rate of 7.30 per cent., and those of the sums of \$5, \$10, and \$20 to be without interest and used as currency.

**July 26.**—Captain Semmes, of the Confederate privateer Sumter, reported, from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, that he had captured up to this date nine vessels of various sizes belonging to persons in the United States. Eight of these vessels were captured between the 3d and 6th of July.

A skirmish took place at Lane's Prairie, fifteen miles from Rolla, Mo. Loss slight.

Since the disaster at Bull Run, Pennsylvania had sent forward nearly eleven thousand picked men, thoroughly uniformed and equipped, and fairly drilled. They were under the command of General McCall, and constituted the main portion of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

**July 27.**—General Patterson, of Pennsylvania, honorably discharged from the United States service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor's report of his visit to the lines of the Union army to deliver the letter of President Davis to President Lincoln, and the letter itself, presented to the Confederate Congress and published in their proceedings. The letter, as published, contained a threat that if the privateersmen taken from the Savannah, then imprisoned and sentenced to death by the United States criminal courts, were hung, a heavy retaliation would follow.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, supported, in the United States Senate, the resolution approving of the acts of the President of the United States.

**July 28.**—The Confederate General Bartow, killed at the battle of Bull Run, buried at Savannah, Ga., with imposing ceremonies.

**July 28.**—The steamer W. I. Maclay, Captain Conway, fired into on the Mississippi River by Confederates at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

The Confederate privateer Gordon, of Charleston, S.C., captured a brig and a schooner and carried them into Hatteras Inlet. The privateers Mariner and York also made captures, the latter capturing the brig D. S. Martin, of Boston, Mass., laden with machinery.

Colonel Mulligan, at the head of a battalion of Union troops, was fired upon near Mount Pleasant, Cole county, Mo. Mulligan's forces attacked the concealed Confederates and captured two captains and twenty-six privates.

The Confederates gave the Unionists at Newport News, Va., twenty-four hours to leave or be driven from the place. Proper means of defence having been taken, the attack was not made.

Thanksgiving-day celebrated in the Confederate States for the success of their arms, &c.

**July 29.**—The Confederate batteries at Aquia Creek, Va., again attacked by four vessels of the Potomac flotilla, and the firing was very vigorous. The engagement lasted three hours, only one shot hitting the flotilla. No Union lives lost.

Cotton not allowed to be stored in Memphis, Tenn., as it "would be a temptation to induce the Unionists to invade the Mississippi Valley and capture the city."

A large meeting held in the Merchants' Exchange, New Orleans, to provide suitable aid for the soldiers wounded in the late battle.

General Cox officially announced to the Governor of Ohio the success of his expedition, stating that "the Kanawha Valley was then free from Confederate troops."

**July 30.**—The "contrabands" the subject of another communication between General Butler and the Secretary of War.

Frederick W. Lander appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers for his skill and bravery at Philippa, Western Virginia.

Six Government clerks at Washington resigned, on account of an ordinance of Virginia which declared that any citizen of that State holding office under the Union Government would be considered an alien enemy, and so treated in every court of that State after July 31, 1861.

Any citizen of Virginia undertaking to represent that State in the United States Congress was to be considered by the State and Southern Confederacy as guilty of treason, and to have his property confiscated.

General McClellan, by general order, prohibited officers and soldiers from leaving their camps without a written pass.

Soldiers' letters, by official order, forwarded from camp to their homes without prepayment of postage, which would be collected at their destination.

**July 31.**—Arrival of the schooner Tropic Wind at New York, having been seized by General Butler for violation of the blockade in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe.

Appropriation of \$23,000 by the City Council of Cincinnati, to aid in relieving the wives and families of volunteers from Hamilton county, Ohio.

Colonel Dixon S. Miles published a card in answer to charges made against him relative to his conduct at the battle of Bull Run.

General Pillow, in command of the Confederate troops at New Madrid, Mo., by proclamation, announced his intention to drive out the

Union troops from that State, and restore Governor Jackson to power, &c.

**July 31.**—North Carolina transferred to the Confederacy a fleet of five steamers, manned and armed.

— Postmaster Reagan, of the Confederate States, decided that news agents or publishers could not transmit newspapers by private carriers, except by prepaying the postage-rates the same as if carried by the mails.

— General Pope subdivided his command in Northern Missouri into districts, each district to be again subdivided into sub-districts of seven miles each, until the whole came under strict military jurisdiction.

— The first report of the Potter committee on the loyalty of the Government employees, presented to Congress.

— General Scott, by General Order No. 12, ordered that houses should be searched in any department, by order of the commander thereof, for arms, traitors, or spies, and arrests properly made.

— General Scott ordered that the United States troops should, *under all circumstances*, reverence and leave uninjured the tomb (houses, grounds, &c. in the vicinity) where rest the remains of "the immortal Washington."

— The Missouri State Convention elected H. R. Gamble as Provisional Governor of the State, W. P. Hale Lieutenant-Governor, and M. Oliver Secretary of State. The two first officers were inaugurated and sworn in the same afternoon.

— Thomas C. Reynolds, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, by proclamation, announced the intention of the Confederate generals to restore the original government of the State, and called upon the people to aid them, and "rally as one man to the defence of the State."

#### AUGUST.

**Aug. 1.**—General Rosecrans announced to the United States Government that Western Virginia was entirely cleared of armed bodies of Confederates.

— The prize brig *Herald*, with a cargo of naval stores and tobacco, captured by the frigate *St. Lawrence*, while attempting to run the blockade, off South Carolina, arrived at Philadelphia.

— Scouts returned to Cairo, Ill., with reports relative to the strength of the Confederate forces at New Madrid, Mo.

— The United States Secretary of War directed that the imprisoned slaves at Alexandria, Va., should be released and employed on the fortifications, &c., and to receive pay therefor.

— Governor Gamble, of Missouri, delivered his inaugural to the State Convention, reviewing the position of affairs in the State, and making a strong appeal for the cultivation of confidence and good feeling.

— The steamer *B. P. Cheney* seized by the Confederates at Columbus, Ky., on the Mississippi River.

— General Frémont's expedition started from St. Louis for Bird's Point, Mo., both places being on the Mississippi River.

**Aug. 2.**—General Frémont and staff, and a fleet of eight steamers, four regiments of infantry, and two companies of artillery, arrived at Cairo, Ill. The troops were sent to Bird's Point, Mo., nearly opposite Cairo.

— United States Congress adopted a resolu-

tion thanking the three-months militia for their services, and expressing sympathy with the bereaved families of the fallen.

#### *The Fight at Dug Springs, Missouri.*

**Aug. 2.**—General Lyon, with the Union forces under his command, came up with part of the Confederates under General Ben McCulloch at Dug Springs, near the Arkansas border of Missouri; and drove them with his cavalry and artillery only. Forty Confederates were found dead on the field, and forty-four wounded. Union loss, nine killed and thirty wounded.

— The Tariff and Tax bills to provide for the raising of \$20,000,000 by direct taxation, passed by the United States Congress.

— In the United States House of Representatives, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, made a speech on the Confiscation bill, protesting on its unconstitutionality with regard to the confiscation of slaves, &c.

**Aug. 3.**—Seizure of the steamer *George Weems*, of Baltimore, Md., by the Baltimore Police. When searched, concealed arms were found.

— Governor Gamble, of Missouri, by proclamation, promised protection to all citizens in arms who would return peaceably to their homes. The War Department promised to sustain the proclamation.

— The Charleston "*Mercury*" demanded that all the prisoners taken at Bull Run should be incarcerated and put in irons.

— Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, by proclamation, commanded all persons having arms belonging to the State to deliver them up immediately.

— The United States Senate confirmed the army appointments as follows:—*Major-Generals* U.S.A., George B. McClellan and John C. Frémont. *U.S. Volunteers*, John A. Dix and N. P. Banks. *Brigadier-Generals*, U.S.V., Jos. Hooker, Samuel R. Curtis, George A. McCall, W. T. Sherman, F. W. Laurier, B. F. Kelley, Philip Kearny, John Pope, S. P. Heintzelman, A. Porter, C. P. Stone, J. J. Reynolds, David Hunter, W. B. Franklin, W. S. Rosecrans, D. C. Buell, J. F. Mansfield, Irvin McDowell, and M. C. Meigs.

— The Confiscation bill passed the United States House of Representatives, including the clause confiscating slaves found in the military or naval service of the Confederates, or engaged on their fortifications.

— A skirmish took place at Mesilla, New Mexico, between a body of United States regular troops and seven hundred Confederates. Night closed the struggle. Twelve of the Confederates were killed. A captain and lieutenant of the United States Regulars were wounded.

**Aug. 4.**—Admiral Sir A. Milne, commander of the British North American squadron, denied the correctness of the published account of his letter to his Government about the blockade.

**Aug. 5.**—A naval engagement took place between the U.S. blockading steamer *Dart*, off Galveston, Texas, and the shore-batteries. No decisive result.

— A meeting took place at Washington between General McClellan and the representatives of the press, at the invitation of the former, relative to the premature publication of army movements. It was arranged that the Government should aid the press to gain the necessary information, provided they would not publish the same before the proper time.

**Aug. 5.**—The deposed Governor of Missouri, C. F. Jackson, published at New Madrid, Mo., what he designated the "Declaration of Independence of the State of Missouri."

General Lyon's troops fell back upon a strong position at Springfield, Mo. The advancing Confederates were 20,000 strong, and marching by four roads upon that point.

The bark *Alvarado*, having on board a prize crew from the Confederate privateer *Jeff Davis*, chased ashore near Fernandina, Fla., and afterwards burned, by the crew of the U.S. steamer *Vincennes*.

A skirmish took place at the Point of Rocks, Md., in which two Confederates were killed, seven prisoners taken, and twenty equipped horses captured.

An engagement took place at Athens, Mo., resulting in the retreat of the Confederates. Union loss, three killed and eight wounded. Confederate loss uncertain.

**Aug. 6.**—President Lincoln signed all the bills that had passed the United States Congress during the extra session, yielding a reluctant assent to the Confiscation bill.

It was officially reported at Washington that the U.S. steamer *South Carolina* had captured off Galveston, Texas, during the first half of July, ten vessels running the blockade, and had also succeeded in driving one other ashore. A number of mail and express bags were captured with the cargoes.

Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, &c., in her speech to her Parliament, while lamenting the civil war that existed in America, expressed her determination to preserve the strictest neutrality, as a Government, between the belligerents.

Adjournment and close of the Extra Session of Congress.

**Aug. 7.**—J. C. Breckinridge serenaded at Baltimore; but, on attempting to make a speech, an uproar ensued which compelled him to desist for fear of a riot.

General Magruder, with a force of about 7000 Confederates, took up a position at Back River, Va., threatening Hampton and Newport News, for the purpose of inducing the Unionists to leave their positions and fight on the ground the Confederates had chosen. A fight not taking place, during the night the Confederates entered the village of Hampton, set fire to it, and entirely destroyed it.

The prisoners taken from the Confederate privateer *Petrel*, when she was sunk off Charleston by a shell from the frigate *St. Lawrence*, arrived at Fort Mifflin, Delaware River, in the U.S. gunboat *Flag*.

Governor Harris, of Tennessee, appealed to the people of the State to raise a reserve force of 30,000 volunteers.

**Aug. 8.**—Charles King, of North Carolina, arrested in Baltimore, Md., for attempting to raise men for the purpose of capturing the steamers going out of the port and turning them over to the Confederates.

F. K. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, appointed a brigadier-general of the Confederate army, and placed in command of the Department of East Tennessee.

The office of the "Democratic Standard" at Concord, N.H., completely sacked by a mob composed of returned soldiers. Cause, the firing upon the crowd and wounding two soldiers, by the editors.

**Aug. 8.**—The Confederate Congress refused to accept the clause of the treaty of Paris of 1856, abolishing privateering, but agreed to those relative to the sanctity of goods belonging to neutrals or covered by a neutral flag; also that one specifying that blockades to be made binding must be effective.

The Confederates driven out of Lovettsville, Loudon county, Va.

**Aug. 9.**—Several appointments of brigadier-generals made by the President, including Louis Blenker and O. M. Mitchel.

John Williams, of Norfolk, Va., arrested at Boston, Mass., as a spy.

General Lyon ascertained that the Confederates, 22,000 in number, under General Ben McCulloch, were encamped on Wilson's Creek, nine miles from Springfield, Mo., and moved against them with his whole force of Unionists, a little over 5000 strong. The march commenced at eight o'clock P.M., to enable the attack to be made at early morning, and the troops were disposed in two columns. Colonel (since Major-General) Sigel led the one that was to outflank the Confederate camp, and had to march fifteen miles in a southerly direction for that purpose, while General Lyon led the other, or main column, to attack the front.

#### *The Battle of Wilson's Creek.*

**Aug. 10.**—General Lyon's column marched about six hours, then rested two hours. At four A.M. the column resumed its march, and in one hour drove in the enemy's pickets, at the same time coming in sight of the enemy's position. At six o'clock, Blair's 1st Missouri Volunteers drove a Confederate regiment from a ridge at the end of the encampment. Totten's and Dubois' batteries did excellent service throughout the battle, at one time entirely checking a cavalry advance. The contest soon became general, and about nine o'clock General Lyon fell dead from his horse, having received four wounds. Major (since General) Sturgis assumed command, and the battle went on. Sigel had before this time made a successful attack on the right, but his advance became broken by a mistake, and never rallied. He had to fall back, with a loss of five guns. At noon, the Confederates' tents and train were destroyed by fire, and at one P.M. the Confederates were driven off the field. The Union troops, now under Sturgis, fell back to Springfield in good order, McCulloch failing to pursue. Union loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 1235. Confederate loss officially stated at 421 killed, 1300 wounded.

Lieutenant Budd, of the U.S. steamer *Resolute*, broke up a depot on the Potomac River for the transmission of recruits and contraband articles to the Confederates.

The prize schooner *G. W. Baker* arrived at Fortress Monroe. The schooner was first captured off Galveston, trying to run the blockade, and was sent to New York. While passing Cape Hatteras, N.C., she was recaptured by the Confederate privateer *York*, and a prize crew put on board. The U.S. gunboat *Union*, observing the transaction, chased and burned the privateer and again captured the schooner.

Governor Harris, of Tennessee, ordered all private buildings in the State to be searched for private arms, &c., the same to be forwarded to the military authorities of the Confederate States.

Professor La Mountain made two balloon ascensions at Fortress Monroe, rising to an altitude

of three thousand feet. He discovered the location of the Confederate camps on and near the Peninsula of Virginia.

Aug. 10.—The State Convention of Western Virginia, by resolution, declared itself strongly opposed to any compromise with the Confederates.

Aug. 11.—General Sigel, with the remnant of General Lyon's forces, fell back to Springfield, Mo. Major Sturgis, U.S.A., then assumed command of the troops while *en route* to Rolla, Mo., General Sigel not having received his commission as general.

General Hurlbut, by order, demanded from the authorities of Marion county, Mo., the delivery each day of a certain amount of rations for his command, under penalty of having the troops billeted upon the citizens.

Aug. 12.—Charles J. Faulkner, Ex-Minister to France from the United States, arrested in Washington by the provost-marshal for treason, having procured arms in France for the use of the Confederates.

President Lincoln proclaimed that the 30th day of September should be set apart as a fast-day, &c. throughout the United States.

The office of the "Democrat," a secession sheet published in Bangor, Me., entirely destroyed by a mob.

Judge Catron, of the U.S. Supreme Court, expelled from Nashville, Tenn., for refusing to resign his office under the United States Government.

The District of Southeastern Virginia formed, embracing sixty miles around Fortress Monroe, with head-quarters at the Fortress. General Wool ordered to take command.

Twenty-two prisoners of war (surgeons) released by the Confederates and arrived at Fortress Monroe.

General Ben McCulloch issued a congratulatory order to his troops upon the victory at Wilson's Creek, Mo.

Aug. 13.—The Southern papers recommended that all Northern aliens, residing and holding property within the limits of the Southern Confederacy, should be expelled therefrom unless they joined their cause.

Grafton, Va., on the Webster and Fairmount road, occupied by the Union forces. Twenty-one Confederates were reported killed and wounded.

The banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston agreed to take fifty millions of the Government loan.

General Pope, at St. Louis, Mo., issued a general order, under which rule only the Missouri River was to be navigated.

Aug. 14.—President Davis issued a proclamation, dated from Richmond, Va., notifying all residents of the Confederate States that they must swear allegiance or acknowledge the authority of the same, or leave within forty days from that date.

Robert Muir, of Charleston, S.C., arrested on board the steamer Africa, as bearer of despatches from the President of the Confederate States to the British Government.

Colonel Farnham, of the New York Fire Zouaves, died at Washington of wounds received in the battle of Bull Run.

Martial law declared in St. Louis, Mo., by order of General Frémont. Major J. McKinstry, U.S.A., was appointed provost-marshal, and issued orders for the preservation of the public

Aug. 14.—The "War Bulletin" and the "Missourian," two papers devoted to Southern interests in St. Louis, Mo., suppressed by Provost-Marshal McKinstry.

The St. Louis Reserve Corps reorganized under order from General Frémont.

The New York Fire Zouaves arrived in New York on furlough.

A mutiny broke out in the 79th New York Volunteers (Highland regiment), near Washington, D.C. Several members were arrested and severely punished. The remainder were disgraced, had their colors taken from them, and marched to the navy-yard in the city, under a strong guard of cavalry. The regiment by its subsequent bravery redeemed its name and colors.

Aug. 15.—Sixty non-commissioned officers and privates of the 2d Regiment of Maine Volunteers, refusing, in the presence of the regiment, to do their duty, were arrested and sent to the Dry Tortugas to work on the fortifications.

Colonel Burke, in command at Fort Lafayette in New York harbor, refused to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Garrison, of Kings county, N.Y. The judge appealed to the militia forces to support him, when General Duryea, of that portion of the State Militia, informed him that his whole force of infantry and artillery was insufficient to produce any impression upon the works.

Aug. 16.—Colonel Hecker's regiment of Illinois troops surprised a Confederate camp near Fredericktown, Mo., capturing several prisoners, besides all their camp-equipage, &c.

General Prentiss took command at Iron-ton, Mo.

The Confederates erected a battery near Aquia Creek and opened fire upon the U.S. steamer Pocahontas. The Confederate batteries had by this time nearly blockaded the Potomac River, thus cutting off the communication by water between Washington and the States.

The grand jury brought a presentment into the United States Circuit Court in session at New York City, against four journals of New York city, "The Daily News," "Day Book," "Journal of Commerce," and "Freeman's Journal," and the Brooklyn "Eagle," as aiders and abettors of treason.

A "peace meeting" was attempted to be held at Saybrook, Conn., and nearly resulted in a riot.

The President of the United States, by proclamation, ordered the cessation of all commercial intercourse between the North and eleven States designated as being in insurrection.

\$58,000 were captured by the United States troops at Genevieve, Mo., and taken to St. Louis.

By general order, passes could not in future be granted to go beyond the United States army-lines, and all then in use were revoked.

Aug. 17.—General Rosecrans, by general order, commanded that no prisoners whatever were to be released by the capturing party when found with arms in their hands against the United States Government, or where proof existed that they had been so engaged; nor were arrests to be carelessly made.

A peace meeting called by secessionists in Louisville, Ky., was, by a majority vote of the people assembled, changed into a Union meeting. The secessionists, less than one hundred strong, retired to another building, where they passed without opposition their resolutions in aid of the Confederates.



**Aug. 17.**—Troops daily flocked into the new department of the West, under General Frémont.

— The Administration called upon the Governors of States to forward their enlisted troops with all possible speed.

— The trains on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, of Missouri, fired into by Confederate partisan rangers, by which one Union soldier was killed and several wounded. General Pope taxed the residents in the vicinity of the attack to the amount of \$15,000, to prevent the second occurrence of such an outrage.

— By general order from the War Department, female nurses were allowed forty cents per day and one ration each.

— By general order, the payment of volunteers in service was hereafter to be at the end of every two months.

**Aug. 18.**—The privateer Jeff Davis wrecked on the St. Augustine Bar, coast of Florida.

— The Union troops took possession of the office of the "Northwest Democrat," a strong secession sheet, published at Savannah, Mo.

— Major-General John E. Wool assumed command at Fortress Monroe, General Butler being detailed for other service.

— The Confederate General F. K. Zollicoffer issued a general order at Knoxville congratulating the Tennesseans on their increasing confidence in the Confederate Government.

**Aug. 19.**—Missouri admitted into the Southern Confederacy, on condition that it should ratify the Constitution through its legal representative, C. F. Jackson, the deposed Governor.

— The Savannah "Republican" asserted that the defences of the State were so good that the Unionists would be unable to effect a landing of troops on any part of the coast of Georgia.

— Two hundred and forty fugitives from East Tennessee enlisted in the Union army at Danville, Ky.

— The "Sentinel" newspaper-office in Easton, Pa., destroyed by a mob for advocating secession principles.

— The town of Commerce, Mo., which had been threatened by the Confederates, who had planted a battery commanding it, relieved by a battalion of Union troops. The Confederates retired without fighting.

— Ordered by the Department of State that no person should leave the United States without a passport, nor be allowed to enter it without a similar document, sufficient time being allowed for persons already on the sea, *en route* for the United States, to arrive.

— Pierce Butler arrested at Philadelphia, Pa., for corresponding with the enemies of the United States.

— A. L. Kimball, editor of the Essex county "Democrat," Haverhill, Mass., "tarred and feathered" and ridden on a rail by an excited mob, for aiding and comforting the enemies of the United States.

— A fight took place at Charlestown, Mo., between the Union troops under Colonel Dougherty, and a force of Confederates belonging to General Jeff Thompson's command. Union loss, one killed and six wounded. Forty Confederates were killed and seventeen taken prisoners, and a number of horses were captured.

— The office of the "Jeffersonian" newspaper, a secession sheet, in West Chester, Pa., quietly sacked during the night. No alarm or riot took place during the transaction.

**Aug. 20.**—General Rosecrans, by a card issued from Clarksburg, Va., requested the press to keep secret all military movements in his department until the object had been attained.

— An act to increase the artillery forces of the Confederate States signed by President Davis, and became law.

— A skirmish took place at Hawk's Nest, Kanawha Valley, Va. A force of the Confederates under General Wise attacked the barricades of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteers, and were driven back with some loss in both killed and wounded. Union loss slight.

— General McClellan assumed the command of the Army of the Potomac, and in general order announced his staff officers.

— The Western Virginia State Convention erected a new State, to be called the State of Kanawha, and to be composed of certain specified counties of Virginia. The vote on the question was 50 to 28. The question was to be submitted to the people, who were to vote on it on the 24th of October, 1861.

— Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, by proclamation, called on the freemen of the Commonwealth to "sustain the country in its danger."

— General Butler assumed command of the volunteer forces in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, but not of those within that work.

**Aug. 21.**—The New York Defence Committee had spent, up to this date, for equipments of volunteers, \$581,689; for arms and ammunition, \$226,589; for relief of soldiers' families, \$230,000; making a total expenditure of \$1,038,278.

— Miss Windle, of Philadelphia, author of the "Legend of the Waldenses," &c., arrested in Alexandria, Va., as a spy correspondent to the Southern press.

— President Davis approved of the act of the Confederate Congress empowering him to appoint and send to Europe two commissioners; also an act to aid Missouri to repel the invaders of her soil and to declare her intention to join the Confederate States.

— The Southern papers urge the policy of the Confederates invading the North, and thus removing the war from their own soil.

— The Confederate Congress passed a vote of thanks to General Ben McCulloch for his victory at Wilson's Creek.

— Governor Gamble appointed division inspectors of the military districts of Missouri, for the purpose of mustering persons into service under the militia law of 1859.

— The U.S. sloop-of-war Vandalia captured off Charleston, S.C., the schooner H. Middleton, bound from Charleston to Liverpool, with a cargo of naval stores, while attempting to run the blockade.

**Aug. 22.**—All the copies of the New York "Daily News" that arrived in Philadelphia seized by the marshal and his officers, for containing matter of a treasonable character.

— Governor Morgan, of New York, by proclamation, called upon the citizens of New York to sustain the credit of the State and the national Government.

— Ordered by the Post-Office Department, at Washington, that none of the papers mentioned in the presentment of the grand jury to the court in New York City should be forwarded in the mails or by express. This order virtually suppressed both the "Day Book" and "Daily News" of New York City.

**Aug. 22.**—The leading Democrats of Montgomery county, Ohio, issued a circular against "the traitorous course of the Vallandigham clique," and urged the "party to give strength and vigor to the Government."

—The United States Marshal, in Philadelphia, Pa., seized all the type, paper, &c., in the office of the "Christian Observer" for publishing articles in favor of the Southern cause.

**Aug. 23.**—A Confederate band, called the "Coast-Guard," seized the light-house and dwelling, and all the United States Government property, at Key Biscayne, Florida.

—The deputy marshal at West Chester, Pa., took possession of the "Jeffersonian" newspaper building, with its contents.

—The passport-system not to be put in force in future with regard to travellers wishing to enter the British provinces.

—Governor Harris, of Tennessee, issued an appeal to the women of the State for contributions of clothing, &c. for the soldiers of the Confederate army, especially those from Tennessee then in the field.

**Aug. 24.**—Mayor J. C. Berret, of Washington, arrested at his residence by the provost-marshal of that city, and sent northward. Other persons were arrested the same day, including two female correspondents with the Confederates,—Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Greenhow.

—Governor Gamble, of Missouri, by proclamation, called out 42,000 troops to drive the Confederates under General Ben McCulloch out of the State.

—The office of the "Alleghanian," at Cumberland, Md., and the Bridgeport (Conn.) "Farmer," both destroyed by mobs of Union men, in consequence of their secession proclivities.

**Aug. 25.**—All the vessels on the Potomac River, of whatever size, seized by the United States Government authorities.

#### *The Engagement at Summersville, Nicholas County, Western Virginia.*

**Aug. 26.**—The 7th Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Tyler, while at breakfast, were surrounded by the Confederates, and attacked on all sides. They, however, formed for battle, and resisted four times their own number for some time, and afterwards cut their way out, inflicting a heavy loss on the enemy. Several Union officers were killed, but the total loss was comparatively trifling.

—The War Department, by order, prohibited all communication, either verbally or otherwise, respecting the operations of military movements, under penalty of death. This order was not carried out.

—Captain Foote ordered to the command of the Western river fleets.

—The joint military and naval expedition under General Butler and Commodore Stringham left Fortress Monroe for the North Carolina coast.

**Aug. 27.**—A slight skirmish took place at Ball's Cross Roads, Va. Loss on both sides trifling.

—Samuel J. Anderson arrested in New York as a secret correspondent with the Vice-President of the Confederate States. He had written several secession editorials for the "Journal of Commerce," "Daily News," and "Day Book," and was about leaving the city to join the Confederates when he was arrested.

—A correspondence of President Lincoln

and Jefferson Davis with Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, respecting the neutrality of that State, published this day in the Kentucky journals.

**Aug. 28.**—A splendid military funeral took place at St. Louis, in honor of the remains of General Lyon, slain in battle at Wilson's Creek, Southwest Missouri.

—The Southern papers urged the organization of all the Home Guards and ununiformed militia for coast defence.

—Governor Dennison, of Ohio, issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of his State to rally to the defence of the Union, &c.

—By resolution, the Vigilance Committee of Charleston, S.C., determined that no citizen of South Carolina should be allowed to visit the North without first obtaining the authority of the committee, and if any citizens, evading this order, went North, they were not to be permitted to re-enter the State.

#### *Capture of Hatteras Inlet, &c.*

**Aug. 29.**—The united military and naval expedition under Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham, after having been engaged for two days cannonading the Confederate works commanding the entrance to Pamlico Sound, N.C., known as Hatteras Inlet, succeeded in capturing them with their garrisons. The works were designated as Forts Clark and Hatteras, and, at their capture, 30 pieces of cannon, 1000 stand of arms, and a quantity of provisions, fell into the possession of the Unionists. Three Confederate trading-vessels were also taken by the Union forces, and, being laden with coffee, provisions, cotton, ammunition, &c., became valuable prizes. The works had been shelled with effect by the navy, at a range of two and a half miles; and during the action twenty-eight shells were thrown into one fort in one minute. Colonel Martin, Major Andrews, and Commodore Barron, of the Confederate service, with all their forces, surrendered unconditionally, and were made prisoners of war. No loss sustained by the Unionists. Confederate loss, four killed, about thirty badly wounded, several officers and over fifty men slightly wounded, and over seven hundred prisoners.

—The Union troops, consisting of about 430 men, volunteers and Home Guards, under Major Breckor, were attacked in their intrenchments at Lexington, Mo., by a large force of Confederates, and a skirmish ensued, during which the latter lost over sixty killed and wounded. Several of the Unionists were wounded, but none killed. The Confederates were repulsed. During the fight the Masonic Hall and a private house were burned.

—General Pelham, formerly Surveyor-General of New Mexico, and Colonel Clements arrested by Colonel Canby, U.S.A., at Santa Fé, New Mexico, for giving information to the enemy. Colonel Clements, on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, was discharged, but General Pelham, refusing, was held prisoner. Colonel (now General) Canby, by proclamation, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in New Mexico.

—Fort Stanton, New Mexico, abandoned and fired by the United States troops, by order of Colonel Canby, commander of the department.

**Aug. 30.**—The whole of the State of Missouri placed under martial law, by order of General Fremont, commanding department. General Fremont threatened to confiscate the property of all persons taken in arms against the United States author-



ties, and declared their slaves free. Major McKinstry, U.S.A., created provost-marshal general.

Aug. 30.—Several kinds of arms were found secreted and seized in the dwelling of Edward Phillips, an ex-police-officer of Baltimore, Md. The officer was arrested.

— Six regiments of Massachusetts troops had arrived at the seat of war under the new call, which had only been issued one week.

Aug. 31.—The Carbon "Democrat" office, at Manch Chunk, Pa., entered and despoiled by a mob, for publishing secession articles.

— Several so-called "peace meetings" had been attempted to be held throughout the North, during the past week, but in all cases were broken up by the people whenever secession speeches were made or the Government denounced.

— Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, by proclamation, called upon the people of the State to uphold the Government, and instructed the law-officers to arrest any persons guilty of sedition, treason, or endeavoring to obstruct the execution of the laws within the State.

— A skirmish took place at Munson's Hill, Va., during which two Unionists were killed, and two wounded.

— The Captain-General of Cuba, by proclamation, admitted the vessels of the Confederate States into the ports of Cuba, promising to protect them while in port, and considering them "as proceeding from a nation having no consuls accredited in the territory."

#### SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 1.—A skirmish took place near Bennett's Mill, Mo., between the Union Home Guard and the Confederates. The Unionists lost two killed and eight wounded,—one mortally. Confederate loss not ascertained.

— A fight took place at Boone Court-House, Western Virginia, between a small party of the Union and Confederate troops, resulting in the rout of the latter, who lost about thirty killed, several wounded, and forty prisoners. Union loss, six wounded. The village was destroyed by the Union troops.

— Surveyor Andrews, of the port of New York, seized twenty-five vessels belonging in part to persons in the Confederate States, and valued at over \$2,000,000.

— The Secretary of the United States Treasury issued an appeal to the people of the Union for a national loan, at a rate of interest of two cents per day on the sum of \$100.

Sept. 2.—A regiment of negroes paraded the streets of Memphis, Tenn., under the command of Confederate officers, and armed with axes, shovels, &c.

— General Rains, with a force of Confederates, about 600 strong, approached near to Fort Scott and seized eighty mules belonging to the United States, killing the teamster. Colonel Montgomery, of the Kansas Union Volunteers, pursued Rains about eleven miles, when, the two forces meeting, a fight ensued, and lasted for two hours, the Unionists being in the end compelled to retreat, fighting. Loss not reported.

— The Confederate commanding officer Jeff Thompson, by proclamation, threatened severe retaliation for any Confederate executed by order of General Frémont, or any other United States officer in Missouri.

— Colonel Crossman, of General Kelley's

staff, with two companies of United States troops, attacked a Confederate camp at Worthington, Marion county, Va., but, being outnumbered, had to retire, with the loss of two men.

Sept. 2.—The captured Confederate troops from Hatteras, N.C., arrived at New York in the U.S. frigate Minnesota.

Sept. 3.—The following officers were appointed brigadier-generals by the President of the United States:—G. C. Meade, L. P. Graham, J. J. Abercrombie, C. J. Biddle (declined), A. Duryca, S. P. Casey, W. A. Richardson (declined), E. A. Paine, J. McKinstry, O. O. Howard, C. D. Jameson, Alexander McD. McCook, E. Dumont, R. H. Milroy, and L. Wallace.

— The Dry-Dock, that had been sunk in Pensacola harbor by the Confederates, burned to the water's edge during the night. It had been intended to be used to obstruct the channel, but the guns of Fort Pickens, held by Union troops, prevented.

— A body of partisan Confederates partially destroyed several of the bridges of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, Missouri, and one bridge, over the Little Platte River, giving way under the pressure of a passing train of cars, precipitated the whole down an embankment. There were about one hundred non-combatants, male and female, in the cars, of whom seventeen were killed, and sixty frightfully injured.

Sept. 4.—Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, denounced the so-called "peace meetings" as merely assemblages for the utterance of the "soft words of treason," and which should be so treated.

— The Confederates, under General Polk, took possession of Columbus, Ky., as he said, to prevent the Unionists from breaking the neutrality of the State.

— A naval engagement took place on the Mississippi River, off Hickman, Ky., between the U.S. gunboats Tyler and Lexington, and the Confederate gunboat Yankee, assisted by their batteries on the Missouri shore. No definite result.

— Martin Green, at the head of about 1500 Confederates, attacked the Union position at Shelbyville, Mo., which was held by about 1100 Union troops, under Colonel Williams, of Iowa. Green opened fire with artillery, and Williams, having no cannon, retreated west to Hudson, leaving a number of horses and part of his camp-utensils in the hands of the Confederates. Loss slight.

— Private William Scott, Company K, 3d Vermont Volunteers, sentenced to be shot for sleeping at his post. This offence had become very common, and therefore dangerous to the safety of the whole army. He was afterwards pardoned by the President.

— A skirmish took place at Great Falls, Upper Potomac, which lasted for some time, with the loss of but one Unionist. The Confederates then attempted to cross the river, but were repulsed with some loss by the sharpshooters of the 7th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

Sept. 5.—The first two companies of the Berdan Sharpshooters left New York for the seat of war.

Sept. 6.—The construction by the Confederates of a two-gun battery on the Virginia side of Conrad's Ferry, Upper Potomac, put a stop to by a few discharges of spherical case shot from the Union battery on the Maryland shore.

— General Grant, with two regiments of infantry and two gunboats, took possession of Paducah, Ky. He found Confederate flags flying in the city in anticipation of the advance of their

forces, which were reported within sixteen miles of the place, and nearly 4000 strong. The loyal Union citizens soon tore down the flags when they found themselves protected by the United States forces. General Grant took possession of the telegraph-office, railroad-depot, &c., and issued a very conciliatory proclamation to the citizens.

*Sept. 6.*—Numerous exiled Union families driven out of Tennessee arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio.

General McClellan, by general order, requested a proper observance and respect for the Sabbath on the part of his command.

*Sept. 7.*—Several newspapers were presented by the grand jury of Westchester county, New York, as disseminating doctrines which gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

Columbus was this day strengthened by the Confederates under Generals Pillow and Polk, who now had a force over 7000 strong. Jeff Thompson's troops occupied the Missouri shore on the opposite side of the Mississippi River, blockading the same. In consequence of this act, the Federal forces at Paducah were strengthened by General Grant.

Parson Brownlow, in his journal, the Knoxville (Tenn.) "Whig," still boldly asserted his devotion and constancy to the American Union.

Colonel (afterwards General) J. S. Jackson (who has since been killed at Perryville) issued a soul-stirring call at Louisville for a regiment of Kentucky cavalry, to organize for three years' service.

E. P. Wilder, an engineer, arrested at Newark, N.J., for making a rifle-battery to send to the Confederates. Intercepted letters betrayed him to the United States authorities.

Three schooners were taken prizes at Hatteras Inlet, N.C., the captains being unaware of the occupation of the works by the Union troops. They were engaged in an illegal traffic with the Confederates.

*Sept. 8.*—Lieutenant Crosby, of the U.S. steamer Fanny, captured the schooner Harriet Ryan, while endeavoring to run the blockade at Hatteras Inlet, N.C., with an assorted cargo, purchased in New York but shipped at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Papers were found on board which implicated several large houses in New York City, who were thus trading under the English flag.

G. W. Alexander, of Baltimore, arrested on the charge that he had been concerned in the capture of the steamer St. Nicholas by the Confederates. A. Williamson, a carriage-maker of the same city, was also arrested for making a wagon with a false top and bottom, in which were concealed arms and other contraband articles destined for the South. The wagon, containing the articles about to start southward, was found in his possession, he acting as driver.

*Sept. 9.*—Mr. Whitaker, in the Kentucky State Senate, introduced several resolutions denouncing the violation of the neutrality of the State by the Confederates, and calling upon the people "to rise and repel the lawless invaders."

Governor Magoffin submitted despatches to the Kentucky Legislature from the Confederate General Polk, in which he proposed that the Confederate and Union forces should be simultaneously withdrawn from the State, both parties to stipulate the observance of Kentucky's neutrality throughout the whole war.

General A. Sidney Johnston assigned to the command of the Confederate Department of the West, including the Upper Mississippi River.

*Sept. 10.*—President Lincoln, Secretary Cameron, Governor Curtin and suite, General McClellan, &c., visited the Pennsylvania troops, and were enthusiastically received.

A contest took place on the Mississippi River between the U.S. gunboats Conestoga and Lexington, and two Confederate gunboats, assisted by a sixteen-gun battery, at Lucas Bend, Mo. The battery was silenced and the gunboat Yankee disabled. The Yankee ran under the guns of the Confederate works at Columbus, Ky., or she would have been captured. Loss very slight.

The Confederates at Columbus, Ky., were this day reported to be 15,000 strong.

W. H. Winder, Philadelphia correspondent of the New York "Daily News," arrested in Philadelphia for treasonable correspondence.

One hundred and fifty-six Union prisoners, selected from those taken at Bull Run, sent to Charleston, S.C., and confined in Castle Pinckney. Among them were Colonels Wilcox and Corcoran, Lieutenant-Colonel Neff, Major Potter, &c., several of whom were severely wounded.

#### *The Battle at Carnifex Ferry, Virginia.*

A battle took place near Summersville, Western Virginia, at about three o'clock P.M. Gen. Rosecrans found Floyd's Confederate army had taken up a strong position on the top of a mountain at Carnifex Ferry, Gauley River, and had intrenched themselves. The force was five thousand strong, and had sixteen field-pieces in position. The intrenchment was inaccessible on either flank and rear, and the front was masked with jungle and forest. Colonel Lytle's advance drove the foremost Confederate troops out of camp. The Union scouts soon found themselves in front of a parapet battery and a long line of rifle-palisades. The battle now opened fiercely. The 10th, 12th, and 13th Ohio Union regiments soon became engaged in a fierce fight, when the enemy played upon them with musketry, rifles, canister, and shell. Colonel Lytle led a charge upon the battery, when he was brought down by a shot in the leg. Colonel Lowe led the 12th Regiment directly in front of the works, and was killed early in the fight by a shot in the forehead. The Union artillery played well on the Confederate works, and soon silenced two guns of the battery. The firing grew furious as night approached, and Colonel (afterwards General) Robert L. McCook led his gallant German brigade into the fight. Darkness put an end to the contest for that day, and the men slept on their arms during the whole night, within a very short distance of the enemy. General Floyd evacuated his position during the night, and retreated, destroying the bridge after him. He left all his wagons, horses, camp-equipage, a supply of ammunition, and fifty head of cattle. The Unionists lost fifteen killed, and seventy wounded,—principally flesh-wounds. Twenty-five of the Union prisoners taken by the Confederates at Cross Lanes, Western Virginia, were recaptured, and all Floyd's and his officers' baggage was seized in camp.

#### *The Reconnoissance and Fight near Lewisville, Virginia.*

*Sept. 11.*—A party of Union troops, consisting of several detached companies of infantry, a cavalry company, and Griffin's battery, under Colonel (afterwards General) I. I. Stevens, advanced from Chain Bridge (across the Potomac River near Washington) to Lewisville, Va., about seven miles from

the river. Having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance, the party was about to return, when it was attacked by a strong force of Confederate infantry, Colonel (now General) Stuart's cavalry, and a battery of four pieces, all from the vicinity of Fall's Church, Va. The Confederates opened with shell; which was replied to by Griffin's battery, which, after firing smaller missiles for some time, at last brought into action a 32-pounder, the shell from which silenced the Confederate battery and afterwards scattered their cavalry. The Unionists then retired to the Chain Bridge. Union loss, seven killed, and nine wounded. Confederate loss, not reported: a cavalry field officer was taken prisoner, and several men were seen to fall.

Sept. 11.—The Legislature of Kentucky adopted a resolution ordering the Confederate troops to leave the State, by a vote of 71 yeas to 28 nays. A resolution ordering both parties to leave was negatived, thus establishing the fact of the loyalty of Kentucky to the Union.

Mail-communication reopened with Paducah, Ky., now in the possession of Unionists.

A committee, to carry out strict sanitary regulations, established in St. Louis, Mo., under direction of General Frémont, to co-operate with the medical staff of the army.

President Lincoln, by letter, disapproved of General Frémont's emancipation proclamation, and requested him to so modify it as to make it conform with the recently passed acts of Congress.

Sept. 12.—A small force of infantry and cavalry from New Creek, with a piece of artillery, made a descent upon a Confederate camp at Petersburg, Hardy county, Va., routing it, and destroying the camp and its equipage. Several Confederates were killed and wounded, and a number taken prisoners. A number of horses and teams, a large quantity of corn, besides arms and uniforms, were captured.

A skirmish occurred at Black River (Reynolds county, S.E. Mo.), between a battalion of Indiana cavalry under Major Gavitt, and a Confederate force under Benjamin Talbot. The latter was scattered, with a loss of five killed and four prisoners: thirty-five horses and a quantity of arms were also taken by the Unionists.

The city authorities of Louisville, Ky., seized a number of concealed arms but recently in possession of the State Guard, a secession organization.

General Buckner, of the Confederate army, issued from Russellville, Ky., an address to the "freemen of Kentucky," calling upon them to "rally for their own defence against Lincoln's usurpations," &c.

General Pope scattered the Confederate forces under Green in Northern Missouri.

The Legislature of Kentucky, by resolution, instructed the Governor to call out the State troops to drive out the Southern invaders.

A force of Confederates, under General Anderson, advanced upon the Union works at Cheat Mountain Summit, but were repulsed after considerable skirmishing, in which the Confederates suffered heavily. The Union loss was eight killed.

Colonel John A. Washington, of the Confederate army (the former proprietor of Mount Vernon, the home of Washington), was killed near Elk Water, Western Virginia, while on a reconnoitring expedition.

General Frémont manumitted two slaves, the property of Thomas T. Snead, a secessionist of

St. Louis, Mo., in accordance with his own proclamation, issued August 30.

Sept. 12.—The "Baltimore Exchange," a secession sheet, excluded from the United States mails by order from Washington.

Sept. 13.—General Sturgis, formerly in command of Union forces in Kansas, and recently engaged in Southwestern Missouri, took military possession, in force, of St. Joseph, on the Missouri River, opposite the Kansas border.

The Confederates, under General Anderson, continued to advance upon the Union works at Elk Water, in the Cheat Mountain region of Western Virginia, until within two miles of the Union troops, when they were met by the shells of Captain Loomis's battery, which dispersed them. Skirmishing was kept up all night. Early in the morning two regiments of Union troops were despatched to reinforce the Union garrison on Cheat Mountain Summit. They were ordered to cut their way through, and succeeded, scattering the Confederates on their way to the position.

A party of Confederates, one thousand strong, under Colonel Brown, attacked the Union intrenchments of the Home Guard, under command of Captain Eppstein, at Booneville, Mo., and were defeated. Colonel Brown, Captain Brown, and ten other Confederates, were killed, and thirty wounded. The Home Guards lost but one killed and four wounded.

Mayor Brown, several members of the Maryland Legislature, F. H. Howard, editor of the "Baltimore Exchange," and T. J. Hall, Jr., editor of the Baltimore "South," were arrested by the provost-marshal of Baltimore, Md., by order of the United States War Department.

An artillery skirmish took place at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va., from which place the Confederates fired upon the Unionists in Maryland. They were, however, replied to from Loudon Heights, and compelled to desist.

The Confederate gunboat Yorktown ran down the James River to within three miles of Newport News and the blockading fleet, and commenced shelling the camps, ships, &c. A couple of shells from the Sawyer gun on the shore compelled her to retire. Her movements were to cover an advance of the Confederate troops on the shore; but they were also compelled to retire with their boat.

Sept. 14.—Lieutenant John H. Russell, of the U.S. Navy, headed an expedition from the U.S. steam frigate Colorado, and cut out the Confederate privateer Judah from under the guns of the forts and batteries at Pensacola Navy-Yard, and destroyed her by fire. The Union loss was three killed, and fifteen wounded.

Sept. 15.—Colonel Frank P. Blair, 1st Missouri Volunteers, was ordered by the provost-marshal to report himself under arrest, on the charge of using disrespectful language when alluding to superior officers.

A force of Confederates, four hundred and fifty strong, attacked the extreme right of Colonel (since General) Geary's pickets (belonging to the 28th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers), opposite Pritchard's Mills, three miles from Darnestown, Md. The affair lasted two hours. The Confederates were driven from every work and house in the place, and eight or ten of them killed, and several wounded. The victory was complete. The Union loss was one killed. Colonel Geary reported that his "cannon were indispensable, and rendered good service during the action."

**Sept. 15.**—Reinforcements left St. Joseph this day, under Colonel Smith, for Lexington, to aid Colonel Mulligan, whose command was threatened by the Confederates.

—Abbé McMaster, editor and proprietor of the "Freeman's Appeal," published in New York City, was arrested by U.S. Marshal Murray, and sent to Fort Lafayette, on the charge of publishing treasonable matter in his paper. The "Freeman's Appeal" was another name for the suppressed sheet "Freeman's Journal."

**Sept. 16.**—A naval expedition started from Hatteras Inlet, N.C., and, arriving at Ocracoke Inlet, N.C., destroyed Fort Oregon and all the armament thereof. The expedition, which was entirely successful, was under the command of Lieutenants Maxwell and Eastman.

—Ship Island, near the sea-entrance to Lake Borgne, La., and seaward of Mississippi Sound, evacuated by the Confederates and occupied by the Union troops.

—Major (since General) William H. French, U.S.A., in command at Key West, Fla., by order, required all the male citizens on the island to register their names within ten days, and to take the oath of allegiance within thirty days, under pain of expulsion and removal from the island for non-compliance.

—The flags of the 79th New York Volunteers, which had been taken from the regiment for mutiny and insubordination, were this day restored by direction of Major-General G. B. McClellan.

#### *Commencement of the Siege of Lexington, Mo.*

—General Price's Confederate forces commenced an attack upon the Union intrenchments at Lexington, Mo., defended by a small force of Unionists under Colonel James Mulligan. General Price assaulted the works, and was repulsed with severe loss.

—The provost-marshal of Baltimore police seized a large lot of secreted arms and ammunition at the store of Messrs. Egerton and Keys, North Street, Baltimore. The arms of the militia company known as the "Independent Grays" of Baltimore were also seized about the same time.

**Sept. 17.**—A fight took place at Mariatown, Mo., between the Union and Confederate forces, in which the latter were routed, with a loss of seven killed, and the capture of all their tents, supplies, &c., besides one hundred horses. The Unionists lost one colonel and two privates killed, and six wounded. Colonel Johnson was pierced by nine balls, while riding at the head of his command, and instantly killed.

—The Legislature of Maryland could not organize, in consequence of the absence of its clerk and many of its members, who had been arrested under suspicion of treason.

—A railroad-bridge near Huron, Ind., gave way, and precipitated a train of cars down the embankment. In the cars were a portion of the 19th Illinois Volunteers, under Colonel (afterwards General) Turchin, twenty-six of whom were killed and one hundred and twelve badly injured. Foul play was suspected in this matter.

—Part of the 3d Iowa Union Volunteers, en route from St. Joseph to Lexington, were intercepted by about four thousand Confederates at Blue Mill's Landing, Mo., and a sharp skirmish ensued. The Unionists were compelled to fall back, dragging their artillery by hand; but, being reinforced, preparations were made for another attack, when the Confederates retreated, having effected their

object in delaying the march of these reinforcements for Colonel Mulligan. The Union loss was twelve killed, eighty-five wounded, and six missing.

**Sept. 17.**—The commanding officer at Hatteras Inlet authorized by the United States War Department to accept one regiment of loyal North Carolinians into the service of the United States.

—A skirmish took place at Barboursville, Ky., between the Union Home Guards and a portion of General Zollicoffer's Confederate forces. No loss of life.

**Sept. 18.**—The Louisville "Courier" excluded, by order of the Post-Office Department, from being carried in the mails, on account of its treasonable hostility to the United States Government.

—The new gunboat Sagamore launched at East Boston, Mass., being only sixty days from the first laying of the keel.

—The skirmish between the Barboursville Home Guards and General Zollicoffer's Confederate forces was resumed to-day, and resulted in the death of seven Confederates and one of their horses. One of the Unionists received six wounds, and another was taken prisoner.

—The banks of New Orleans suspended specie payments.

**Sept. 19.**—The United States Marshal at Louisville, Ky., seized the office of the "Louisville Courier," arrested Ex-Governor Morehead, R. T. Marrett (one of the proprietors of the "Courier"), and M. T. Barr, telegraph news-reporter for the New Orleans Associated Press, on the charges of treason or complicity with treason.

—A slight running fight took place near Bardstown Junction, Ky., between the Boone Union Guards and the Bitterwater Blues (Confederate). Damage trifling.

#### *End of the Siege of Lexington, Mo.*

**Sept. 20.**—Colonel Mulligan, commanding the Union troops, after a brave resistance, was compelled to surrender the works at Lexington to General Price, after having fought for fifty-six hours without water, the only supply of which the Confederates had succeeded in cutting off. The Confederates made but few assaults latterly, being determined to await the result of their scheme in cutting off the water-supply, the want of which necessarily compelled Colonel Mulligan to yield. Previous to the surrender, Colonel Mulligan offered to fight the Confederates on an open field, four to one; but General Price declined the contest. A large sum of gold fell into the hands of the Confederates by this surrender. During the whole siege the Union loss was thirty-nine killed, and one hundred and twenty wounded. The Confederate loss was very heavy.

—The Confederate troops under General Cheatham evacuated Mayfield, Graves county, Ky.

—A skirmish took place between a Union scouting-party and the Confederates, on the Virginia shore of the Potomac River, near the mouth of Seneca Creek. One of the Unionists was killed and several wounded.

—A skirmish occurred below Fort Holt, Ky., near Cairo. Loss trifling.

—The 6th Regiment of Indiana Union Volunteers, Colonel (since Brigadier-General) T. T. Crittenden, arrived at Louisville, Ky., being the first regiment to enter the city for its defence.

**Sept. 21.**—General Lane's command surprised a superior force of Confederates at Papinsville, Bates county, Mo., and, after a severe fight, routed them, losing seventeen killed and a large number



wounded. The Confederates lost forty killed, one hundred prisoners, and all their camp-equipage and supplies.

**Sept. 21.**—A Union force from Fort Scott, Kan., overtook the Confederate partisans who sacked Humboldt, Kan., and defeated them, killing their leader, Mathias, on whom was found an order from General Ben McCulloch for the enrolment of the Quapaw Indians.

— The British schooner *Revere* captured while attempting to run the blockade at Beaufort, N.C.

— Colonel E. D. Baker, 71st Pennsylvania Volunteers and United States Senator from Oregon, appointed a major-general of United States Volunteers. The appointment was declined.

— General Robert Anderson assumed command of the Union forces in Kentucky.

— General T. T. Crittenden, by order from the Governor, called out the Kentucky militia to resist the invasion of the State by the Confederates.

**Sept. 22.**—General Albert Sidney Johnston, having assumed command of the Confederate forces at Memphis, Tenn., as commander of the Western Department, issued a proclamation stating that the exigencies of the service compelled him to make an armed invasion of, and occupy certain positions in, Kentucky, but that he did not intend to interfere with the choice of the citizens relative to which Confederacy they would join.

**Sept. 23.**—Commodore Stringham relieved of his command of the Atlantic blockading squadron by Captain (now Admiral) Goldsborough.

— A detachment of Ohio troops advanced from New Creek, Va., to Romney, and drove the Confederates, seven hundred strong, out of Mechanicsburg Gap. The Union loss was three killed and ten wounded.

— C. G. Ramsey, proprietor of the St. Louis (Mo.) "Evening News," arrested for publishing an article reflecting on the military authorities of the Department of the West.

**Sept. 24.**—Louis Philippe d'Orléans (Comte de Paris) and Robert d'Orléans (Duc de Chartres), grandsons of Louis Philippe, late King of France, commissioned captains of United States Volunteers, and attached to General McClellan's staff as aids.

— General Prentiss assumed command of the United States forces at St. Joseph and Northwestern Missouri.

— Colonel Geary's (28th Pennsylvania) regiment had a smart contest with about five hundred Confederates on the Virginia side of the Potomac, near Point of Rocks. Colonel Geary, with his rifles and battery, drove his antagonists out of their mountain-fastnesses, with some loss.

— A party of Confederate cavalry dashed into Warsaw, Ky., and seized a portion of the arms belonging to the State. A fight ensued between them and a few Union men living in the vicinity, by which several of both sides were wounded, and one Confederate killed.

— The injunction suppressing the St. Louis (Mo.) "Evening News" removed, and the proprietor and editor released from arrest.

**Sept. 25.**—Smithland, Ky., at the mouth of the Cumberland River, occupied by the Union forces. This, with Paducah, virtually blockaded the two principal water-communications of Tennessee and Kentucky.

— General W. F. Smith, with a large force of Union troops, proceeded from the Chain Bridge to Lewinsville, Va., on a foraging expedition, and on their arrival the troops temporarily occupied

the village. At three o'clock P.M. a body of Confederates from Fall's Church advanced upon the place and opened fire with shot and shell. Griffin's and Mott's batteries replied, and, after a short time, the Confederates retired. Loss trifling. The expedition itself was a success.

— James B. Clay and a party of sixteen Confederates captured by a detachment of Woolford's (Kentucky) Cavalry, while *en route* to join General Zollicoffer.

— A skirmish took place at Chapmansville, Western Virginia, between Colonel Enyard's Kentucky Volunteers and a party of Confederates. The latter were routed, and, while attempting to escape, were intercepted by Colonel Piatt's Ohio regiment. The Confederates lost about twenty killed, several wounded, and forty-seven prisoners. Union loss, four killed and eight wounded.

**Sept. 26.**—This day was solemnized as a special day of fasting and prayer, in accordance with the President's proclamation issued August 12, 1861.

— A smart affair took place at Lucas Bend, Ky., between Captain Stewart's cavalry company, seventy-five in number, and a party of forty Confederate cavalry belonging to Jeff Thompson's command. Four Confederates were killed, several wounded, and five taken prisoners. A large quantity of arms were also captured.

— Cynthia, Ky., taken possession of by the Union troops.

**Sept. 27.**—General Frémont started from St. Louis, Mo., on an expedition up the Missouri River. The military force under his command was about twelve thousand strong, and occupied fifteen large steamers.

**Sept. 28.**—Munson's and Upton's Hills, Va., evacuated by the Confederates. The works erected by them were taken possession of by a strong force from the Army of the Potomac.

**Sept. 29.**—General Price, with his Confederate forces, commenced the evacuation of the recently-acquired position at Lexington, Mo.

— Governor Moore, of Louisiana, ordered out all the sedentary militia of the State for drill, under severe penalties.

— A collision took place between Colonel Baker's (71st Pennsylvania) regiment and Colonel Owens's (69th Pennsylvania) regiment, while advancing upon the Confederate position in the neighborhood of Munson's Hill, Va., the latter mistaking the former for the enemy. The fire was returned, and, before the mistake was found out, nine men were killed, and twenty-five wounded, including three officers.

**Sept. 30.**—Colonel Geary, with a detachment of the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers, advanced from Point of Rocks to Berlin, Md., and shelled the Confederate works on the other side of the Potomac, dislodging the enemy from every position.

#### OCTOBER.

**Oct. 1.**—The U.S. gunboat *Conestoga* chased the Confederate gunboat *Jeff Davis* down the Mississippi, until the latter was compelled, although heavily armed, to take refuge under the guns of Columbus, Ky.

— Rev. Mr. Robinson, Indian missionary, at St. Louis, Mo., reported that John Ross, the Cherokee chief, had recommended his tribe to join the Confederate States. The Creeks, another tribe of Indians, had already furnished one thousand men for Confederate service.

— Colonel (since General) St. George Cooke,

of the Utah forces, arrived at St. Louis, Mo. His men were only four days' march from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., en route for Washington.

**Oct. 1.**—The steamer *Fanny* captured off Hatteras, N.C., by Confederate armed tugs. Thirty-five men, belonging to the 9th New York Volunteers, were captured in her.

**Oct. 2.**—A secessionist camp at Charleston, Mo., broken up, and about forty Confederates taken prisoners.

— Colonel McNeil, Assistant Provost-Marshal of St. Louis, Mo., by proclamation, notified the St. Louis Saving Association that the \$33,000 belonging to the Cherokees, then on deposit with them, had become forfeited to the United States in consequence of the tribe having united itself with the Confederates.

— Governor Moore, of Alabama, by proclamation, protested against the exorbitant prices charged by tradesmen for the necessaries of life.

— The Regular troops of the United States army stationed in California ordered to the East. They numbered 3200 men.

**Oct. 3.**—Governor Moore, of Louisiana, by proclamation, notified the planters and owners of vessels that after the 10th of October no cotton would be allowed to land at New Orleans or vicinity.

— General Reynolds, in command of the Union forces at Cheat Mountain, Va., made a reconnaissance in force from his position, and met the Confederates, under General Lee, at Greenbrier, Va., and drove them from the ground. The skirmish lasted for about an hour, during which the Confederates lost about three hundred in wounded, and thirteen prisoners. Union loss, eight killed, and thirty-two wounded.

**Oct. 4.**—A skirmish took place at Alimosa, thirty-five miles below Fort Craig, N.M., between a company of New Mexican Union volunteers and a force of one hundred and ten Texan Confederates. The Unionists retreated to Fort Craig, where they were joined by one hundred United States regular troops, who pursued the Texans, overtook them, killed their captain and ten men, wounded about thirty, and killed about thirty horses. The remaining Confederates retreated to Mesilla, Arizona.

#### *The Fight at Chicomacomico, North Carolina.*

**Oct. 5.**—The Confederates, four thousand strong, landed at Chicomacomico, coast of North Carolina, and drove the Unionists to that point of Hatteras Island where the light is located. The U.S. steamer *Monticello* ran around the point, hugging the shore, and at half-past one P.M. discovered the Confederates retreating to their steamers. The *Monticello* was run close in shore, and fired shell upon the enemy for four hours, causing great slaughter and preventing them from embarking. Night closed the fight by causing the *Monticello* to haul off for safety. The U.S. frigate *Susquehanna* remained off the cape to protect and provision the troops concentrated near the light. During the night the Confederates embarked, taking their killed and wounded with them.

**Oct. 6.**—Colonel Rankin, a Canadian member of Parliament, who had been engaged in recruiting a regiment of lancers at Detroit, Mich., was arrested at Toronto, Canada, for violation of the Enlistment Act. He was afterwards tried for the offence, and acquitted,—the arrest and prosecution being plainly a matter of party spite.

**Oct. 7.**—Fifty-seven prisoners, taken by the Con-

federates at the battle of Bull Run, released and returned to Fortress Monroe.

**Oct. 7.**—General Frémont, with his staff, left Jefferson City, Mo., in pursuit of the Confederates under General Price.

— The U.S. gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington* engaged the Confederate batteries on the Mississippi River shore, three miles above Columbus, Ky. The contest was brilliant. Result not ascertained.

**Oct. 8.**—General Robert Anderson, on account of his ill health, was compelled to relinquish his command of the Union forces in Kentucky to General W. T. Sherman.

— A skirmish took place near Hillsboro, Ky. A party of Union Home Guards, of Flemingsburg, surprised and engaged a Confederate force from Nicholas county under Captain Holliday, and a contest ensued, which lasted twenty minutes, during which the Confederates lost eleven killed, twenty-nine wounded, and twenty-two prisoners. Union loss, three killed and two wounded.

— A Confederate cavalry picket-guard surprised by a small party of Union troops, three miles beyond Falls Church, Va. Three of the former were killed, and one taken prisoner.

— A grand review of the artillery and cavalry of the Army of the Potomac took place to-day at Washington.

— The British schooner *William Arthur* condemned in the United States Admiralty Court by Judge Ware, as being engaged in a contraband trade.

**Oct. 9.**—The charges and specification preferred by Colonel F. P. Blair, Jr., against General Frémont published.

— The camp of the 6th New York Volunteers, Colonel Wilson, on Santa Rosa Island, Fla., attacked before daylight by about twelve hundred Confederates from Pensacola. Before a proper defence could be made, the Union camp was destroyed and plundered. Two companies of regulars, under Major Vodges, were sent from Fort Pickens, and drove off the Confederates with great slaughter. Major Vodges was taken prisoner. The Union loss was fourteen killed, twenty-nine wounded, and one prisoner. The Confederate loss was "very heavy," but not reported, and included thirty-three prisoners.

— The Confederate battery off Cape Henry, Va., opened upon the ship *John Clark*, which had been driven in shore by a storm. The U.S. steamer *Daylight* went to the rescue, engaged the battery, drove the Confederates from their works, and assisted the ship in getting to sea.

— The banks at Pittsburg, Pa., resumed specie payments.

**Oct. 11.**—The Confederate steamer *Nashville*, Lieutenant Pegram commanding, successfully ran the blockade at Charleston, S.C.

— Fifty-seven Confederate prisoners released in place of those returned from the South to Fortress Monroe.

— General Twiggs, of the Confederate Army, relieved of his command at New Orleans, La., at his own request. General Lovell appointed to the post, General Twiggs to remain in command until his arrival.

— Confederate martial law instituted in New Orleans, La.

— The Missouri State Convention met at St. Louis, Mo. A confiscation resolution was introduced and laid over.

**Oct. 12.**—Commodore G. N. Hollins, C.S.N., appointed by the Confederate States Navy Department flag-captain of the New Orleans naval station.

— A convention of Union men assembled at Hyde county, N.C. Resolutions in favor of the United States Government were adopted.

— Captain P. G. D. Morton captured at Chelsea, Butler county, Kan., a train of twenty-one wagons, four hundred and twenty-five cattle, twenty-five ponies, and thirty-five Confederates, en route for the Indian encampments in the Confederate Army.

— The C.S. steamer *Theodora* ran the blockade of Charleston, S.C., having on board the Confederate Ministers to England and France, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, with their suites, &c. The vessel was first to visit Cuba.

— An attack was made upon the Union fleet in the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River by the Confederate fleet, under Flag-Officer Hollins. The former consisted of five war-vessels and a storeship. The latter comprised six gunboats, the ram *Manassas*, and a large number of fire-ships. The object of the attack—the destruction of the fleet and the breaking of the blockade—was not accomplished, as the Union vessels were allowed by their commanders to run down the stream to escape the fire-ships, and then beat off the gunboats and their ram, which was much injured.

**Oct. 13.**—A skirmish took place near Wet Glaze, Laclede county, Mo., between two companies of United States cavalry, under Major Wright, and three hundred mounted Confederates. The latter were surprised and routed, with a loss of twenty killed and thirty prisoners. Union loss slight.

**Oct. 14.**—The inhabitants of Chincoteague Island, Accomac county, Va., took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, to which they all professed loyalty.

— A large naval fleet left New York for Virginia.

— General Winder authorized by the Confederate Government to arrest any Northerner who entered their States for the purpose of collecting debts or claiming their property.

— General Polk, at Columbus, Ky., sent despatches to General Grant, at Cairo, asking an exchange of prisoners.

— A correspondence was opened between Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, and Secretary Seward, relative to the rights of British subjects, arising from the arrests of Messrs. Patrick and Rahmie.

— Forty-five Confederates, under Captain Roberts, captured at Linn Creek, Mo., by Major Wright's cavalry.

— Secretary Seward recommended the coast and lake defences to be put into an effective condition in case of a foreign war.

**Oct. 15.**—A large naval fleet from New York arrived at Fortress Monroe, Va.

— The portraits of Isaac Toucey and T. H. Seymour removed from the Connecticut Senate chamber, by resolution of that body, until the loyalty of their originals could be established.

— Ironton, Iron county, Mo., taken possession of by the Unionists as a military post.

**Oct. 16.**—Colonel Geary, of the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers, with a detachment of four hundred men, crossed the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry, Va., and captured twenty-one thousand bushels of wheat stored in a mill near that place.

On his return he was attacked by the Confederates, and, after several hours of intermittent fighting, succeeded in driving them off with considerable loss. The Unionists captured a 32-pdr. gun, and lost four killed and eight wounded.

**Oct. 16.**—Indiana had filled her quota of thirty-four thousand men, with thirteen hundred over, already in service, and six regiments ready to take the field on a new call. New Hampshire had also filled her quota.

— The city of Philadelphia, Pa., presented General Anderson with a handsome sword.

— Colonel Adler, a Polish officer in the Confederate service, arrested by the Confederate States War Department as a spy. When arrested, he attempted to commit suicide.

— Lexington, Mo., recaptured by Major White's Union Cavalry, who surprised the garrison. The Confederates escaped, after having thrown away all their arms, which, with the two cannon in the fort, were taken possession of by the Unionists.

— Lord Lyons gave instructions to all the British Consuls in the South to observe the blockade-laws.

**Oct. 17.**—General William Nelson, by proclamation, called upon the insurgents of Northeastern Kentucky to lay down their arms, return home, and live in peace, promising amnesty for the past and protection in the future.

— The Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, C. G. Memminger, declined to accede to the wishes of the Southern planters to "purchase the entire cotton-crop of the year, or to make an advance on its hypothecated value."

**Oct. 18.**—The Confederates attacked the Union positions near Harper's Ferry, and were driven off, but not before they had destroyed a mill in the neighborhood.

**Oct. 19.**—General Wool, by order, employed the negroes at Fortress Monroe, at a salary of \$8 per month for males, and \$4 per month for females.

**Oct. 20.**—The office of the *Terre Haute "Journal and Democrat"* destroyed by soldiery.

— General William F. Smith's division made a reconnoissance in force to Flint Hill, Va., two and a half miles from Fairfax Court-House. Generals McClellan, Porter, Smith, and Hancock accompanied the expedition.

#### *Battle of Ball's Bluff.*

**Oct. 21.**—Colonel Baker, of the 71st Pennsylvania Volunteers, with two thousand one hundred men, crossed the Potomac at Harrison's Island and Ball's Bluff, by direction of General Stone. At four o'clock P.M. they were suddenly attacked by five thousand Confederates under General Evans, and, being outnumbered, and holding a bad position, were driven back to the river, where, as no adequate means of crossing had been provided, the Unionists were either driven into the stream or slaughtered on the banks. Union loss, two hundred and twenty-three killed, including Colonel Baker, two hundred and sixty-six wounded, and four hundred and fifty-five prisoners, of whom one hundred were wounded. Confederate loss not reported, but supposed to be about three hundred killed and wounded.

— The naval and military expedition against Port Royal sailed from Annapolis, Md. The commanding officers were Commodore Du Pont and General Sherman.

— A large force of Confederates, under Generals Jeff Thompson and Lowe, were defeated



at Fredericktown, Madison county, Mo., by Colonel (afterwards General) Plummer's Union forces. The engagement lasted two hours, when the Confederates fled in disorder, and were pursued for twenty-two miles. The Confederates lost two hundred killed, including General Lowe, and a large number wounded. Four heavy guns were captured. The Union loss was comparatively light.

Oct. 21.—General Zollicoffer, with six thousand Confederates, attacked the Unionists at Camp Wild Cat, Laurel county, Ky., and was repulsed by the forces under General Schoepf. Union loss, four killed and twenty-one wounded. Confederate loss unknown.

Oct. 22.—The Potomac River blockaded by the Confederate batteries on the Virginia shore below Alexandria, Va.

Oct. 23.—Mr. Charles J. Helm appointed the consul at Havana for the Confederate States, but was not accepted as such by the Captain-General of Cuba.

General F. W. Lander appointed to the command of the brigade recently in charge of Colonel Baker. During a reconnoissance, General Lander was severely wounded in the leg.

Oct. 24.—The Confederate Ministers, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, were formally received at Havana. Captain Wilkes, U.S. sloop-of-war San Jacinto, signalled by Mr. Shufeldt, United States Consul at that port, as several Confederate vessels were there loading.

Interesting correspondence took place between General McClelland, at Cairo, Ill., and General Polk, at Columbus, Ky., relative to an exchange of prisoners, several of whom were released on both sides without the principle being acknowledged decisively.

The writ of *habeas corpus* suspended in the District of Columbia by the President.

Western Virginia almost unanimously voted for a division of the State.

The funeral of Colonel Baker took place at Washington with great solemnity.

Oct. 25.—General Frémont's body-guard of cavalry, under Major Zagonyi, 162 in number, charged upon a force of Confederates, 2000 strong, drawn up in a hollow square at their camp near Springfield, Mo., and routed them, killing 106, and capturing 27. Union loss in killed and wounded, 52. They next dashed into Springfield, clearing that place of the Confederate garrison, then retired.

W. W. Smith, one of the crew of the Confederate privateer Jeff Davis, convicted of piracy.

An artillery duel was fought across the Potomac River at Edward's Ferry, for five hours, and resulted in the removal of the Confederate encampment.

Oct. 26.—General Kelley left New Creek, Va., with about two thousand five hundred Union troops, shortly after midnight, attacked the Confederates near Romney at three P.M., and, after a fight of two hours, routed them, capturing the place, many prisoners, all their cannon, ammunition, wagons, and a quantity of camp-equipage. The Confederates fled in haste to Winchester. Union loss trifling.

Parson Brownlow's paper, the Knoxville (Tenn.) "Whig," suspended by force. He had already been indicted for treason to the Confederate States.

A wagon-train established between Baltimore and the national capital, in consequence of the blockade of the Potomac.

Oct. 26.—The forces under Generals Frémont and Sigel arrived at Springfield, Mo.

Oct. 27.—Brigadier-General W. H. G. Walker, of the Confederate Army, resigned, finding that he was continually being "overslaughed" by new appointments.

Oct. 28.—A party of four hundred Confederates at Dyer's Mills, near Concord, Mo., offered to lay down their arms and return home, if secured against arrest by the Union troops. General Henderson, on the part of the Government, agreed to the terms.

General Kelley issued a proclamation from Romney, promising the peaceable inhabitants of the vicinity the protection of the United States Government.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, ordered eight regiments to march to the seat of war.

Oct. 29.—The great Southern expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe for Port Royal, the Wabash leading, and the Cahawba bringing up the rear. The fleet consisted of the following vessels:—

War-steamers .....	3	Steam transports.....	30
Sailing war-vessels..	6	Sailing ".....	6
Steam gunboats .....	26		
Steam ferry-boats....	4	Total.....	75

The military force was about twenty-seven thousand strong.

The Richmond "Examiner" of this date triumphed over the fact that the Confederate Ministers Mason and Slidell were safely on their way to Europe, having escaped the Federal fleet.

Oct. 30.—J. C. Breckinridge, at Bowling Green, Ky., resigned his seat as Senator of the United States, and accepted a general's commission in the Confederate service.

All the prisoners, one hundred and forty-eight in number, in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, removed to Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

Oct. 31.—General Scott requested of the Secretary of War that his name might be placed on the list of "army officers retired from active service," on account of failing health.

#### NOVEMBER.

Nov. 1.—Major-General George B. McClellan appointed general-in-chief of the armies of the United States, on the retirement of Lieutenant-General Scott from that position.

By special Cabinet council, General Scott was allowed to retire from active service in the U.S. Army, upon full pay.

General Scott left Washington; and General McClellan, in general order, assumed command of the U.S. Army, expressing his regret at the cause of General Scott's retirement.

Colonel Mulligan, made prisoner by the Confederates at Lexington, Mo., exchanged for Brigadier-General Frost.

The Union prisoners at Charleston, S.C., removed from Castle Pinckney. They were marched through the city for the populace to gaze at.

General Dix ordered the arrest of the Confederate Marylanders who had returned to the State to control the elections, if they presented themselves at, or interfered with, the polls.

General Frémont signed at Springfield, Mo., an agreement with the Confederate General Price for the exchange of prisoners of war, and providing that no others than men actually engaged in warfare should be arrested in future.

**Nov. 2.**—General McClellan presented with a sword by the citizens of Philadelphia, Pa.

General Frémont relieved of his command in Missouri, and General Hunter appointed to the command of the department. General Frémont issued a farewell address to his troops before leaving the field.

The North Carolina militia ordered out in force to defend the coast against an expected invasion.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, severely criticized the United States Secretary of State's recent circular with regard to coast-defences, and wished the matter left to Congress, as the duty properly belonged to that body.

Governor Harris, of Tennessee, called upon the citizens of that State to furnish all their double-barrelled shot-guns for the Confederate service.

**Nov. 3.**—General Hunter arrived at Springfield, Mo., and assumed command of the forces recently under General Frémont.

**Nov. 4.**—Twenty-five vessels of the great Southern expedition anchored off Port Royal harbor, South Carolina.

**Nov. 5.**—The Union forces, under General Wm. Nelson, occupied Prestonburg, Floyd county, Ky., and proclaimed the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities and their protection.

**Nov. 6.**—The grand jury, in session at Frankfort, Ky., found indictments for treason against thirty-two prominent citizens, including J. C. Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall, &c.

Electors for the Confederate Presidency were chosen in the seceded States. The day fixed for the assembling of the Confederate Congress at Richmond, to count the electoral votes, was Feb. 18, 1862.

One hundred and twenty Union troops, under Captain Shields, captured by the Confederates at Little Santa Fé, Mo.

#### *The Battle of Belmont.*

**Nov. 7.**—The Union troops, under Generals Grant and McClernand, landed at Belmont, Mo., at eight o'clock A.M., and, in line of battle, attacked the Confederate works. The Unionists were met by the Confederates in force, under General Cheat-ham, and, after a sharp battle, the latter were driven for some distance, when they were reinforced from Columbus, Ky. After another severe struggle, the Unionists retired to transports under cover of the gunboats. The losses are thus set down: Unionists, eighty-four killed, two hundred and eighty-eight wounded, and two hundred and thirty-five missing and prisoners. Confederates, two hundred and sixty-one killed, four hundred and twenty-seven wounded, and two hundred and seventy-eight missing and prisoners.

General Hunter repudiated the agreement signed between Generals Frémont and Price.

A gunboat reconnoissance made up the Cumberland River as far as within range of Fort Donelson, Tenn.

The New York Chamber of Commerce passed a number of highly complimentary resolutions in appreciation of the past services of General Scott.

The Confederate battery erected on New River, Va., opposite Cotton Hill, entirely silenced by the Union battery attached to Gen. Rosecrans's command.

#### *The Capture of Port Royal, S.C.*

**Nov. 7.**—An attack was made by the Union fleet upon the Confederate works at the entrance of this harbor, known as Forts Walker and Beauregard. The fight lasted for five hours. The Confederate batteries were silenced, and the works surrendered. The United States flag, for the first time since April 13, once more waved over the soil of South Carolina. During the fight, the Unionists on the fleet lost eight killed and twenty-three wounded. Confederate loss heavy. With the works were surrendered forty-two guns, besides a large quantity of ammunition, &c.

The Confederate privateer Royal Yacht boarded by a party from the U.S. frigate Santee, and, after a sharp conflict, burned. Union loss, two killed, two officers and five men wounded. Confederate loss heavy.

**Nov. 8.**—The Unionists in East Tennessee destroyed several bridges, to prevent or delay the concentration of the Confederate troops. Several of the Unionists were hung.

The news of the capture of Port Royal created great excitement in Charleston and Savannah, the water intercommunication between which cities was thus cut off. In the latter city, most of the inhabitants packed up their household effects and started for the interior.

Commodore Du Pont sent a force up Port Royal River to Beaufort, S.C., and found the place entirely deserted of white inhabitants, the negroes that remained having only stayed behind for the sake of plunder.

Captain Wilkes, U.S.N., of the steam sloop-of-war San Jacinto, overhauled the English mail-steamer Trent in the Bahama Channel, and demanded and took from on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Confederate commissioners or ministers, with their official suites. The families of these officials were allowed to go on their journey to England, while they themselves were transferred to the San Jacinto.

Colonel Miles found by the Court of Inquiry to have been in a state of intoxication during the morning of the 21st of July (battle of Bull Run), but it was recommended that no further action be taken, on the ground of the exigencies of the public service.

Governor Gamble arranged with the President a programme, by which the State should be defended by its own militia and the rebellion put down within its borders. The general commanding the department was, by agreement, to be the major-general of the militia, and to every brigade of four regiments a brigadier-general was to be appointed. All these troops were to be mustered into the service of, armed, equipped, paid, and subsisted by, the Government of the United States. All expeditions, however, were to be made by United States officers.

**Nov. 9.**—General Nelson attacked the Confederates near Piketon, Ky., at about ten o'clock A.M., who made an unconditional surrender. Their losses in all the battle had been four hundred killed and wounded, and by this surrender the Unionists took about two thousand prisoners.

All the Confederate armies in Virginia reorganized and placed under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston.—General Beauregard commanding the army of the Potomac.

**Nov. 10.**—Henry W. Halleck, recently ordered from California and commissioned a major-general of the U.S. Army, with rank dating from Aug. 10,

1861, was this day appointed to the command of the Department of the West, recently under General Frémont.

**Nov. 10.**—Brigadier-General D. C. Buell appointed to the command of the troops in Kentucky, in the place of General Sherman, resigned.

— A force of one hundred and fifty Union troops were enticed into private houses at Guyandotte, Western Virginia, and then either murdered or taken prisoners by the Confederate inhabitants of the town.

**Nov. 11.**—The Confederate war-tax imposed on all kinds of valuable property, whether in land, chattels, or cash.

— A grand military torchlight procession and serenade took place in Washington, D.C., in honor of General McClellan.

— The Philadelphia Cooper-Shop and Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloons have been of great service to the country. During the ten days preceding this, over fourteen thousand soldiers had been entertained.

— Guyandotte, Western Virginia, burned to the ground by a portion of the 9th Virginia Union Volunteers, in retaliation for the massacre of the Union troops during the previous day.

**Nov. 12.**—General Heintzelman made a successful reconnoissance, in force, as far as Occoquan Creek, Va., eighteen miles from Alexandria, during which Captain Todd's company of the Lincoln (Union) Cavalry, being in advance, was surrounded by the Confederates, and had to cut its way through; which was accomplished with a loss of three killed, one wounded, and three prisoners.

— The following new departments were created:—

*The Department of New Mexico:* head-quarters, Santa Fé; commander, Colonel E. R. S. Canby.

*The Department of Kansas,* embracing Kansas, the Indian Territory, Nebraska, Colorado, and Dakota: head-quarters, Fort Leavenworth; commander, Major-General D. Hunter.

*The Department of Missouri,* embracing Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, and Kentucky west of the Cumberland River; commander, Major-General H. W. Halleck.

*The Department of Ohio,* embracing Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky east of the Cumberland River, and Tennessee: head-quarters, Louisville, Ky.; commander, Brigadier-General D. C. Buell.

*The Department of Western Virginia,* embracing that part of that State: head-quarters, Wheeling; commander, General W. S. Rosecrans.

**Nov. 13.**—The Legislature of Tennessee authorized Governor Harris to call out ten thousand men for Confederate service, and to seize all private arms.

— General Zollicoffer's entire army of Confederates retreated from Cumberland Fort to Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

— General Dix ordered four thousand Union troops, under General Lockwood, to march from Baltimore, Md., into Accomac and Northampton counties, Va., and occupy them, informing the inhabitants, by proclamation, that, unless resisted or interfered with, the troops would not molest them.

**Nov. 14.**—General Benham, in pursuit of General Floyd's Confederate army, came up with the rear-guard at McCoy's Mills, and defeated it, killing fifteen, including the colonel.

— At the Planters' Convention, held at Macon, Ga., the planters resolved not to plant any more cotton next spring beyond the wants of home consumption.

**Nov. 14.**—The Governor of Florida stopped all enlistments in that state for the Confederate service, and arrested and sent out of the State all the recruiting officers.

— Government buildings erecting at Port Royal, S.C.

— General Lockwood with his troops marched from Snowville, Worcester county, Md., into Eastern Virginia.

**Nov. 15.**—The U.S. steamer San Jacinto, Captain Wilkes, arrived at Fortress Monroe, with Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and their official suites, prisoners on board.

— This day was observed as a fast-day by the citizens of the Confederate States.

— General E. V. Sumner, with a force of regular troops from California, arrived at New York in the steamship Champion.

— Ex-Senator Gwin and Calhoun Benham, Attorney-General of the State of California, arrested by order of General Sumner, for being in complicity with the enemies of the United States.

**Nov. 16.**—Flour in Vicksburg sold to-day at \$20 per barrel.

— General Patterson, at an entertainment given by the Philadelphia City Troop, defended his conduct on the Upper Potomac previous to the battle of Bull Run.

**Nov. 17.**—A panic prevailed in Charleston, S.C., in consequence of the withdrawal of all the able-bodied men to defend the coast, &c.

— The "Wild-Cat Brigade," under General Schoepf, in Kentucky, reached Crab Orchard by a forced march of four days.

**Nov. 19.**—The Confederate steamer Nashville, Captain Pegram, captured the American ship Harvey Birch, near the British Channel, and burned her to the water's edge, taking the captain and crew prisoners to England.

— Warsaw, the capital of Benton county, Mo., burned by the Confederates.

— Major-General Halleck assumed command of the Department of the Missouri, and issued an order establishing his head-quarters at St. Louis.

— Lieutenant Worden, U.S. Navy, who was taken prisoner while bearing despatches to Fort Pickens at the commencement of hostilities, and since imprisoned at Montgomery, Ala., exchanged for Lieutenant Short, C.S. Army, and returned to Fortress Monroe.

— A message from President Davis, reviewing the events of the past year, received by the Confederate Congress at Richmond, Va.

**Nov. 20.**—The old whale-ships, loaded with stores, &c., sailed for the South to block up the harbor of Charleston, S.C.

— The advance of General Dix's forces into the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Va., attended with good results. A band of Confederates, 3000 in all, laid down their arms and disbanded.

— Miller's Hotel, Baltimore, Md., with its contents and horses, seized, and one of the most important mail depots of the Confederates broken up.

— Marble Nash Taylor chosen Provisional Governor of North Carolina by the Union men of the vicinity of Hatteras.

— The Confederate Congress at Richmond, Va., passed an act to remove the capital to Nashville, Tenn.

— The Confederate General Floyd broke up his camp near Gauley River, Western Virginia, and hastily retreated, burning his tents and de-

stroying a large portion of his camp-equipage, and leaving behind him ten wagon-loads of arms and ammunition.

**Nov. 22.**—The Mayor of Charleston, S.C., by proclamation, called upon the citizens to aid in putting the city in a proper state of defence, by lending their negroes for that object.

—General Huger, C.S.A., in answer to General Wool, U.S.A., replied that blankets and clothing might be sent from the North to the prisoners of war confined in the South.

—The camp of the 2d Louisiana Volunteers, C.S.A., near the Warwick River, Va., shelled and destroyed by two United States gunboats on the James River.

—Fort Pickens opened fire upon the Confederate steamer *Time* as she was entering the navy-yard at Warrington, Fla., and was answered by Forts McRae and Barrancas, then in the hands of the Confederates. The fight lasted nearly the whole day.

**Nov. 23.**—The bombardment of Forts McRae and Barrancas, and other Confederate works under General Bragg's command, continued, the United States ships in the harbor joining with Fort Pickens in the assault. Fort McRae was silenced, and Barrancas and the navy-yard much damaged, the town of Warrington and the Rebel rifle-works destroyed. Fort Pickens, under command of Colonel (since General) Harvey Brown, was scarcely injured at all. The Union loss was one killed, and six wounded. Confederate loss not reported; but one account mentions eleven deaths by a single shot exploding a magazine.

—General Lockwood, in command of the Union troops in the Eastern Shore counties of Virginia, restored the powers of the civil functionaries in his district.

—The advance of General Butler's expedition to New Orleans started in two steamers from Portland, Maine.

—The representatives of United States soldiers in Confederate prisons were authorized to draw their pay the same as if in service.

**Nov. 24.**—The Confederate General Buckner's farm on Green River, near Munfordsville, Ky., taken possession of by the Union troops.

—Tybee Island, S.C., occupied by the Union forces.

**Nov. 25.**—Union troops landed at Buckingham, South Carolina.

—Charleston placed under Confederate martial law by General Lee, then in command at that place.

—Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan arrived at New York from California, with a large force of regular troops.

—Major Isaac Lynde, by general order, dropped from the rolls of the United States Army, for abandoning his post (Fort Fillmore) on July 27, and afterwards surrendering his command to an inferior force of the Confederates.

**Nov. 26.**—Colonel Bayard's cavalry made a reconnaissance to Dranesville, Fairfax county, Va. A skirmish ensued on the return trip, with some loss on both sides.

—G. W. Smith, formerly Street Commissioner at New York, placed in command of the Confederate forces at and around Leesburg, Va.

—A banquet given to Captain Wilkes, U.S. Navy, and the officers of the *San Jacinto*, at the Revere House, Boston. Captain Wilkes, in his speech, recited the incidents of his cruise after the *Trent*.

**Nov. 25.**—The Convention to form the new State of Western Virginia met at Wheeling, and organized.

—Specie payments suspended in Louisiana.

**Nov. 27.**—An exciting meeting took place in Liverpool, England, relative to the boarding of the *Trent*, which action of Captain Wilkes is described as "an outrage upon the British flag."

—A gradual-emancipation act was passed by the Wheeling (Western Virginia) Convention.

—General McClellan, by general order, directed the observance of the Sabbath in all the camps of the United States Army.

**Nov. 28.**—A submarine cable laid between Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S.C., by the Confederates.

—Thanksgiving-day observed for the first time in Virginia since its organization as a State, by order of Governor Peirpoint.

—Adjutant-General Thomas instructed General Sherman, in Beaufort, S.C., to take possession of Port Royal Island, with its crops, &c., on military account.

**Nov. 29.**—The planters in the vicinity of Charleston, S.C., burned up their cotton in large quantities, to prevent it falling into the hands of the Unionists.

—By official order, the shipment of saltpetre from English ports was prohibited.

—Lieutenant John L. Worden, U.S.N., who had been seven months a prisoner in the South, arrived at Washington.

—The Confederates at Harper's Ferry opened fire, with shell, upon the quarters of Major Tyndall's battalion of the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers. No damage done.

—General Carroll, with his Confederate forces, ordered to support those under General Zollicoffer.

—General Phelps's Union expedition left Fortress Monroe for the Gulf.

**Nov. 30.**—General Price, at Neosho, by proclamation, called for 50,000 Missourians to volunteer into his ranks.

—The schooner *E. Wittington* captured off Savannah, Ga., by the U.S. steamer *Ben Deford*, while attempting to run the blockade with a cargo of valuable stores.

—The Creek warriors, 1200 in number, rebelled against the authority of the Confederate States.

—The crew of the *San Jacinto* presented Lieutenant Fairfax with a handsome silver goblet in commemoration of his noble conduct on boarding the *Trent*.

—Colonel Leadbetter, C.S.A., offered pardon to all East Tennesseans who would return to their allegiance to the Confederate Government.

#### DECEMBER.

**Dec. 2.**—The Confederate journals of Tennessee advocated the hanging of all Union Tennesseans.

—A smart engagement took place between three Confederate gunboats, on the Mississippi, and the Union batteries at Fort Holt, Ky., and Bird's Point, Mo. The gunboats retired.

—A sharp engagement took place between four Union gunboats and the Confederate iron-clad *Patrick Henry*, assisted by a shore-battery, on the James River, five miles above Newport News, Va. The fight lasted two hours.

**Dec. 3.**—Three hundred Confederates attacked the small Union garrison at Salem, Dent county,



Mo., and surprised them, killing and wounding fifteen before the guard could be formed. When the Unionists rallied, a street-fight ensued, and the Confederates were chased some distance from the town. Captain Dodd, of the Confederates, was wounded and taken prisoner.

**Dec. 3.**—General Fitz-John Porter sent out Companies D, F, and M of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Captain Bell, to make a reconnoissance near Vienna, Va. The squadron was captured by the Confederates (300 strong), but fought their way out, with a loss of forty-five killed, wounded, and missing.

**Dec. 4.**—General Halleck, at St. Louis, by general order, directed all spies, citizens and others, found within the lines of the Union army, to be shot, and all plundered loyal citizens to be quartered on the Southern sympathizers for relief.

— The Union Maryland Legislature organized to-day, and the Governor's message received. It was strongly in favor of supporting the United States Government.

— The Memphis "Avalanche" demanded the raising of the black flag throughout the South.

— The Confederate Congress passed a resolution of thanks to Major-General Price and the Missouri army for their achievement in the capture and reduction of the Union works of Lexington, Mo., on September 20, 1861.

— John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, expelled from the United States Senate for treason.

— Queen Victoria, by proclamation, prohibited the exportation, from all or any of the British ports, of gunpowder, nitre, nitrate of soda, brimstone, lead, and fire-arms.

— General Phelps's Union expedition arrived at and landed troops and stores on Ship Island, Gulf of Mexico.

— General Phelps issued a strong anti-slavery proclamation to the people of the Southwest.

— Secretary Seward, by letter to General McClellan, protested against the imprisonment of fugitive slaves from Confederate masters.

**Dec. 5.**—Senator Sumner presented a petition for the unconditional liberation of the slaves of those in the South opposing the Government of the United States, and the remuneration of the Union men of that section of country for the emancipation of theirs.

— Commander Rodgers made a naval reconnoissance up the Wilmington River, Ga., and captured a Rebel battery.

— The reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy presented. The Union forces at this date were stated to be 640,637 volunteers, 20,331 regular soldiers, and 22,000 seamen and marines, making a total of 682,971 men.

**Dec. 6.**—The 5th New York Volunteers (Duryea's Zouaves) publicly presented General Dix, at Baltimore, with a large Confederate flag, taken in Accomac county, Eastern Virginia.

— A draft for the Confederate army having been attempted in Nashville, Tenn., a riot ensued and the boxes were broken up.

**Dec. 7.**—A naval engagement took place in the Mississippi Sound between the United States gunboats New London and De Soto, and two Confederate armed vessels trying to run the blockade between Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La.

— General John Pope assigned to the command of all the troops in the District of Central Missouri.

— The marines and sailors of the steamer

Hartford presented a handsome silk flag (made of Canton silk during the voyage home) to Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Dec. 8.**—The Union troops took full possession of Port Royal Island, and the village of Beaufort, South Carolina.

**Dec. 9.**—General Halleck ordered all the municipal officers in his department to take the oath of allegiance, under pain of arrest.

— The United States flotilla on the Lower Potomac, assisted by the Union battery at Budd's Ferry, engaged the Confederate batteries at Free-stone and Shipping Points, Va. The latter were silenced, and a boat's crew landed, who destroyed the Confederate works and buildings containing stores.

— Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, called for 12,000 volunteers for twelve months' service.

— Thirty-two paroled Confederate prisoners sent back to Richmond, Va., under a flag of truce.

— A fight took place between a force of Confederate Indians, under C.S.A. officers, and Union Indians, under Opothleyholo, during which several hundred on both sides were killed and wounded.

**Dec. 11.**—The Indians fighting under the Confederate flag in the Indian Territory disbanded and joined the Union Indians under Opothleyholo.

— The great fire at Charleston, S.C., commenced this night.

**Dec. 12.**—An attempt made to burn down the city of Montgomery, Ala. The incendiaries were not detected.

— A terrible conflagration occurred in the city of Charleston, S.C., destroying nearly all the business part of the city east of King Street, in the direction of the Cooper River. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

— The Confederates appointed George W. Johnson Provisional Governor of Kentucky. He issued a proclamation from Bowling Green, and sent in a message to a self-constituted Provisional Legislative Council.

**Dec. 13.**—The villages of Papinsville and Butler, near the Kansas border of Missouri, burned by a battalion of the 3d Kansas Volunteers.

— W. H. Johnson, of the Lincoln Cavalry, sentenced to be shot for desertion, was executed to-day.

**Dec. 14.**—The self-styled Legislative Council of Kentucky, assembled within the Confederate lines elected ten delegates to the Confederate Congress.

**Dec. 15.**—The court-house and post-office of Platte City, Mo., destroyed by the Confederates. The records, &c. were saved.

**Dec. 16.**—Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered a resolution in the United States House of Representatives, commending the conduct of Captain Wilkes in seizing Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and urging the President to approve and adopt the act "in spite of any menace or demand of the British Government." Referred.

**Dec. 17.**—Two hundred and fifty Confederates captured at Hatteras, released from Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, and left for Fortress Monroe, Va.

— General Pope scattered a Confederate camp at Shawnee Mound, Mo., capturing 150 prisoners, with all their wagons, camp-equipage, &c.

**Dec. 18.**—The tone of the English and French papers on the President's message, and the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, was very hostile and bitter.

**Dec. 18.**—Thirteen hundred prisoners, including field and line officers, captured at Millford, Mo., by Colonel J. C. Davis, with a portion of General Pope's forces. Union loss, two killed, and eight wounded, the camp having been surprised.

— A Confederate camp, &c. captured on Edisto Island, S.C.

**Dec. 19.**—Captain (since General) Ricketts, 1st U.S. Artillery, who was wounded and captured at Bull Run, released on parole, and arrived at Washington, D.C.

— A Confederate battery shelled Colonel Geary's encampment of Pennsylvania troops near the Point of Rocks, Md. The Confederates were driven off.

— C. J. Faulkner, late United States Minister to France, arrived at Richmond, Va., and met with a grand reception.

— Over \$2,500,000 of Northern property confiscated in the South, up to this date.

**Dec. 20.**—George W. Jones, late United States Minister to Bogota, arrested at New York on a charge of treason, and sent to Fort Lafayette.

— Col. Mulligan and his command thanked by Congress for their defence of Lexington, and that name authorized to be inscribed on the regimental colors.

— An engagement took place near Dranesville, Va., between a foraging party, under General Ord, and a heavy force of Confederates, under General Stuart. The Confederates were routed, with considerable loss. Union loss, seven killed, and sixty wounded.

— The stone fleet of sixteen vessels arrived off Charleston Harbor, S.C., and were sunk there to stop up several of the old channels and to aid in enforcing a strict blockade.

**Dec. 21.**—The Kentucky House of Representatives thanked the President, by resolution, for his modification of General Frémont's proclamation.

**Dec. 22.**—The Confederate commissary and ordnance stores at Nashville, Tenn., destroyed by fire. Loss, about \$1,000,000.

— General Halleck, at St. Louis, in general order, declared that all bridge-burners taken in the act should be shot.

**Dec. 23.**—General Rosecrans issued an address to the Army of Western Virginia, complimenting them on their past achievements and urging them to perfect themselves in drill, &c.

**Dec. 24.**—The United States War Department, by general order, stopped the enlistment of cavalry soldiers, declaring that the Government had all the cavalry that were necessary.

— An increased tariff placed upon tea, coffee, sugar, and molasses.

**Dec. 25.**—The light-house on Morris Island, Charleston harbor, was blown up by the Confederate military authorities.

**Dec. 26.**—General Banks issued stringent orders relative to the seizure of forage without the owner's consent, and prohibiting the sale of liquor to soldiers.

— General Scott arrived at New York from Europe in the steamer Arago. A war with the United States was strongly advocated in England.

— General Floyd, U.S.A., complimented his troops in general order issued in "camp near Dublin Depot, Western Virginia," for the manner in which they had carried on a campaign of five months.

**Dec. 27.**—General Wool, in general order, condemned and threatened with punishment all detected cases of vandalism.

**Dec. 27.**—The Confederate privateer Isabel succeeded in running the blockade at Charleston, S.C., although eleven United States vessels were on the station.

— The Hon. Alfred Ely, who had been captured at Bull Run, arrived at Washington, having been exchanged for C. J. Faulkner.

**Dec. 28.**—A fight occurred at Mount Zion, Boone county, Mo., between General Prentiss's forces, 450 strong, and Colonel D'Orsey's Confederate troops. The Confederates were dispersed, with a loss of 150 killed and wounded, and 35 prisoners. 95 horses and 105 guns were captured. Union loss, 3 killed, and 11 wounded.

— The diplomatic correspondence in reference to the Mason and Slidell difficulty published in the Northern journals. The commissioners, &c. were given up to England, and the trouble quietly settled.

**Dec. 30.**—The Confederate Secretary of Treasury stated the inability of the Confederate Government to settle the sums expended by Tennessee in behalf of the war.

**Dec. 31.**—The Canadian papers rejoiced over the release of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, which they regarded as "a bitter pill for Uncle Sam to swallow."

— The Secretary of War declined to furnish Congress with copies of the correspondence between General Patterson and General Scott, relative to the conduct of the war.

— Specie payments virtually suspended throughout the North.

#### JANUARY, 1862.

**Jan. 1.**—A battle took place on Port Royal Island, between the Confederates and General I. I. Stevens's brigade of Union troops. The victory was on the side of the Union troops.

— Fort Pickens opened fire on the Confederate works at Pensacola. A breach was made in Fort Barrancas, then in possession of the Confederates, and the town of Warrington was set on fire and kept burning all night.

**Jan. 2.**—Messrs. Mason and Slidell, with their secretaries, clerks, &c., were released from Fort Warren and placed on board the English gunboat Rinaldo. They were, when handed over to the British Government, declared outlaws and traitors to the United States, and expatriated.

**Jan. 3.**—The Union troops took possession of Big Bethel, Va., the Confederates having evacuated the place and fallen back.

— An arrival at Fortress Monroe of 239 returned Union prisoners from Richmond.

**Jan. 4.**—General Jackson, with a force of 15,000 Confederate troops, attacked the 5th Connecticut Volunteers, 1000 strong, who were guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Bath and Hancock. Being outnumbered, the Union troops retired across the Potomac, when the Confederates began tearing up the track of the railroad and destroying the telegraph-wires, &c.

**Jan. 8.**—Colonel Dunning's troops overtook the Confederates at Blue Gap, near Romney, Va., where they were in force (about 2000 strong), and, after a sharp contest, succeeded in routing them, killing fifteen, taking twenty prisoners, besides two cannon, several wagons, &c.

— A strong provost-marshal censorship was placed upon all the journals of Missouri. St. Louis papers were exempt from this order.

**Jan. 10.**—The Confederate forces under Hum-

phrey Marshall, 2500 strong, pursued from Paintville, Ky., by General Garfield, with 3000 Unionists, and overtaken near the forks of Middle Creek. A battle ensued, during which the Confederates lost between thirty and forty killed, a large number wounded, and twenty-five taken prisoners. The Unionists lost two killed, and twenty-five wounded.

*Jan. 10.*—Two Senators, Truett Polk and Waldo H. Johnson, expelled the United States Senate, on charge of treason, by constitutional vote.

*Departure of the Burnside Expedition from Fortress Monroe for North Carolina.*

*Jan. 11.*—The expedition consisted of over one hundred vessels of all classes, and about 15,000 troops, under the charge of Brigadier-General Ambrose E. Burnside. The naval management of the squadron was given to Commodore L. M. Goldsborough, U.S.N.

*Jan. 13.*—Resignation of Simon Cameron as Secretary of War, and the appointment of Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, in his stead. Mr. Cameron was appointed Minister to Russia, in the place of Cassius M. Clay, recalled, having been made a major-general of the U.S. Volunteer Army.

*Jan. 15.*—The Confederate General Price protested against General Halleck's order threatening to shoot bridge-burners and others.

*Jan. 16.*—Specie payments suspended in Ohio by act of the Legislature.

—The Secretary of War authorized to supply clothing to the Union army prisoners in Southern prisons.

*The Battle of Logan's Cross-Roads, Ky. (sometimes known as the Battle of Somerset, or Mill Spring).*

*Jan. 19.*—The chief command of the Union troops devolved on General Thomas, although General Schoepf bore the brunt of the early part of the contest. The fight lasted four or five hours, when the enemy retreated across the Cumberland River in great confusion. The latter lost 115 killed, 116 wounded, 150 prisoners, 10 cannon, 109 wagons, 1200 horses, 1000 muskets, several boxes of arms, large quantities of ammunition and subsistence stores, and several boats. The Union loss was 39 killed, and 127 wounded. The Confederate generals were Major-General George B. Crittenden and Brigadier-General F. K. Zollicoffer. During the fight, General Zollicoffer was killed by a pistol-shot from Colonel (since General) Speed S. Fry.

*Jan. 26.*—The expedition under General Burnside passed through Hatteras Inlet, N.C., after having encountered a very severe storm, during which several vessels had been wrecked and disabled. Three men were drowned, among whom was Colonel Allen, of the 9th New Jersey Volunteers.

*Jan. 27.*—Two commissioners, Bishop Edward Ames and Hamilton Fish, were appointed to visit the South and provide for the comfort of the Union men held prisoners by the Confederates. The Confederates refused to receive them.

*Jan. 29.*—Messrs. Mason and Slidell arrived at Southampton, England, but were received by the English very coldly.

*Jan. 30.*—Lord John Russell's reply to the despatch of Secretary Seward surrendering the expatriated traitors, Mason and Slidell, arrived in America, and gave satisfaction to all parties.

—Ericsson's new patent gunboat (Monitor) launched at Green Point, L.I.

*Jan. 31.*—The Rebel Government passed an ordinance authorizing the seizure of all salt-petre within the Confederacy, allowing the holders thereof the sum of forty cents per pound.

—Queen Victoria declared her determined purpose to remain neutral in the American struggle.

**FEBRUARY.**

*Feb. 3.*—The Government decided that the crews of the captured privateers were to be considered prisoners of war.

*Feb. 4.*—An energetic appeal was made by the Confederate generals to their troops relative to the re-enlistment of those whose time was about to expire.

*Feb. 5.*—Jesse D. Bright, Senator for Indiana, was expelled from the United States Senate, by a vote of 32 to 14, for alleged complicity with the enemies of the United States.

*Feb. 6.*—The small Treasury note bill, for the issue of legal-tender notes not bearing interest to the amount of \$150,000,000, and also of \$5,000,000 of six per cent. bonds, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 93 against 59.

—Flag-officer Foote's fleet on the Tennessee River, consisting of seven gunboats, attacked Fort Henry, in the State of Tennessee, and, after a sharp fight of about one hour and a quarter, captured the work. General Lloyd Tilghman, with his staff and sixty men, were taken prisoners, the main body of the Confederates having escaped.

*Feb. 7.*—Twelve houses, railroad-station, &c., at Harper's Ferry shelled by Union batteries from the Maryland heights.

*Commencement of the Battle of Roanoke Island, Pamlico Sound, N.C.*

—The gunboats of the Burnside expedition, under command of Flag-officer Goldsborough, attacked the Confederates on the island, which was defended by six batteries mounting in the aggregate forty-two guns of heavy calibre, supported by a force of three thousand men, and eight gunboats, each carrying two guns. The fight occupied the whole day, resulting in the dismounting of several of the Confederates' guns and the disabling of their gunboats. During the night General Burnside landed his troops (about 4000 strong), for the purpose of renewing the contest in the morning.

*Feb. 8.*—The contest on Roanoke Island was renewed at daylight. About 1000 additional men were landed, and the combined military and naval forces of the Union attacked the Confederates in position. The enemy resisted with great determination, so that several of their strongest works had to be carried by storm at the point of the bayonet. The battle did not end until afternoon, when the Confederate force surrendered unconditionally. The Union losses during the battle were 50 killed, and 222 wounded; Confederates, 16 killed, 39 wounded, 2527 taken prisoners. The Union troops took 3500 stand of arms, over 16 tons of ammunition, besides other war-material.

—General Hunter declared martial law over all the State of Kansas.

*Feb. 9.*—Brigadier-General Charles P. Stone was arrested by order of General Sykes, Provost-Marshal, and sent to Fort Lafayette, for alleged treason in connection with the battle at Ball's Bluff.

*Feb. 10.*—Three Union gunboats returned from a reconnoitring expedition up the Tennessee



River. The boats went as far as Florence, Ala., and met with an enthusiastic reception during the whole voyage from the villagers and inhabitants along the banks of the river. They captured three steamers, and six others were destroyed by the secessionists in the neighborhood.

Feb. 10.—Commander Rowan, in charge of the Union gunboats, engaged a battery and a half-dozen gunboats off Elizabeth City, N.C., and, after a spirited engagement, silenced the battery and captured or destroyed all the boats but one.

Feb. 11.—Elizabeth City, N.C., taken possession of by the Union forces. The Confederates, in evacuating, tried to burn the place, and partially succeeded.

Commencement of the Contest for the possession of Fort Donelson, Tenn.

Feb. 12.—The fort was situated on a high bluff of the Cumberland River, and was invested by about 40,000 Union troops under General Ulysses S. Grant. The fort had a garrison of 18,829 men and officers.

— The city of Edenton, N.C., taken possession of by the Union forces amid great manifestations of pleasure by the residents.

Feb. 13.—The attack upon Fort Donelson commenced at half-past seven A.M. The Confederates replied with some vigor from their intrenchments. The battle lasted during the whole day. At night the Unionists were reinforced by about 8000 men, besides gunboats.

— The Union forces, under General Curtis, took possession of Springfield, Mo., which had been evacuated during the night by the Confederates, under Sterling Price, leaving their sick behind.

— The small legal-tender Treasury note bill passed the United States Senate.

Feb. 14.—The battle at Fort Donelson was renewed, and continued with great vigor during the whole of this day. The Confederates made several sorties, in the hope of driving the Union forces from their position, and in one of these succeeded in taking a battery belonging to the United States. A terrific charge was made by the Union troops, who drove the enemy back and regained the captured battery. Four gunboats, under Flag-officer Foote, attacked the fort on the river-front during the afternoon, and, after fighting about one hour and a half, were forced to retire down the stream, having been much injured, and having done some damage to the Rebel works by killing and disabling several of the garrison. The aggregate loss on the gunboats was—killed, 9; wounded, 45.

— The Confederates having evacuated Bowling Green, the Union troops, under the command of General O. M. Mitchel, took possession of the town and works around it. The position was a strong one, having about fifty guns mounted on the surrounding hills, supported by a force of 7800 well-armed troops.

Feb. 15.—The attack on Fort Donelson was again resumed with greater vigor. Several times during the day the combatants were hand to hand and breast to breast. Although the resistance offered by the Confederates was most obstinate, their outer works were stormed and carried. When night came, the flag of the Union troops waved over the main redoubt that commanded the principal fortress.

— The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, returned thanks to General Burnside and Flag-officer Goldsborough for their gallant achievements at Roanoke

Island, and to General Grant and Flag-officer Foote for the victory at Fort Henry. The land and naval forces under them were included in these thanks.

Conclusion of the Battle at Fort Donelson.

Feb. 16.—Early in the morning the Union troops discovered floating over the Confederate works white flags of truce or parley, which were taken by General Grant as signals of a desire on the part of the garrison to surrender. The garrison had been, up to the previous night, over 18,000 strong, under the command of Generals Gideon J. Pillow and John B. Floyd; but, during the darkness preceding this morning, these two generals, with about 5000 men, decamped, leaving the garrison under the charge of General S. B. Buckner, who, with the remainder of the troops, might either continue the struggle or surrender, as he might deem judicious. A correspondence opened between Buckner and General Grant as to the terms of surrender, which the latter decided should be at once, and “unconditional,” else he would move upon their works. The result was an unconditional surrender of the fort and garrison. By this surrender the Union forces took 13,300 prisoners, 8000 horses, 43 field-pieces, 17 heavy guns, 20,000 stand of arms, and a large quantity of commissary stores. The official reports give the losses on either side at the following numbers:—Confederate loss, 231 killed, 1007 wounded, and 18,829 prisoners: total, 15,067. Union loss, 446 killed, 1735 wounded, and 150 prisoners: total, 2331.

Feb. 17.—The Provisional Congress, known as the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States of America, ceased to exist, expiring by limitation of the term prescribed.

— The Secretary of State for the United States suspended the right of American citizens to obtain passports to visit foreign countries. The object of this suspension was to prevent an exodus of moneyed persons carrying specie out of the country.

Feb. 18.—The first regular Congress of the Confederate States of America assembled in Richmond, Va., and commenced their first session. Thirteen of the slave-holding States were represented in that assembly, the other two (Maryland and Delaware) not having representatives present.

Feb. 19.—The Confederate Government ordered the release of all the Union prisoners of war, numbering at this time about two thousand.

— The Confederate Congress counted the electoral votes for the President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, elected for a term of six years, all of which were cast for Jefferson Davis for President, and Alexander H. Stephens for Vice-President. The following table will show the result of the election:—

States voting .....	11
Electoral votes cast.....	109

The following were the electoral votes of each of the Confederate States:—

Alabama.....	11	South Carolina.....	8
Arkansas .....	6	Tennessee.....	13
Florida .....	4	Texas.....	8
Georgia .....	12	Virginia .....	18
Louisiana.....	8		
Mississippi.....	9	Total.....	109
North Carolina.....	12		

It thus appears that Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, and Maryland did not vote.

— The gunboats attached to Burnside's forces

attacked the village of Winton, N.C. The inhabitants fled, and the town was set on fire.

*Feb. 20.*—A body of the Confederate troops that had been sent to reinforce Fort Donelson came down the Cumberland River unaware of the surrender of that position, and, being decoyed within the Union lines, were captured. They numbered about 1000.

—The United States naval forces, under Flag-officer Foote, took possession of the town of Clarksville, Tenn., without resistance. As the Union gunboats advanced, the Confederate soldiers fled, first attempting to set fire to the railroad-bridge.

*Feb. 21.*—William Gordon, convicted of taking negroes from the coast of Africa for the purpose of selling them into slavery, was hung in the city of New York. This was the first instance of capital punishment for this offence within forty years.

#### *The Battle near Fort Craig, New Mexico.*

—A severe struggle took place between the Union forces under Colonel (since Brigadier-General) Canby, U.S.A., and the Texans under General Sibley. The fight lasted during the whole day, ending without a decisive result. The Union troops lost sixty-two killed, and one hundred and forty wounded. During this battle a section of Union regular artillery manifested the greatest bravery, the men standing to their guns till they were literally cut to pieces, Captain Alexander McRae earning with his life a lasting record for courage. The six pieces of cannon were not taken by the enemy till after the death of their defenders. The Confederates' loss has not been definitely ascertained.

#### *Washington's Birthday.*

*Feb. 22.*—This day was celebrated with an enthusiasm unparalleled in the history of the country.

—Jefferson Davis and Alex. H. Stephens were inaugurated in Richmond, Va., as President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America.

*Feb. 23.*—The Union forces, under General Wm. Nelson, entered Nashville, the capital of Tennessee. The Confederates, finding all hope of retaining possession of the city had been lost, evacuated it, but, before leaving, committed great depredations on the property of the citizens. Several of the marauders were shot by the citizens in defence of their persons and property. Governor Harris made a speech to the inhabitants, calling upon them to join him in Memphis; but, being very little heeded by them, left the city in apparent disgust. The Confederate soldiers also committed acts of useless destruction by setting fire to the railroad-bridge across the Cumberland River, and cutting down the suspension bridge, neither of which acts retarded the Union troops nor prevented their occupation of the city. The rebels would have destroyed the city itself but for the threats of the citizens, who gathered courage at the approach of the United States troops, and declared themselves for the Union.

*Feb. 24.*—The 5th Missouri Cavalry took possession of Mud Town, Ark., and captured a quantity of stores, which proved to have been poisoned and left as a trap. Forty-two officers and men were injured by eating the poisoned food, some of whom died, including Captain Dolfert.

*Feb. 26.*—The President's order, by which military possession was taken of all the telegraph-lines, and all intelligence of certain movements of the army was prohibited from passing over the wires,

took effect this day. Newspapers were ordered not to publish military news unauthorized, under pain of partial suppression, and Colonel E. S. Sanford was appointed Military Supervisor of Telegraphic Intelligence. This order was not to affect or interfere with the private business of the lines.

*Feb. 28.*—This day was observed in the Confederate States as a fast-day, in accordance with the President's proclamation.

#### MARCH.

*March 1.*—Two gunboats, belonging to Flag-officer Foote's Union fleet, proceeded up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, near the Mississippi, where a battery of the enemy opened upon them, but was soon silenced by the gunboats. The Confederates had four six-pounders, one of which was rifled. Ninety men of the Union forces were landed, under cover of the guns of the boats, and charged upon the enemy, driving them for some distance, until they were reinforced to such an extent that it was deemed judicious to retire to the boats. Three regiments opened upon the gunboats, but were repulsed with very great slaughter, about 20 being killed and nearly 200 wounded. The Union losses were 5 killed and missing, and 5 wounded.

*March 2.*—A part of Flag-officer Du Pont's fleet, assisted by the troops, took possession of Brunswick, Ga. By this movement the whole coast of Georgia once more came under the control of the United States authorities.

*March 3.*—The Confederates evacuated their extensive and almost impregnable works at Columbus, Ky., the passage of the Union troops through the centre of the State, in the rear of this fortified place, having rendered it untenable as a strategic point of defence. This retreat cleared Kentucky of all organized bands of rebels, except at the extreme southwest corner.

—The Mayor of Nashville issued a proclamation to the effect that all absent citizens should be protected in their persons, property, and business relations, if they would return to the city.

*March 4.*—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers, and appointed Military Governor of the State of Tennessee.

*March 5.*—General P. G. T. Beauregard assumed command of the Confederate Army in the Valley of the Mississippi.

#### *Commencement of the Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.*

*March 6.*—The combined Confederate forces, under Generals Van Dorn, Price, and McCulloch, numbering about thirty-five thousand, of which force about two thousand were Indians, attacked the Union army, under General Samuel R. Curtis, at Pea Ridge. Darkness closed this the first day's struggle, and the men on either side slept on their arms.

—President Lincoln sent a message into the United States Congress, recommending that body to pass a resolution to the effect that the Government of the United States ought to co-operate with any State which might adopt a system of gradual emancipation, allowing said State pecuniary compensation for any losses sustained thereby.

#### *Renewal of the Battle of Pea Ridge.*

*March 7.*—The battle was renewed at daylight and continued all day. The contest was severe,

and the losses on both sides very heavy. General Ben McCulloch fell, at the head of his forces, mortally wounded.

**March 7.**—The forces under Colonel (since General) Geary took possession of the town of Leesburg, Va., and the fort which guarded it.

— The United States fleet, under the command of Flag-officer Du Pont, took possession of the towns of St. Mary's and Fernandina; also of Fort Clinch, all situated on the Florida coast. The resistance of the Confederates was but trifling.

**March 8.**—The Union Army of the Potomac was, by general order, divided into five army corps, as follows:—

**1st Army Corps.**—Consisting of the divisions of Generals Franklin, McCall, and King; to be commanded by Major-General I. McDowell, U.S.V.

**2d Army Corps.**—Divisions of Generals Richardson, Blenker, and Sedgwick: Brigadier-General E. V. Sumner, U.S.A.

**3d Army Corps.**—Divisions of Generals Fitz-J. Porter, Hooker, and Hamilton: Brigadier-General S. P. Heintzelman, U.S.V.

**4th Army Corps.**—Divisions of Generals Couch, Smith, and Casey: Brigadier-General E. D. Keyes, U.S.V.

**5th Army Corps.**—Divisions of Generals Williams and Shields: Major-General N. P. Banks, U.S.V.

#### *Continuation of the Battle of Pea Ridge.*

— The struggle was continued throughout this day, with great desperation on both sides, and before night the Confederate forces were totally routed by the Union troops. General Sigel pursued them in one direction, and General Jeff C. Davis in another. The Union loss, during the whole of the three days' fight, was 212 killed, 926 wounded, and about 170 missing. The acknowledged loss of the Confederates was 1100 killed, 2500 wounded, and 1600 prisoners, besides two generals (McCulloch and McIntosh) being killed. The Unionists also took thirteen pieces of artillery.

— The Confederate iron-clad ram Merrimac came out of Norfolk, and several Confederate gunboats came down the James River, and engaged a portion of the Union blockading fleet, then lying in Hampton Roads, off Newport News. The ram first attacked the sailing sloop-of-war Cumberland, which lay at anchor, and, dashing her iron prow into her twice, firing at her during the whole time, succeeded in sinking her, and nearly all on board. The Cumberland went down with her colors flying in defiance. The ram next attacked the frigate Congress, also at anchor; which vessel, after a short but severe engagement, surrendered, having been set on fire. The Union steam frigate Minnesota tried to beat back the enemy, but, unfortunately, ran aground. While in this crippled condition, the Merrimac attacked her, and a severe engagement ensued, which lasted until dark. The Union gunboats Dragon and Whitehall also joined in the fight, but were soon disabled, the Dragon receiving a shot in her boiler, which caused it to explode; the Whitehall caught fire about the close of the fight, and was burned. The losses on the Union side were very heavy. On the Cumberland were one hundred killed and fifty wounded; on the Congress, ninety-four killed, and twenty-nine wounded; on the Minnesota, six killed and twenty-five wounded; on the Dragon, four wounded; on the Whitehall, one killed. Total, two hundred and one killed, and one hundred and eight wounded. Forty prisoners were taken by the Confederates from off the Congress. Many of the above recorded

killed were drowned. The Congress burned all night, and finally blew up. About \$20,000, in gold and notes, were lost in the sunken vessel, together with all her stores, &c.

**March 9.**—The Merrimac again made her appearance in Hampton Roads. A new opponent, however, appeared in the shape of Ericsson's newly-invented steam floating battery Monitor, which had arrived from New York during the night. When the Merrimac moved, for the purpose of making some attack, the Monitor met her, and a severe conflict ensued, which lasted over three hours. The shots from the eleven guns of the Merrimac fell heavily and quickly upon the Monitor, which carried but two; but no effect was visible on the little Union vessel. The Monitor's two guns sent some heavy missiles at her antagonist, often at a range of fifty yards, or even less. The Merrimac attempted to run down the Monitor, but without avail. The Merrimac at last gave up fighting, and, being somewhat damaged, was towed away towards Sewall's Point, where she rested for a time under the guns of the battery. She never renewed the contest. The commander of the Monitor (Lieutenant John L. Worden) had his eyesight injured during the fight, with which exception no casualty occurred on board of that vessel. The loss of the enemy during the two engagements was stated, in the official reports, to be seven killed, and seventeen wounded.

— The Union forces took possession of the Confederate fortifications at Cockpit Point, on the Potomac River. This removed one of the obstructions to the transit of vessels to and from the capital.

#### *Evacuation of Manassas.*

**March 10.**—The Confederates, who held possession of the heights around Manassas Junction, Va., finding that by General McClellan's movements they were likely to be outgeneralled, evacuated their position, and the Union Army of the Potomac took possession of the works. The Confederates destroyed every thing they could not remove.

— General Sibley's Confederate troops from Texas entered the town of Santa Fé, in New Mexico, and took military possession of it.

**March 11.**—General McClellan having resigned the general control of the armies of the United States, new departments were created by the President. The Army of the Potomac was placed under the control of General McClellan; the whole of the departments of the West, from the Rocky Mountains to a line drawn north and south through Knoxville, were consolidated into the "Department of the Mississippi," under General Halleck; and the intermediate space, called the Mountain Department, was placed under the charge of General Frémont.

— A cavalry skirmish took place at Winchester, Va. The Rebel cavalry having been put to flight, the forces (4000 strong) evacuated Winchester, which was taken possession of and occupied by the Union troops.

— The city of St. Augustine, Fla., and its adjacent fort, mounting five guns, taken possession of by Commodore Du Pont, without firing a shot. The authorities of the city raised the "Stars and Stripes" of their own accord.

**March 12.**—Flag-officer Du Pont sent a detachment of his expedition to Jacksonville, Fla., the authorities of which place surrendered the city and raised the flag of the Union.

**March 12.**—A cavalry force from Lebanon, Mo., attacked one of a Confederate partisan force, killing 13, wounding 5, and taking over 20 prisoners. Brigadier-General Campbell, commander of this force, was also captured.

**March 13.**—General Pope had, by a series of skilful movements, succeeded in placing his batteries along the shore of the Mississippi River below New Madrid, Mo. The gunboats of the enemy had in vain attempted to dislodge those at Point Pleasant. His forces had also invested the Confederate position at New Madrid, and the enemy stationed there, fearing capture, evacuated the fort and intrenchments, leaving all their artillery, field-batteries, tents, wagons, mules, &c., and an immense quantity of army stores, estimated in the aggregate at over one million of dollars in value. Among the articles captured were twenty-five pieces of heavy artillery,—24 and 32-pdr.,—batteries of field artillery, an immense quantity of fixed ammunition, several thousand stands of small arms, hundreds of boxes of musket-cartridges, three hundred mules, and tents enough for an army of twelve thousand men. The Unionists lost during the skirmishing not more than fifty in killed and wounded.

#### *The Battle of Newbern, North Carolina.*

**March 14.**—The Union troops under General Burnside, after a tedious march, attacked the Confederate forces (12,000 strong) under General L. O'B. Branch, stationed behind breastworks, intrenchments, and batteries, three miles in extent, near Newbern, N.C. A desperate engagement ensued, lasting over two hours and a half, during which the Confederates retreated in confusion, and the Union troops marched on and took possession of the works and the city of Newbern. General Burnside captured over 200 prisoners, eighteen field-pieces, forty-six large siege-guns, two steam-boats, a number of sailing vessels, wagons, horses, a large quantity of ammunition, commissary and quartermaster's stores, forage, camp-equipage, &c., besides a quantity of rosin, turpentine, cotton, &c. The Union loss was 91 killed, and 466 wounded. The Confederate loss was 64 killed, 101 wounded, and 413 missing and prisoners.

#### *Commencement of the Attack upon Island No. 10.*

**March 16.**—Flag-officer Foote, U.S. Navy, opened the attack upon the Confederate works at Island No 10, in the Mississippi River, with his fleet of gunboats and mortar-boats.

— A skirmish took place near Salem, Ark., between two hundred and fifty Union cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, and one thousand of the enemy, under Colonels Coleman, Woodsides, and McFarland. The enemy was defeated after a severe struggle, and lost about 100 killed and wounded, including Colonel Woodsides, and several prisoners. The Union loss was 25 killed and wounded.

— A skirmish took place near Pittsburg Landing between a battalion of the 4th Illinois Volunteers and a squadron of the Confederate cavalry. The latter was defeated with some loss. Four Union soldiers were wounded during the contest.

— General Garfield, with his Union forces, attacked the Confederate camp at Pound Gap, in the Cumberland Mountains, and completely routed the enemy. Their loss was unknown, further than that two killed and six wounded fell into the hands of the Unionists.

**March 17.**—The Confederate steamer Nashville ran the blockade at Beaufort, N.C., and escaped.

**March 18.**—The attack upon Island No. 10 still continued. A rifled cannon on the Union gunboat St. Louis burst during the attack upon the works, killing two men, and wounding twelve.

— The new fort at the Rip Raps, in Hampton Roads, had its name changed by general order from Fort Calhoun to Fort Wool.

**March 20.**—General Burnside, without opposition, entered and took possession of Beaufort, a sea-port town of North Carolina. The Confederates, however, still held the fort at the mouth of the river.

**March 21.**—The new cabinet of the Confederate Government was this day confirmed by the Senate.

**March 22.**—A skirmish took place near Winchester, Va., between a portion of General Shields's troops and the Confederate cavalry, who had with them four pieces of artillery. The enemy retreated with loss. One man was killed on the Union side, and General Shields was wounded in the left arm by a fragment of a shell which burst near him.

#### *Battle of Winchester Heights.*

**March 23.**—A severe battle took place near Winchester, Shenandoah District of Virginia, between General Jackson's Confederate forces, about twelve thousand strong, and General Shields's Union troops, numbering ten thousand. The engagement commenced at ten o'clock in the morning. General Shields had, as a decoy, left a small force of Union troops without any apparent support, and the Confederates advanced to bag them, when they found a hot fire opened suddenly upon them. The contest lasted until three o'clock in the afternoon, and during the struggle both sides fought with great desperation. The Confederates were finally driven from the field and commenced a rapid retreat upon Strasburg, leaving a large portion of their killed and wounded upon the field. The Union forces captured two cannon, four caissons, one thousand stand of small arms, and 300 prisoners. The Union loss was 103 killed, 440 wounded, and 24 missing. The loss of the enemy was, besides the prisoners, over 1000 killed and wounded, about 270 of their dead being found on the field.

**March 24.**—Flag-officer Du Pont, having sent an expedition to Warsaw Sound, Ga., discovered that the Confederates had abandoned their fortifications on Skiddaway and Green Islands. He at once ordered the destruction of the works.

**March 26.**—The advance of a body of Union troops en route for New Mexico, under charge of Colonel (since General) J. P. Slough, fell in with a force of 250 Confederate cavalry, and, after a short engagement, took 57 of them prisoners. The Unionists' loss was 4 killed and 11 wounded.

— The notorious guerrilla chief Quantrill, with two hundred of his band, made a sudden and unexpected attack upon a portion of a regiment of Missouri militia under Major Foster, at Warrensburg, Mo., but, after a spirited skirmish, were driven from the place.

#### *The Affair at Apache Cañon, New Mexico.*

**March 28.**—Colonel J. P. Slough, with his Colorado and other volunteers (about 1300 strong) met a force of 1100 Texans posted at the mouth of Apache Cañon, near Valle's Ranch, fifteen miles from Santa Fé, New Mexico. Colonel Slough with part of his force engaged them in front, while Major Chivington attacked them in the rear. This latter force was somewhat victorious, as they ene-



ceeded in driving the Confederate guard away from their supply-train, which numbered sixty-four wagons, which the Union forces destroyed, besides capturing and spiking one of their guns. The fight continued with much desperation until four o'clock in the afternoon, when it ceased by mutual consent. Colonel Slough withdrew his forces to a creek about four miles distant. The Confederate loss in this contest was 80 killed, 100 wounded, and 93 prisoners. The Union loss was 3 officers and 17 privates killed, 54 wounded, and 35 prisoners.

**March 29.**—A skirmish took place in the vicinity of Warrensburg, Mo., between a detachment of the 1st Iowa Cavalry, under Captain Thompson, and Colonel Parker's guerrilla band. Fifteen of the latter were killed, several wounded, and twenty-five taken prisoners. Among the prisoners were Colonel Parker and Captain Walton. The Union loss was two killed, and many wounded.

#### *Capture of Union City, Tennessee.*

**March 31.**—Colonel (since Brigadier-General) Napoleon Bonaparte Buford, with the 27th and 42d Illinois Volunteers and a portion of the 15th Wisconsin Volunteers, with a detachment of cavalry and artillery under Colonel Hay, made a successful descent upon Union City, Tenn., dispersing the entire Confederate force stationed there under Clay and King. Several of the Confederates were killed, and fourteen taken prisoners. Their camps were burned and ammunition exploded. One hundred mules and horses, and twelve wagons, also a lot of carbines and sabres, were brought off.

— The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, after having been closed for nearly a year, was reopened this day along its entire line. Passenger-trains left Baltimore and Washington for Wheeling, and went through safely.

#### APRIL.

**April 1.**—The attack upon Island No. 10 still continued at intervals during each day. From the commencement of operations to this date but twenty-two casualties had occurred among the Union forces, of which four were killed, fourteen wounded, and four missing. The principal loss occurred on the gunboat St. Louis.

**April 2.**—A force of Confederate troops between Corinth and Farmington, Miss., surrounded a battalion of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, who gallantly cut their way out and escaped. The Union loss was but one killed, and four wounded, while the Confederates lost forty-nine killed, wounded, and missing.

— A severe tornado visited Cairo and along the Mississippi River to New Madrid, doing great damage to shipping, camps, &c.

— General McClellan arrived at Fortress Monroe, and took command of the Army of the Potomac, recently transported to the York Peninsula.

**April 3.**—The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia passed the United States Senate by a vote of 29 to 14.

— Fifty picked men of the 42d Illinois Volunteers, under Colonel Roberts, surprised the upper battery near Island No. 10, on the Mississippi, and, having driven out the guard, spiked ten guns which had been doing some injury to the attacking forces of the Unionists. This action helped to seal the destruction of the rebel position at this point.

**April 4.**—The Union forces on the Gulf coast took possession of Pass Christian, to the northeast of New Orleans.

— The march of General McClellan's army in the direction of Yorktown commenced this day. The lands were flooded, the roads miry, and the march difficult.

— Continued skirmishing took place between General Sherman's division, near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and the Confederate advance forces.

**April 5.**—Gen. Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, suspended the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen of Nashville, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and filled their places with loyal appointees.

— An advance detachment of the Army of the Potomac commenced an attack upon the Confederate works before Yorktown, Va.

**April 6.**—The lines of General McClellan's army on the Peninsula extended at this time across that neck of land from the York to the James Rivers. His troops occupied Shipping Point on the Poquosin Bay, the Confederates having abandoned it in time to avoid a battle.

#### *The First Day of the Battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing.*

— A sudden attack was made by a force of about 45,000 Confederate troops, under Generals Albert Sidney Johnston and Beauregard, upon the Union forces, about 35,000 strong, stationed at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., under General Grant. This landing was about ten miles northeast of Corinth, Miss. The attack was made long before daylight, and the battle lasted all day, the Union troops being driven back to the river with great slaughter, and a loss of 2500 prisoners, including General Prentiss, thirty-six pieces of artillery, a large amount of camp-equipage, &c. The Confederates approaching too near the river, two gunboats opened upon them with great effect, and saved the army from a total defeat. The Confederate loss was very heavy, including General Johnston, the commander-in-chief, killed.

#### *Second and Concluding Day of the Battle of Shiloh.*

**April 7.**—The battle was renewed and concluded this day. The Union army had been strongly reinforced during the night and morning by fresh troops from General Buell's army of the Ohio, which addition to Grant's forces made the Unionists equal in number to the Confederate force. The latter began to give way about four o'clock in the afternoon, and a retreat and partial rout ensued. Several prisoners were taken, also a portion of the captured cannon. The battle was hotly contested, and the slaughter on both sides fearful. Among the killed in the Union army was Brigadier-General Wm. H. L. Wallace. The official returns give the Union losses during the two days at 1614 killed, 7721 wounded, and 3963 missing and prisoners,—making a total of 13,298. The Confederate loss was very heavy, as they left some 3000 dead upon the field, who were buried by the Union forces.

#### *Surrender of Island No. 10, and the surrounding Rebel Works.*

— The attack and bombardment of this position had continued for twenty-three days, the United States gunboats of Flag-officer Foote's flotilla having been daily engaged since March 16.

The Confederates, however, in consequence of the construction of a military canal outflanking the position having been cut by the Union army, surrendered to-day to Commodore Foote the whole of the works, including nine batteries, as follows:—

Battery No. 1.....	7 guns.
“ No. 2.....	8 “
“ No. 3.....	4 “
“ No. 5.....	4 “
“ No. 6.....	10 “
South-side battery.....	17 “
North-side “ .....	4 “
Floating “ .....	16 “
<hr/>	
Total in guns.....	70

Several steamers and other property, to the value of \$235,000, were taken possession of by the Union forces, and the floating property destroyed was estimated at \$143,000,—making a total of loss to the Rebels of \$878,000. At the surrender 17 officers, 360 privates in good health, 100 sick and wounded, and 100 steamboat-hands were taken prisoners. The operations on the mainland were carried on by General Pope, who was enabled to head off the Confederate army in their retreat, and captured several thousand more prisoners, making in all 4 generals, 25 field-officers, 204 line-officers, and over 6000 privates, besides 10,000 arms, 2000 horses and mules, 1000 wagons, &c. About \$40,000 worth of provisions and ammunition were also taken.

*April 8.*—An expedition consisting of troops stationed at Roanoke Island, Pamlico Sound, went to the mainland of North Carolina, above Elizabeth City, and surprised and routed a Confederate camp. Eighty of the Confederates were captured, one killed, and a large quantity of arms, tents, &c. were taken.

— The National Tax bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 125 to 13.

*April 9.*—A conscription bill was this day passed by the Confederate Congress.

— Jacksonville, Fla., evacuated by the Union troops.

#### *Commencement of the Attack upon Fort Pulaski.*

*April 10.*—The Union batteries that had been erected on Tybee Island under the superintendence of Captain (since Brigadier-General) Q. A. Gillmore, opened fire upon Fort Pulaski, which is located at the entrance of the Savannah River, Ga.

#### *Surrender of Fort Pulaski.*

*April 11.*—The bombardment of the fort had lasted about thirty hours, the Union batteries throwing projectiles into the work with great rapidity and precision. At the end of this time, the Confederates, who had been in possession of the fort since January 3, 1861, unconditionally surrendered it to General Hunter, chief of the Department. Only one man was killed during the attack, on the side of the Unionists. With the fort were taken 47 guns, 7000 shot and shell, 40,000 pounds of powder, 360 prisoners, with their small arms and accoutrements, and a good supply of provisions.

— The Confederate ram Merrimac again made its appearance in Hampton Roads, in company with several smaller vessels heavily armed. They captured three small trading-vessels which were lying off Newport News, but made no further demonstration.

— A skirmish occurred near Yorktown, Va.

The Confederates were driven back with some slaughter. The Unionists lost three killed, and four wounded.

*April 11.*—The bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 93 against 39.

#### *Capture of Huntsville, Ala.*

— The forces under Brigadier-General O. M. Mitchel, by a brilliant forced march, reached the city of Huntsville, Ala., and took it completely by surprise, capturing about 200 Confederate soldiers.

*April 13.*—Several skirmishes and artillery duels had, up to this time, taken place between the contending forces before the Confederate intrenchments, &c. at Yorktown, Va.; but the losses had only been four killed and six wounded on the part of the Union troops.

— Commodore Foote, with his Mississippi River flotilla, arrived before Fort Wright, which was located at a point about eighty miles above Memphis.

*April 14.*—Commodore Foote opened fire upon the Confederate works at Fort Wright, with a portion of his gun and mortar fleet.

*April 16.*—An attack was made at night on the Union position held by Brigadier-General W. F. Smith, on the Warwick River, near Yorktown, Va. The Confederates were repulsed after a severe engagement with a Vermont regiment, and the Unionists changed the plan of battle and drove the enemy from their intrenched position. The Union troops in the end were forced to retire. The official reports give the losses as follows:—Unionists, 35 killed, 120 wounded, and 9 prisoners. Total, 164. Rebel loss, 20 killed, 75 wounded, and 50 prisoners. Total, 145.

— The President of the United States signed the bill for the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia.

— An artillery duel took place in front of Yorktown, Va. The Confederates commenced to strengthen a battery, when a Union battery was brought to bear, causing them to beat a hasty retreat. The Confederates opened with their heavy guns, when a second Union battery was brought forward. A brisk fire was kept up for about four hours, during which three of the Confederate guns were dismounted. The firing was resumed on the part of the Unionists late in the afternoon, and continued till daylight, effectually preventing the Confederates from repairing their damaged works. The Confederate loss was heavy, the Union loss being only one killed, and one wounded, owing to the inaccuracy of the Rebel firing.

#### *Capture of Fredericksburg.*

*April 18.*—A detachment of Union troops, under General Angur, advanced upon Fredericksburg, Va., and drove the enemy (about 3000 strong) before them, a running fight taking place. Their loss was not ascertained, and the casualties among the Unionists amounted to eight killed, and seventeen wounded. The Confederates burned two bridges, three steamboats, and twenty schooners loaded with corn, and the authorities formally surrendered the town.

— An advance was made by a part of General Banks's corps, who took possession of New Market, Va.

#### *The Opening of the Lower Mississippi.*

— The attack on Forts Jackson and St.

Philip, in the Mississippi River, was commenced by the Union forces, consisting of gunboats and sloop-of-war, under Flag-officer Farragut, and the mortar-fleet, under Captain Porter. The combined Union fleets numbered at that time 2 flag-ships, 7 steam sloop-of-war, 14 gunboats, 1 sailing-schooner, 21 mortar-schooners, and 6 tow-boats and steamers. Total, 51,—making an aggregate of 286 guns.

*April 19.*—A portion of General McDowell's army marched from Warrenton Junction upon Fredericksburg, Va. An unsuccessful resistance was offered by the Confederates, who were driven at last across the Rappahannock River, after inflicting upon the Unionists a loss of five killed, and sixteen wounded,—all cavalry.

General Reno, with 2500 Union troops, attacked a Confederate intrenchment at Camden, N.C., and routed the defenders. The Union loss was 14 killed, 99 wounded, and 14 missing. The Confederate loss was but 70, owing to their favorable position.

About 500 of General Burnside's Union troops were engaged in a contest with the 3d Georgia Regiment on a canal near Elizabeth City, N.C., when the latter were repulsed, with a loss of 15 killed, and 35 wounded. The Union loss was 11 killed, and a number wounded.

*April 21.*—The Union troops once more entered Santa Fé, New Mexico, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. The Texans evacuated the city and moved southward.

*April 22.*—A slight skirmish took place at Lee's Mills, Va., near Yorktown. Several Confederates were killed, and one taken prisoner. The Union loss was two killed, and two wounded.

*April 23.*—A brilliant affair occurred between General Canby's Union troops and the Texans at the fortified position of the latter at Paratta, on the Rio Grande, N.M.

#### *The Union Fleet run the gauntlet of the Forts below New Orleans.*

*April 24.*—Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi River below New Orleans, having been bombarded for six days without being reduced, Flag-officer Farragut decided to run his principal vessels past them. The vessels started early in the morning, and were assailed by a continuous discharge of shot and shell for nearly two hours. The Confederate fleet of rams, gunboats, floating batteries, fire-ships, and rafts, next attacked the Union fleet, and a most destructive naval engagement ensued, during which thirteen Confederate gunboats and three transports were destroyed, and the Union fleet—having successfully run the gauntlet, with the loss of only one vessel (the *Varuna*), which was sunk, sinking her opponent at the same time—came to anchor within twenty miles of the city of New Orleans. The Confederate loss was 185 killed, 197 wounded, and 400 prisoners. The Union loss was 30 killed, and 190 wounded.

#### *The Surrender of New Orleans demanded.*

*April 25.*—Flag-officer Farragut, with his fleet, appeared before the city of New Orleans and demanded its unconditional surrender. The Confederates destroyed all the ships in port loaded with cotton, together with a great number of steamboats. About 11,000 bales of cotton were burned on the levee, and other property, to the amount of nearly \$3,000,000.

#### *Bombardment of Fort Macon, N.C.*

*April 25.*—Three Union batteries having been planted on the island on which Fort Macon stands, a bombardment was commenced, which lasted eleven hours. The fort, with its garrison, armament, stores, and provisions, was surrendered to General Parkes, commanding the 3d Division of General Burnside's army. The casualties on the Union side were 1 killed, and 2 wounded; those of the enemy, 8 killed, and 20 wounded.

*April 26.*—A company of the 1st Massachusetts Volunteers assaulted and carried one of the Confederate outworks at Yorktown, Va., and succeeded also in taking 14 prisoners, besides destroying the work. The Union loss was 3 killed, and 18 wounded.

Major Hubbard, of the 1st Missouri Volunteers, with 146 men, defeated the Confederate Colonels Coffee and Stainwright, and 600 Indians, at Neosho, Mo., killing and wounding 30, and capturing 62 prisoners, and a large quantity of arms.

#### *Surrender of New Orleans and the Forts.*

*April 28.*—After three days' negotiation in regard to the surrender of New Orleans, during which time General Mansfield Lovell, with about 20,000 Confederate troops, evacuated the city, it was formally given up. The American flag was hoisted on the Custom-House, Post-Office, Mint, and City Hall. Forts St. Philip and Jackson were surrendered that evening.

*April 29.*—General Mitchel attacked the Confederates, under Gen. E. Kirby Smith, at Bridgeport, Ala., and, after an hour's shelling, routed them, with a loss of 72 killed, and a large number wounded. 850 prisoners and two pieces of artillery were taken. The remainder of the Confederate force fled across the bridge, burning a span beyond the island, abandoning arms and supplies, and cutting off their advance, which had been flanked.

#### MAY.

*May 3.*—General McClellan, finding that both the rivers that border the Peninsula were inaccessible to our gunboats (the *Merrimac* guarding the James, and the batteries of Yorktown and Gloucester the York), kept his troops engaged making parallels and constructing works. These works were now completed, and the attack was appointed for the morrow, when the fall of Yorktown would have been inevitable. The Confederates, however, abandoned their works during the night, and on—

*May 4.*—(*Sunday*) McClellan's forces marched into Yorktown and occupied it.

The iron-clad steamer "*Stettin*" captured while trying to run the blockade, Charleston, S.C.

*May 5.*—A pursuit of regular cavalry was instituted after the flying Confederates on the Peninsula of Virginia, and overtook the rear, which turned upon them, and when their infantry brigade came up the battle of Williamsburg ensued, by which the Confederates lost about 3000 men and the Union troops about 2500 in killed, wounded, and missing. The Confederates had a force of about 30,000, under General Jos. Johnston. The brunt of the fight was borne by Sickles's Union brigade, the first regiment of which lost one-half of its numbers. About one o'clock p.m. Union reinforcements arrived, and General Hancock turned the rebel left and gave the crowning stroke of victory to the Unionists.



**May 6.**—General McClellan took possession of Williamsburg.

**May 7.**—Generals Franklin and Sedgwick, having proceeded up the York River (which had been opened by the evacuation of Yorktown and Gloucester) to West Point, engaged the Confederates, under General Lee, at Brick House Point. The latter retreated westward, after having lost about 1000 men.

General McClellan during this time had succeeded in driving his opponents across the Chickahominy River, which, at the point of crossing, is about thirty-three miles southeast of Richmond.

Porter's mortar-fleet succeeded in taking soundings off Mobile Bay.

**May 8.**—Two of the Union gunboats ran past the Merrimac, and succeeded in ascending the James River.

**May 9.**—A battle took place at Farmington, Miss., during which the Unionists lost 21 killed, and 140 wounded. The reported Confederate loss was 420 killed and wounded. General Pope commanded the Union forces, who retired to avoid bringing on a general engagement.

General Banks, in the Shenandoah Valley, drove the Confederates back to Staunton, and passed through Newmarket on his return.

General Butler distributed among the poor of New Orleans one thousand barrels of stores.

The Pensacola Navy-Yard burned by the Confederates.

General Burnside sent a steamer up the Chowan River, which captured or destroyed about fifty thousand dollars' worth of provisions intended for the Confederates.

**May 10.**—General Wool crossed from Fortress Monroe, and took possession of Norfolk, Va.

General Wool's rank of Major-General of the United States Army commenced this day.

General Stoneman's advance force from West Point entered New Kent Court-House.

A naval action took place on the Mississippi River above Fort Wright, in which the Unionists gained the victory.

**May 11.**—The officers of the Merrimac destroyed the vessel, in the Elizabeth River, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Union forces.

**May 12.**—The Union troops, having silenced the Rebel batteries at Pensacola, landed and found it deserted, and the next day occupied it in force.

General McClellan, while reconnoitring, narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by the Confederates, who attempted to capture some of the wagons belonging to the Union troops.

Natchez surrendered to the advance of Commodore (since Admiral) Farragut's fleet, passing up the Mississippi River.

President Lincoln proclaimed that the strict blockade which had been maintained over the ports of New Orleans, Beaufort, N.C., and Port Royal, S.C., should be raised after the 1st of June, 1862.

**May 16.**—The Confederate Conscription Act went into operation.

**May 17.**—The Union iron-clad gunboats on the James River, under command of Commodore Goldsborough, attempted to pass Fort Darling, but were unsuccessful, and were forced to retire from the fight. The Naugatuck's 100-pdr. burst at the first fire.

The French Minister, Mercier, made a visit to Richmond, Va., which excited a great deal of comment.

**May 18.**—The 1st Division of General McClellan's army, advancing by the main road, arrived at Bottom's Bridge, over the Chickahominy River, and distant from Richmond about fifteen miles. The bridge had been destroyed from the west side of the river. The Confederates opened fire, but did no material damage to the Union troops.

A combined land and naval expedition went up the Pamunkey River, captured about twenty schooners, and prepared the way for important operations to the north of Richmond.

Suffolk, Va., was this day taken possession of by the Union troops.

**May 19.**—The advance of McClellan's army, under General Stoneman, reached Coal Harbor on the road to Richmond via the New Bridge over the Chickahominy.

President Lincoln repudiated General Hunter's emancipation proclamation, "reserving such right to himself" as Executive.

The emancipation message of President Lincoln having reached Western Texas, a strong feeling in favor of it was manifested, and the Union sentiment increased among the people.

Governor Clark, of North Carolina, refused to send any more troops to the armies of Jefferson Davis.

**May 20.**—The 2d Division of General McClellan's army arrived at New Bridge, about eight miles from Richmond, Va.

Edward Stanly commissioned Military Governor of North Carolina.

**May 21.**—Four Union vessels shelled Colegate Island, about twelve or fifteen miles from Charleston, S.C., and also made an attack upon Keawah Island in the same vicinity.

**May 22.**—An advance in force was made by General McClellan's army. The 1st Division crossed the Chickahominy River at Bottom's Bridge (rebuilt), and the 2d Division at New Bridge, seven miles higher up the river. At this latter point the troops encountered four companies of the 5th Louisiana Volunteers, and an engagement followed, in which the Confederates lost 60 killed, 50 wounded, and 81 taken prisoners. The Union loss was but small.

Generals Stoneman's and Davidson's brigades advanced up the bank of the Chickahominy River from New Bridge to Ellison's Mills, at which place a body of Confederate cavalry and nine pieces of artillery were posted. The Union artillery fired upon them about one hundred and fifty rounds, after which the opposing forces retired, and the Unionists took possession of the place.

Colonel Kenly, occupying and commanding the Union post at Front Royal, was attacked by the Confederates, under General Ewell, and defeated, with great loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The attack was so sudden and well planned that no aid could be sent to him in time to succor him. An almost simultaneous attack was made on General Banks at Strasburg.

**May 23.**—Colonel (since General) Crook's command, of General Frémont's corps, was attacked at Lewisburg, Va., by General Heath and a force of 3000 Confederates. The latter force was repulsed, with a loss of 50 killed, 60 wounded, and 100 prisoners, 4 cannon, and 200 stand of arms. The reported Union loss was but 10 killed, and 4 wounded.

At daylight, the batteries of General McClellan's forces and of the Confederates engaged.

fire: but the latter were forced to give way, and a Union force occupied Mechanicsville, a point to the north of Richmond, and but five miles distant from it.

**May 23.**—General Naglee's brigade also made an advance from Bottom's Bridge, bringing them within five miles of Richmond. To gain this position, the forces under Naglee had to engage and drive back the Confederates under General Swartz. The reported loss was—Unionists, 3 killed, and 6 wounded; Confederates—about 50 killed, wounded, and missing.

—The advance of McClellan's forces this day occupied the segment of a circle distant at all points about five miles from Richmond.

—An estimate was at this date made of the expenses of the Union army since April 1. They averaged less than \$1,000,000 per day.

**May 24.**—A force 800 strong was sent to the aid of Colonel Kenly; but so well was the Confederate attack planned that only 150 of it were saved.

—General Banks during his retreat reached Winchester, having skirmished nearly the whole of the way from Strasburg.

—All the railroads of the United States were taken possession of by the President for military purposes.

**May 25 (Sunday).**—The Confederates attacked General Banks's forces at Winchester, and, after two hours' fighting, he, with 4000 men, recommenced his retreat before an opposing force of 18,000. The women of Winchester fired upon the retreating Union troops as they passed through the town, and the men upon the sick in the ambulances. The enemy took possession of Berryville, thereby cutting off Banks's retreat to Harper's Ferry. The Union troops, therefore, proceeded by a western road, *via* Mill Creek and Martinsburg, to the Potomac River, the enemy pressing them on either flank and rear.

—General McDowell's forces crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg. General Fremont, in Pendleton county, received orders to support General Banks.

**May 26.**—The Union forces under General Fremont commenced their march.

—The pickets of General McDowell's forces extended eight miles along the Bowling Green road towards Richmond.

—General Banks's forces arrived at Williamsport, Md., having made a most masterly retreat to and across the Potomac. During the retreat, with an overwhelming force at his heels, out of five hundred wagons he lost but fifty from all causes. Of the fifty-three miles over which his 4000 men retreated, thirty-five were traversed in one day.

**May 27.**—General Stoneman's advanced Union forces near Richmond, Va., fell back somewhat from their position, and constructed rifle-pits in front of their camp, in anticipation of an attack from the Confederates, who had made a demonstration to that effect.

—General Sigel, the hero of Carthage, Pea Ridge, &c., in the West, was by special invitation of the War Department called to Washington, where he arrived this day.

**May 28.**—General Banks received reinforcements to the amount of about 18,000 men and a quantity of heavy artillery.

—William Sprague was re-elected Governor of Rhode Island without opposition.

—Pierre Soulé was arrested in New Orleans by order of General Butler.

**May 28.**—It was this day discovered that the Confederates had strongly increased their forces on the southern bank of the James River.

—The Virginia Legislature voted the sum of \$200,000 to remove the women and children of Richmond to a place of safety, name not specified, and Mrs. Jeff. Davis was sent, under the conduct of Ex-Senator Gwin, to Raleigh, N. C.

**May 29.**—General McClellan sent General Fitz-John Porter's division on an expedition to the north of Richmond. It captured Hanover Court-House, after a spirited engagement, in which the Confederates lost about 1000 men. The Union loss was but 375, of whom only 53 were killed. General Porter next proceeded to cut the Virginia Central Railroad in three points. A cavalry force destroyed the bridge over the South Anna River, and by these means the Confederates in front of General McDowell were cut off from the main force at Richmond.

—The Confederates at Richmond began advancing in great force upon the Union troops in the neighborhood of the Chickahominy, and dispositions were made by General McClellan to receive them.

—The Union gunboats ascended the Appomattox River to within five miles of Petersburg, for the purpose of reconnoitring the Confederate position.

—The captured steamer Stettin, taken by the blockading fleet off Charleston, May 4, arrived at New York, with a cargo valued at \$500,000.

—Corinth, which had been for some time besieged by the Union troops under General Halleck, was entirely evacuated by General Beauregard's forces on this day. The evacuation had been quietly proceeding for some days previous.

**May 30.**—The Union troops entered and occupied Corinth, Miss.

—A brigade of Union troops re-entered and reoccupied Front Royal, Va.

**May 31.**—*The Battle of the Chickahominy*, or first of the Fair Oaks battles, was fought this day. The rebels, taking advantage of a heavy storm that had flooded the valley, attacked the Union advance, which had been thrown across the river, at ten o'clock in the morning. General Casey's division, which was in the advance, was overpowered, and had to give way, losing his camp, tents, &c. General Couch's division arrived to the rescue, and, under the direction of General Heintzelman, checked the enemy. Generals Kearny, Richardson, and Sedgwick's forces also arriving, the Confederate forces were driven back with great slaughter. Darkness closed this day's contest.

—General Halleck sent a cavalry force to Booneville, Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, which captured 8 locomotives, 26 cars loaded with Rebel supplies, 10,000 stand of arms, and a large number of prisoners, who were paroled.

—Little Rock was entered and occupied by the Union troops. The State Legislature and the Governor fled in haste.

—General Banks advanced again along the Shenandoah Valley, and, having passed through Martinsburg, captured several small parties of Confederates south of that place.

## JUNE.

*Second day of the Battles of Fair Oaks, or Chickahominy.*

**Jun 1 (Sunday).**—The battle was renewed at daylight, and continued until near dark. Four

brilliant bayonet-charges were made by the Union troops, and in one of them the Confederates were driven a mile over the swampy ground. A balloon was held in position two thousand feet in the air, and, by means of a telegraph-wire, informed General McClellan of every thing that transpired during the battle, enabling him to learn all the movements of the enemy, and to meet them at all points with equal, if not superior, forces. The Confederates left 1200 dead on the field, and acknowledged a loss of 8000, including five generals; and their commander, General Joe Johnston, was very seriously wounded. Union loss, 890 killed, 3627 wounded, and 1217 missing: total, 5734 men; also several pieces of artillery. The Union troops maintained their position.

**June 1.**—Part of Commodore Farragut's fleet attacked a Confederate battery of rifled guns near Grand Gulf, Miss. (between Vicksburg and Natchez), but did not meet with success.

— The Confederate fortifications at Pig's Point, near Fortress Monroe, destroyed.

— General Frémont's forces overtook the retreating Confederates, under Jackson, near Strasburg, Va., and some skirmishing occurred. General Frémont took possession of the town.

**June 2.**—Military Governor Stanly, of North Carolina, reported to have prohibited the schools that had been established for the education of the negro race in that State.

— A change in the military department of the Peninsula caused Fortress Monroe and its vicinity to be included in the department commanded by General McClellan. General Dix, formerly at Baltimore, was transferred to the command of a corps, including the fortress; and General Wool, who had been promoted to a major-generalship of the United States regular army, was placed in charge of the Maryland Department, with headquarters at Baltimore.

**June 3.**—General Sigel took command at Harper's Ferry.

**June 4.**—General Pope pursued General Beauregard's retreating forces south of Corinth, and reported the capture of a large number of prisoners and arms. General Beauregard, of the Confederate army, however, denied that he had lost any considerable number.

#### *The Commencement of the Contest on James Island.*

— A body of Union troops, under the command of General Benham, landed on James Island, nearly opposite Charleston, S.C. They met with some resistance, and found they were opposed by about 25,000 men.

**June 5.**—*Recommencement of the Bombardment of Fort Wright*, on the Mississippi, which was evacuated by the Confederates on this day. The Union gunboats, being thus released, passed it and Fort Randolph, and descended the river.

— Governor Rector, of Arkansas, issued a proclamation, in which he denounced the policy of the Governments both of Jeff Davis and of Lincoln. He called upon the troops to defend the State of Arkansas against any and all invaders.

— A large meeting took place in Memphis, Tenn. Resolutions were passed not to surrender the city.

— A large quantity of cotton was burned along the shores of the Mississippi River above Memphis as the Union fleet advanced.

#### *Surrender of Memphis.*

**June 6.**—A brilliant naval victory took place on

the Mississippi River. Eight Confederate vessels left Memphis, and, at about daylight, attacked the Union flotilla. The fight lasted one hour. Several Confederate vessels were sunk, some of the crews going down with them. On the Union side but one person—the commanding officer, Colonel Chas. Ellet—was mortally wounded. After the conclusion of the action, Flag-officer Davis demanded the unconditional surrender of the city of Memphis, which was complied with by the authorities.

**June 6.**—The Tax bill passed the Senate, by a vote of 37 to 1, ten members being absent.

— All General McClellan's army, with the exception of the reserves and the two outlying divisions of Generals Franklin and Fitz-John Porter, across the Chickahominy.

**June 7.**—William B. Mumford was hung in New Orleans, by order of Major-General Butler, for hauling down the flag of the United States.

— General Mitchel's forces advanced upon Chattanooga, Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

— Flag-officer Farragut's squadron arrived off Vicksburg. Porter's mortar-fleet descended the river to join the squadron.

— General Carleton, who had led the volunteer troops from California, advancing over the plains, arrived at Tucson, Arizona, and reoccupied the Arizona forts without resistance. He was proclaimed military governor of the new Territory. The Confederate troops had evacuated the works several days before.

#### *Battle of Cross Keys.*

**June 8 (Sunday).**—A battle was fought at Cross Keys, Va., between the Unionists, under General Frémont, and the rear of Jackson's army, which was retreating. The Confederate cavalry general Dick Ashby was killed in this battle, which took place west of and near to Port Republic.

#### *Battle of Port Republic.*

— General Shields, with only 3500 men, while en route to co-operate with General Frémont's forces, was met and attacked by a Confederate force of about 16,000 men, led by General T. J. Jackson. General Shields made good his retreat, although during the struggle both sides lost heavily. The junction was not formed between the two Union commands, in consequence of some misunderstanding.

— From naval reports and other sources it was estimated that up to this date the U.S. Navy had captured about 170 prizes.

— A portion of Flag-officer Farragut's squadron attacked the rebel battery at Grand Gulf, Miss., and silenced it.

**June 9.**—General Halleck's Union forces took possession of and occupied Grand Junction, on the Mississippi Central and Memphis & Charleston Railroads. Grand Junction is about forty-one miles west of Corinth, and fifty-two miles east of Memphis.

— General Beauregard's forces retreated through Guntown, a railroad-village of Mississippi and distant about thirty-six miles south of Corinth.

**June 12.**—The Confederate forces at Cumberland Gap were discovered to have fallen back from their strong position.

#### *White River Expedition.*

**June 13.**—A Union gunboat expedition from Memphis, having arrived up the White River, Ark., engaged a Confederate battery near St. Charles,

about eighty-five miles from the river's mouth. The Union gunboat *Mound City* was destroyed by a shot entering her boiler, and out of a crew of 175 men but 50 were saved. The battery was captured, and the Confederates lost 125 men killed and wounded, and 30 taken prisoners.

**June 14.**—A Confederate cavalry raid was made to the Pamunky River, about four miles above the White House, and the troops did some mischief, but did not succeed in preventing the railroad-trains from running regularly between West Point and the Union Army of the Chickahominy.

— A severe battle took place on James Island, S.C., about five miles from Charleston. Three times the Union troops attempted to drive the enemy from their intrenchments, but were repulsed with heavy loss, amounting to 85 killed, 472 wounded, and 128 missing. Total, 685.

**June 15.**—Skirmishing, which lasted for three hours, took place in front of Sumner's Union divisions, and mysterious movements were to be observed among the enemy's lines in front of McClellan's position. Troops were reported as leaving Richmond in the direction of Fredericksburg, with the intention, it was believed, of marching upon Washington.

— The Monitor, and the rest of the James River Union fleet, arrived at City Point.

**June 16.**—The Confederates in Mississippi removed the State archives from Jackson, the capital, to Columbus, near the Alabama border.

**June 17.**—New Orleans papers stated that the Union feeling there was every day gaining ground.

— General Halleck's forces took possession of and occupied Holly Springs, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, twenty-five miles south of Grand Junction, Miss.

**June 18.**—Continued skirmishing took place before Richmond, the Confederates trying to force McClellan to give battle.

— A negro plot was discovered in Oktibeha county, Miss., but was frustrated before it had become fairly developed.

**June 19.**—Ten mortar-boats passed Rodney, Jefferson county, Miss., and ascended the Mississippi River.

**June 20.**—President Lincoln signed the bill forever prohibiting slavery in the Territories.

— An expedition, 6000 strong, composed of Union troops, left Norfolk, Va.

**June 21.**—The forces under Frémont fell back down the Shenandoah Valley, intending to make Winchester their base of operations.

**June 23.**—General Mitchel reported the railroad open to a point within thirty miles between Corinth and Chattanooga. General Buell left Corinth with a *corps d'armée* for the latter place.

— General Peck appointed to the command of General Casey's division, the latter general being selected to direct the removal of the stores, &c. from the White House, via the Pamunky River, prior to General McClellan's "change of front before the enemy."

**June 24.**—The forces at Harper's Ferry were busily engaged in throwing up earthworks on Bolivar Heights, Jefferson county, Va., for the protection of Harper's Ferry.

— General McClellan commenced the movement for a change of base to the banks of the James River.

**June 25.**—General Hooker advanced his division for the purpose of covering the movements in the rear. An "affair" was the result, called the Battle of Oak Grove, in which the Union

troops lost 260 in killed and wounded, and the Confederates a far greater number. The enemy withdrew their pickets about half a mile nearer Richmond.

**June 25.**—General Pope arrived at Washington, preparatory to taking his new command in Virginia.

— General Grant placed in command of the District of Western Tennessee.

— The forces previously commanded by Generals Banks, Frémont, and McDowell were consolidated into the Army of Virginia, and General Pope was placed in chief command. This appointment resulted in General Frémont's requesting to be relieved of his command, which the President granted.

— Judge Humphreys was impeached before the High Court of the Senate of the United States, and, being found guilty, was disqualified forever from holding office under the United States.

#### *The Battle of Mechanicsville.*

— The Confederate forces, under General Jackson, attacked General McCall's division of Union troops with overwhelming numbers. The contest was fierce, but the Unionists gradually retired along the northern side of the Chickahominy, fighting the whole time. The Union losses were heavy.

#### *The Battle of Gaines' Mill.*

**June 27.**—The Confederates pressed upon the Union troops, who stood at this point and again resisted their advance. After the close of this battle, the Union troops recrossed to the southern side of the Chickahominy River, and joined the main body of General McClellan's army.

**June 28.**—All the army supplies of value at the White House were successfully removed to the shipping in the river.

— The Union Army under McClellan were still pressed by the enemy. Fitz-John Porter's division bore the brunt of this day's fight on the Chickahominy.

— A portion of the Lower Mississippi Union fleet attacked and passed the batteries at Vicksburg under heavy fire. The Union loss during the engagement was 15 killed, and 35 wounded.

— The Governors of eighteen loyal States petitioned the President to call out a greater force of troops, so as "at once to put down the rebellion."

#### *The Battle of Peach Orchard.*

**June 29.**—The Confederates again advanced from Richmond upon the Union troops stationed near the battle-field of Fair Oaks and near Peach Orchard Station. The Union troops reserved their fire till the enemy were at close range, when they fired with terrible effect. The fight lasted four hours.

#### *The Battle near Savage's Station.*

— A most sanguinary battle took place here, which lasted from five o'clock until eleven at night. The Union troops, who had fallen back from Peach Orchard, were attacked by a fresh and larger force of the Confederates, who opened on the wearied Unionists with cannon and musketry. Several gallant charges were made by the Union infantry, and their artillery replied promptly. The Union loss was very heavy.

#### *The Battle of White Oak Swamp, or Glendale.*

**June 30.**—This fight commenced early in the morning, and lasted nearly the whole day. Artillery

lery was brought to bear with great precision, and several times the Union infantry charged upon the Confederates. As the Union troops neared the James River, the gunboats opened fire, and did great execution among the rebel ranks.

*June 30.*—General Crawford, with cavalry and infantry belonging to the Army of Virginia, made a reconnoissance in force up the Shenandoah Valley, and entered the town of Luray, Va., driving the Confederate pickets, and capturing one.

#### JULY.

##### *Battle of Malvern Hills.*

*July 1.*—The last of the series of the seven days' contests took place this day. Although at a heavy loss, General McClellan had succeeded in his object, and removed his base of operations to the James River. The battle of Malvern Hills was fought with great bravery, and lasted for two hours. The Confederates were repulsed at every point, and McClellan was left master of the position. The following figures, carefully compiled, give, as nearly as can be obtained, a full account of the losses of the Union armies during these contests:—

Corps.	Losses.			
	Killed.	Wounded.	Miss'g.	Total.
Franklin.....	245	1,313	1,179	2,737
Sumner.....	170	1,008	848	2,086
Keyes.....	69	507	201	777
Heintzelman.....	189	1,051	833	2,073
Porter.....	873	3,700	2,779	7,352
Cavalry.....	19	60	97	176
Engineers.....	...	2	21	23
Totals.....	1,565	7,701	5,958	15,224

*July 3.*—City Point, Va., was destroyed by the Union troops, as the Confederates made it a depot and shelter for their sharpshooters.

— The Confederate General Magruder was this day relieved of his command.

*July 4.*—General McClellan, pushing a portion of the Union forces up the banks of the James River, captured three small Confederate batteries and some prisoners.

— Notwithstanding the doubtful and disheartening accounts received from the battle-fields, this day (anniversary of the Declaration of Independence) was celebrated with more than usual éclat in the North.

*July 5.*—President Davis, of the Confederate States, issued a highly complimentary address to his troops relative to their conduct on the Peninsula of Virginia.

*July 7.*—General Curtis's advance of Union troops, under Colonel (now General) Hovey, coming down the White River, Ark., was met and attacked by a large force of Texan volunteers, under Albert Pike. A sharp engagement ensued, near Bayou de Cache, when the Confederates were routed with great loss, being unsupplied with artillery.

— General McClellan's advance had at this date reconnoitred and held a position seven miles in front of his main army.

— Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, announced, by proclamation, that he would accept troops under the last call by squads or companies.

*July 8.*—General Burnside's Union forces, which had been delayed by a false report of the capture

of Richmond, this day formed a junction with McClellan's army.

*July 9.*—President Lincoln visited Gen. McClellan's camp on the Peninsula.

— Hamilton, N.C., was captured by the Union gunboats and the Hawkins Zouaves (or 9th New York Volunteers).

*July 10.*—A court-martial opened at Athens, Ala., to try Colonel Turchin for alleged misconduct of the regiment under his command.

— The Confederate forces under General Lee, on the Peninsula, suddenly disappeared from before General McClellan's front, without giving battle.

*July 11.*—General Henry Wager Halleck appointed general-in-chief of the land-forces of the United States, his head-quarters to be at Washington.

— The Confederate General Hunger relieved from his command.

— General Curtis's (Union) forces, after a series of long forced marches through Arkansas and on short rations, safely reached Helena, 14,000 strong. Helena is on the Arkansas shore of the Mississippi River.

*July 12.*—Three thousand slaves, employed on the Vicksburg Canal, confiscated by order of the Union General Butler.

*July 13.*—A guerrilla force, between three and four thousand strong, organized by Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, attacked Murfreesboro', Tenn., and destroyed \$30,000 worth of arms and stores. A whole regiment from Michigan surrendered, after a heavy fight; and the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry lost 200 in killed, wounded, and missing. The Confederate loss was heavy. The Union Generals Thomas T. Crittenden and Duffield were taken prisoners.

*July 14.*—Fort Darling, on the James River, greatly strengthened and defended.

— Cynthia, Harrison county, Ky., surrendered to the Confederates under General John Morgan.

— General Pope issued an address to the Army of Virginia on assuming the command.

— The Confederate conscript law put into strict operation, by order of Adjutant-General Cooper.

*July 15.*—The Confederates in the Indian Territory defeated, with the loss of 200 men, by General Blunt's forces.

— Lexington, Ky., placed under martial law by the Union forces, and the State archives removed to Louisville for safety.

— The Confederate iron-clad gunboat Arkansas escaped from the blockade of the Yazoo River, Miss., and, after running the gauntlet of the Union fleet in the Mississippi River, during which she made seventy-three of her shots tell upon the vessels, took refuge under the Confederate battery at Vicksburg. An attempt was made by the Union squadron, under Commodore (since Admiral) Faragut, to sink her during the night, but it failed.

— The Confederates, under Generals Rains and Coffee, posted at about eight miles south of Fayetteville, Ark., were routed by Major Miller's Union cavalry with heavy loss.

— A Union mass meeting was held in Union Square, New York. General Frémont presided at one of the five stands.

*July 16.*—The United States Secretary of War acknowledged the receipt of \$25,290 60 from Wm. H. Aspinwall, of New York, being his share of profit on a contract for arms sold to the United States.



**July 16.**—General Halleck issued his farewell address to his troops in the Southwest, and left for Washington.

*Adjournment of Congress.*

**July 17.**—The President signed the Confiscation Act, as modified to meet his views.

— A portion of General Pope's army occupied Gordonsville, Va., and destroyed a quantity of railway-material.

**July 18.**—General Pope ordered his troops to subsist off the country they were passing through. He also ordered that roads and telegraph-wires destroyed by guerrillas should be repaired by the resident citizens, and the guerrillas shot if taken.

— General Butler sequestered the property of the late Confederate General Twiggs to the use of the United States.

**July 21.**—John S. Phelps appointed Military Governor of Arkansas.

— The citizens of Norfolk, by order, prohibited from carrying weapons, either open or concealed.

**July 22.**—The canal that was to isolate Vicksburg and make it an inland town completed, but did not give evidence of success. The siege of the city practically abandoned until after the rise of the Western waters in the fall.

— Two hundred and forty persons took the oath of allegiance in Memphis, Tenn.

— During the past ten days about ten thousand bales of cotton were burned by guerrillas in the vicinity of Tusculum, Ala.

— A cartel for the exchange of prisoners between Unionists and Confederates signed this day on the James River.

— The Secretary of War, under the proclamation of the President of the United States, ordered that the U.S. military commanders in the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas might, in an orderly manner, seize, use, or destroy any property, &c. necessary for military purposes; and might employ slaves as laborers.

— During the past twelve days almost every order sent from the Union head-quarters at Louisville, Ky., over the telegraph-wires had been taken off by the Confederate operator Ellsworth, belonging to General Morgan's staff, and thus every movement of the Union army anticipated and defeated.

**July 23.**—Major-General Pope ordered a seizure of all stores and horses in his department not absolutely needed by the inhabitants, and the arrest of all disloyal male citizens within or near his lines, who were to "be conducted to the South beyond the extreme pickets of the army," and notified that if found again within the lines they would be considered as spies and punished accordingly.

**July 24.**—Four hundred citizens of Memphis, Tenn., took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

— The Confederate guerrilla chieftain John Morgan issued a proclamation, announcing that he had captured eleven towns and cities of Kentucky, besides large quantities of army-stores. He also asserted that he could hold all the State except Lexington and Frankfort.

— The Nashville, a Confederate armed steamer, reported by the Richmond "Enquirer" as having again run the blockade, this time at Macon, Ga., with twenty-two pieces of artillery taken at Inkermann, in the Crimea, and pre-

sented by British merchants to the Southern Confederacy.

**July 25.**—Generals Halleck, Dix, Meigs, and Burnside, who had been engaged for several hours in military conference with General McClellan, returned from his head-quarters to Fortress Monroe.

— General Rufus King made another reconnaissance in force from Fredericksburg.

— General Butler issued an order that all negroes who were ordered by their masters to leave New Orleans, and who joined the Unionists, should be treated as free.

— General Pope issued an order removing all guards that had been placed over private property along the line of march of his troops.

**July 26.**—President Lincoln issued a proclamation, in accordance with the sixth section of the Confiscation Act of Congress, that the property, &c. of "all persons engaged in rebellion against the authority of the United States Government would be liable to seizure and confiscation," unless they returned to their allegiance within sixty days.

— General Banks's advance impeded by the flood in the Hedgeman River, a water-course forming the head-waters of the Rappahannock River.

**July 27.**—General Curtis succeeded in capturing sixteen ferry and flat boats at the mouth of the Arkansas River, and a number also up the White River.

— Captain Dollins, with a troop of cavalry, routed a body of Confederates ten miles north of Bolivar, Tenn. The Union loss was slight, while the Confederates lost a number of killed and wounded, besides fifteen prisoners taken.

— General Burnside, by general order, refused to accept the resignation of any officer of his command on account of caprice or fancied wrong, "such offer of resignation being a record of disgrace and moral treason against him."

**July 28.**—Commander David D. Porter (since Acting Rear-Admiral of the Mississippi squadron) arrived at Fortress Monroe from the Lower Mississippi River. While *en route*, he captured a British steamer loaded with guns and ammunition for the Confederates.

— Commodore Tatnall, C.S.N., who had been tried by a Confederate court-martial for blowing up the Merrimac at the time of the capture of Norfolk, was this day acquitted of all blame in the matter, and honorably discharged.

— The Confederates recaptured Grand Junction, Miss., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

**July 29.**—General Pope this day took the field.

— The Union troops regained possession of the Memphis & Ohio Railroad, and discovered but little damage done by the Confederates.

— The citizens of Memphis continued to take the oath of allegiance to the United States in great numbers.

— Humboldt, Tenn., at the junction of the Memphis & Ohio and the Mississippi Central Railroads, taken by the Confederate troops.

**July 30.**—A number of Confederate prisoners in Fort Delaware took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

— The Confederate telegraph-operator G. A. Ellsworth reported his operations on the Union telegraph-wires in Kentucky.

**July 31.**—The Confederate Generals Buckner and Tilghman left Fort Warren for the South, having been exchanged.

**July 31.**—A battalion of the 18th Kentucky Volunteers, led by Major Brocht, overtook a retreating force of Confederate guerrillas under Corbin, and, after killing 13, captured the remaining 105.

—President Davis, of the Confederate States, by letter, called the attention of General Lee to General Pope's orders, directing the shooting of Southern sympathizers as spies, if found in the rear of his army, and to the conduct of General Steinwehr, in seizing the persons of non-combatants as hostages for the safety of the lives of his soldiers from partisan rangers,—also to the order of the United States Secretary of War, authorizing the seizure of the private property of Confederate citizens for army purposes,—and recommended some retaliatory action on the part of the Confederate forces.

#### AUGUST.

**Aug. 1.**—General McClellan sent a party of troops across the James River from Harrison's Landing, and destroyed the houses and woods that had been used as shelter for Confederate sharpshooters and scouts.

—The negro troops that had enlisted in the Union service in South Carolina declared free by general order.

—The Confederate General Winder issued an order, dated at Richmond, prohibiting drafted men from obtaining substitutes through the means of agents, under severe penalties.

—Adjutant-General Cooper, of the Confederate service, ordered that the proclamation of martial law should not deprive the civil tribunals of their proper jurisdiction in ordinary cases.

—Major-General Pope, Brigadier-General Steinwehr, and all officers under their command, declared, by a general order issued by the Adjutant-General of the Confederate service, without the pale of military law, and not to be treated as soldiers, but as felons, if captured, in retaliation for their orders arresting guerrillas, seizing property and persons of citizens of the Southern Confederacy, &c.; and, further, that if any such person or persons should be hung or shot under such orders, such imprisoned officers should be hung, man for man, in retaliation therefor.

**Aug. 2.**—General Pope, by general order, declared that no officer of his command should communicate with the heads of Departments "except through the proper military channels."

—General Burnside's command embarked at Fortress Monroe for Aquia Creek, Va.

—General Pope's reconnoitring column, under General Crawford, crossed the Rappahannock and took possession of Orange Court-House, Virginia.

**Aug. 3.**—A force of Union troops, about 4000 strong, attacked the command under the Confederate General Jeff. Thompson, near Memphis, Tenn., and defeated them with heavy loss.

—General Burnside's corps arrived at Aquia Creek at night.

—General McClellan ordered by General Halleck to evacuate the Peninsula of Virginia.

**Aug. 4.**—General Hooker's Union forces made a reconnoissance from Malvern Hill, apparently to cover the withdrawal of McClellan's forces.

—General Butler, in command at New Orleans, taxed disloyal corporations and merchants for the relief of the poor. Amount demanded, \$312,716, being 25 per cent. of their subscriptions in aid of the Southern Confederacy.

**Aug. 4.**—Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, by General Order No. 36, authorized the raising and organization of a negro regiment, which he promised to lead into the field, and stay there and fight with them.

—General Schofield, in command of the district of St. Louis, Mo., authorized the organization of all the loyal Missouri militia into companies, regiments, and brigades, for active service; and all disloyal men, &c. were, at the same time, ordered to report to the nearest military post, surrender their arms, and peaceably return to their places of business, &c.

—A draft of 300,000 men, to serve for nine months, ordered by the President of the United States; and a further draft ordered, to fill up the quota of the last call for 300,000 three-years volunteers, unless the same shall have been raised before August 15, 1862.

—General McClellan protested against the withdrawal of his troops from the Peninsula, as a fatal measure.

**Aug. 5.**—Telegraph-operators, by general order, exempted from the draft and from all military duty while serving as such.

—The Confederate gunboats on the James River, that had advanced on a reconnoitring tour towards Harrison's Landing, compelled to return to the cover of the guns of Fort Darling, Va.

—The Confederate General J. C. Breckinridge, with a force of about 7000 men, attacked the Unionists, about 2000 strong, in position at Baton Rouge, La. After six hours' fighting, the Confederates retreated in disorder. General Williams, of the Union army, was killed. Union loss, according to official reports, 60 killed, 161 wounded, and 29 missing. Confederate loss estimated at about 600 killed, besides a large number of wounded.

—Brigadier-General Robt. L. McCook, U.S.V., while being conveyed in an ambulance, was murderously attacked and shot near New Market, Ala., by Confederate guerrilla troops. He died next day.

**Aug. 6.**—James H. Lane, in Kansas, enlisted negro troops under the act of Feb. 23, 1795.

—General Breckinridge issued a complimentary order to his troops for their bravery before Baton Rouge, attributing their defeat to the non-arrival of the Confederate ram *Arkansas*, which had failed to come below Vicksburg, Miss.

—Adjutant-General Cooper, of the Confederate Army, by general order, decided that military commanders had no authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* nor to interfere with the trade of citizens, neither were they warranted in impressing private property for public uses except under the direst necessity.

—The President of the United States publicly assumed the responsibility for the mishaps to the Army of the Potomac.

—The Confederate ram *Arkansas* attacked by the United States gunboat *Essex*, Commander W. D. Porter, in the Mississippi River, near Vicksburg, and completely destroyed.

—Burnside's division of United States troops destroyed a portion of the Virginia Central Railroad near Fredericksburg, and a large quantity of stores en route for the Confederate Army at Gordonsville, Va.

—General Halleck wrote a letter to General McClellan insisting upon the removal of his army from the Peninsula, and giving his reasons.

**Aug. 7.**—The use of specie for the purchase of cotton "within the limits of Tennessee and Ala-



bama" forbidden by order of General Buell. United States Treasury notes, being legal tender, were to be used in place thereof.

Aug. 8.—By order of the War Department, any person in the United States found "engaged, by act, speech, or writing, in discouraging enlistments" in the Union army, "or in any way giving aid or comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States," to be arrested.

— An order was issued from the War Department, prohibiting persons liable to a draft from leaving the country, or from absenting themselves from their county or State. The same order suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in such cases.

— General Rousseau, in command of Union troops at Huntsville, Ala., by special order directed that, to prevent the firing into railroad-trains by Confederate partisan troops, twelve prominent, active secessionists should be arrested, and on each trip of the train one of these men should be placed on board.

— General J. G. Blunt, commander of the Department of Kansas, took the field for the expedition into the Indian Territory, to join the Missouri Union troops in the southwest of that State.

— West Florida attached to the Department of the Gulf, and placed under the superior command of General Butler.

— Secretary Seward announced that "no passports would be issued for any male citizens of the United States liable to be drafted" until the quotas required were filled.

— General Pope's pickets driven back over the Rapidan. The commands under Generals McDowell, Banks, and Sigel ordered forward to meet the enemy.

#### *The Battle of Cedar Mountain.*

Aug. 9.—The Confederates, under General Jackson, having crossed the Rapidan River, Va., at Barnett's Ford in heavy force, after marching for two days, attacked the Union troops (about 7000 strong), under General Banks, near Cedar Mountain, Culpepper county, Va. The Confederates advanced rapidly, and occupied the mountain-sides in heavy force. General Banks was ordered by General Pope merely to defend his position if attacked. At about five o'clock P.M. the Confederates pushed forward a strong force in the rear of their own skirmishers, and General Banks advancing to meet them, by six o'clock a general engagement opened. The battle lasted for over an hour and a half, and was very severe. General Banks bravely held his position, and the contest ended with darkness, although the artillery was engaged during the whole night. At daylight the next morning the Confederates fell back two miles, and the action was not resumed. Union loss, about 1500 killed, wounded, and missing, of whom 290 were taken prisoners. Generals Augur and Geary were wounded, and General Prince taken prisoner. Confederate loss not reported.

— Rear-Admiral Farragut destroyed Donaldsonville, La., on the Mississippi, the Confederates having fired on the Union vessels from the shelter of the houses.

— The Confederates, under General Stevens, attacked General De Courcay's brigade at Tazewell, East Tennessee, and were repulsed. Union loss, 3 killed, 15 wounded, and 57 taken prisoners. Confederate loss heavy.

— General McClellan issued his Order No.

154, forbidding indiscriminate foraging by his troops on the private property of the Confederates.

Aug. 11.—A sharp engagement took place near Clarendon, Monroe county, Ark., between six regiments of Union troops, under General Hovey, and eight regiments of Confederate infantry and a body of cavalry, under General Hindman. The Confederates were defeated, with a loss of 700 prisoners. Heavy loss of life on both sides.

— General Grant issued an order from Corinth, Miss., forbidding the return by the Union troops of fugitive slaves to Confederate masters, and ordering their employment as laborers, in accordance with the act of Congress.

— The system of Infantry Tactics prepared by General Casey adopted for the instruction of the United States troops, by order of the Secretary of War.

— The property in Louisiana belonging to John Slidell, Confederate Commissioner to France, confiscated by order of General Butler.

— All the inhabitants of New Orleans, La., disarmed, by order of the United States military commandant of that city.

— The order prohibiting the purchase of cotton with gold rescinded by general order.

— A circular was issued by the War Department, giving directions to marshals, military commandants, &c. how to define the persons mentioned in the order of August 8, intended to prevent the evasion of military duty and to suppress disloyal practices, &c.

— General Wadsworth authorized to raise troops in the District of Columbia.

Aug. 12.—General Burnside issued a general order from Fredericksburg, strictly prohibiting the seizure of private property by unauthorized parties.

— General Buford, in command of the Union cavalry of General Pope's "Army of Virginia," crossed the Rapidan River, Va., in pursuit of the retreating forces of General Jackson's command.

— The French Consul at New Orleans, La., protested, by letter, against the confiscation of the private firearms of French subjects residing in that city, under the order of the military commandant.

Aug. 13.—Independence, Mo., taken possession of by the Confederate partisan troops under Quantrell and Hughes.

Aug. 14.—General Butler, at New Orleans, La., replied to the protest of the French Consul, stating that he "could see no just cause of complaint against the order requiring the arms of private citizens to be delivered up," and promising the protection of the United States troops against any personal attempts at violence upon the owners of those arms, no matter by whom attempted.

— General Halleck congratulated General Banks on "the hard-earned but brilliant success" at Cedar Mountain.

— General Pope's order, requiring the Union army under his command to be subsisted by the inhabitants of the country through which they marched, modified by general order.

— General Breckinridge, by order of General Van Dorn, of the Confederate Army, threatened to raise the black flag.

— The whole of General McClellan's army in motion to leave the Peninsula.

Aug. 15.—By General Order No. 107, issued from the United States War Department, "no officer or

soldier might, without proper authority, leave his colors or ranks to take private property, or to enter a private house for the purpose, under penalty of death."

**Aug. 15.**—The Consul of Spain at New Orleans, protested against the stringency of the quarantine-laws as instituted by General Butler.

**Aug. 16.**—The Union garrison at Baton Rouge withdrawn by order of General Butler.

— Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, by an amicable arrangement, resigned his gubernatorial position, and J. F. Robinson (Unionist), Speaker of the Kentucky Senate, succeeded him.

— General McClellan's army completed the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, Va., the Confederates having been misled as to his intentions by demonstrations towards Petersburg, Fort Darling, &c. The advance this day arrived at Williamsburg, Va.

— General Grant ordered all persons found within his district "who, if at home, would be subject to draft," to be enrolled, and drafted at the proper time.

— General Butler replied to the protest of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, and stated that the object of his orders relative to the strict rigidity of his quarantine-laws was "to save the inhabitants of New Orleans, as well Spanish as others, from the epidemic of yellow fever."

— The 1st Regiment of (Union) Louisiana Volunteers organized at New Orleans.

— Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox arrived at Fortress Monroe, having been released from a Confederate prison, having been in durance since July 21, 1861,—the battle of Bull Run.

**Aug. 17.**—General Butler authorized the publication of the correspondence between the Confederate General Breckinridge and the Union Colonel Paine (acting as brigadier-general at Baton Rouge), in which the former stated that General Van Dorn, C.S.A., had threatened to "raise the black flag, and neither give nor ask quarter," unless the Union authorities should discontinue the practice of impressing "Confederate citizens."

**Aug. 18.**—General Pope gave orders for his command to retreat from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock River, Va., thus falling back towards Washington.

— Colonel Corcoran arrived at Washington, and created a brigadier-general of volunteers, with rank dating from the battle of Bull Run,—viz., July 21, 1861. Colonel Wilcox was also promoted to the same rank, and his commission dated at the same time.

— Colonel John Morgan's Confederate guerrillas cut off the railroad-communication between Nashville and the North. Colonel Morgan threatened severe retaliation for any penalties inflicted upon the sympathizers with the Confederate cause for the acts of his command.

— General Andrew Johnson, U.S. Military Governor of Tennessee, assessed the known secessionists to support the wives and families of those men who had been forced into the Confederate service.

— It was announced this day, by general order from the War Department at Washington, that hereafter the appointments of generals in the Union army would be made for merit only.

**Aug. 19.**—Reported troubles among the Indians in Minnesota. Colonel (since General) Sibley ordered to take the field to put them down. The accounts of the atrocities that arrived at St. Paul, Minn., were heart-rending.

**Aug. 19.**—The Department of Ohio created, and Major-General H. G. Wright placed in command, with head-quarters at Cincinnati, O.

— Clarksville, Tenn., on the Cumberland River, surrendered by Colonel Rodney Mason, in command of the post and of the 71st Ohio Volunteers there stationed, to an inferior force of Confederates, and without firing a gun. The Union forces were well intrenched, and had two pieces of artillery in their possession. The officers of the Ohio regiment there present were all shortly afterwards disgraced.

**Aug. 20.**—The Confederate General Cooper, by general order, threatened retaliation for the lives of peaceable citizens said to have been taken by General (Colonel) Fitch in Arkansas. Colonel Fitch denied the charge.

— Secretary Seward, by a letter to the British *chargé d'affaires* at Washington, decided that "British subjects who had merely declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States" were not liable to be drafted into the military service of the United States.

**Aug. 21.**—General Rosecrans, at the head of about 40,000 Union troops, left Corinth, Miss., en route for Iuka.

— General Shepley entered upon his duties as United States Military Governor of the State of Louisiana.

— The Confederate General Cooper, by general order, declared that Major-General Hunter and Brigadier-General Phelps, in consequence of their proclamations inciting negroes against their masters, should be "no longer held and treated as public enemies of the Confederate States, but as outlaws," and if captured should be treated as felons and not prisoners of war.

— Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, by proclamation, called out the militia to put down the insurgent Indians.

**Aug. 22.**—General Johnson, at the head of 800 Union troops, attacked a large force of Morgan's Confederate cavalry near Gallatin, Ky., and was defeated. The Union loss was about 100 killed, and a very large number taken prisoners, less than one-half of the force returning to the rendezvous.

— That part of the Army of the Potomac under the immediate direction of General McClellan arrived at Alexandria. Other portions had been landed at Aquia Creek, &c. The removal of the army from the Peninsula effected without the loss of a single man.

— General Merrill, in command of the District of Northeast Missouri, by general order, declared that "any officer in his division who permitted his command to be surprised, or who, while he had a round of ammunition left, surrendered to the enemy," should be shot.

— General Butler reorganized the "Native Guards," a colored corps of the Louisiana State Militia raised under the certificate issued by the former Governor of the State, and placed them in the service of the United States by general order.

— Colonel Rodney Mason, 71st Ohio Infantry, cashiered for cowardice at Clarksville in the face of the enemy.

#### *The Commencement of the Series of Battles under General Pope.*

**Aug. 23.**—The Confederates had manoeuvred in such a manner since the battle of Cedar Mountain, that by this time they had taken up position to the front and right and to the right of the rear

of General Pope's Army of Virginia, cutting off his communications. The Confederate artillery in his front had kept up a hot fire along the Rappahannock River, but was promptly answered by the Unionists. General Pope decided to fall farther back, considering the position untenable.

*Aug. 25.*—An attack was made by the Confederates in force on Fort Donelson, Cumberland River, Tenn., with cavalry, artillery, and infantry. Four companies of Union troops bravely defended the work, and repulsed the enemy.

*Aug. 26.*—General Burnside relinquished the command of the United States Department of North Carolina, and issued a farewell order dated from Fredericksburg, Va. Major-General Foster took command of the Department as next officer in rank.

—Generals Heintzelman's and Fitz-John Porter's Union forces reinforced General Pope near the Rappahannock River.

—General Ewell's Confederate forces (10,000 strong) drove in the Union pickets at Manassas Junction, overpowered the force then at Bull Run, and pushed on eastward towards Alexandria.

—Alexandria, Va., placed under strict martial law by General Slough.

*Aug. 27.*—General Pope, finding his right entirely turned by Ewell's division of Confederates, broke camp at Warrenton Junction and marched his Union army farther northward. General Hooker's division, having joined Pope's forces on the march to Manassas Junction, overtook the enemy near Kettle Run, Va., and a severe action took place, which terminated at dark, Ewell being driven from the field with the loss of his camp and 300 men killed and wounded.

—The press of New York notified by Provost-Marshal Kennedy not to publish advertisements for substitutes, under pain of arrest.

—The draft generally postponed in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Maine, Indiana, New Jersey, &c., until next month.

*Aug. 28.*—General Pope reported to General Halleck that his (Union) forces had captured over 1000 prisoners, besides arms, &c. He also reported that he was driving the enemy.

—Certain trade regulations with regard to commercial intercourse with the South having been put into force by the Secretary of the United States Treasury, the United States Secretary of War, by general order, instructed commanding military officers of the Union army to render the necessary aid for carrying out the said regulations.

—The Indian war indicating a general uprising of the Indians, the mails from California were ordered to be sent by water instead of overland.

#### *The Battle of Groveton, Va.*

*Aug. 29.*—General Sigel directed General Schurz to deploy on the right, General Milroy to take the centre, and General Schenck the left. In this order, at daybreak, the Union troops advanced to Groveton, until the whole line, artillery and infantry, became soon involved in a general contest, which lasted from half-past six to half-past ten A.M. By this time the Union troops had advanced about a mile and a half from their first fighting position, when the Confederates threw a heavy force on the right of the Union army, but without effect, they being repulsed three times. The Union centre had changed front and joined the right, and the left was also ordered to do so, but could not, owing to their being already engaged with a heavy force

of Confederates. At this critical moment, when both wings of the Union army were about to be turned by the Confederates, Generals Reno and Kearny, with their troops, came to the rescue. The fighting was now desperate. At noon, General Reno's troops took up a position on the left, and Kearny was ordered to the right to attack the enemy's left. At two o'clock P.M., General Hooker arrived and took part in the fight, relieving Generals Milroy and Schurz. Up to six o'clock P.M., the battle raged fiercely, when General Kearny made a successful attack on the enemy's left. Shortly after, General R. King attacked the enemy on the Gainesville road, and the battle was won, as the enemy did not resist any longer, but fell back. The slaughter was very great.

#### *Commencement of the Battles at Richmond, Ky.*

*Aug. 29.*—General Manson ordered his (1st) Brigade of the Army of the Ohio forward, to check the advance of the Confederates upon Richmond, Ky. After a short march he discovered the enemy's cavalry in force, and opened upon them with artillery. He then occupied a ridge in the vicinity, formed line of battle, and in a few minutes the Confederates, in great force,—infantry, artillery, and cavalry,—made their appearance. After an artillery skirmish of an hour's duration had taken place, the Confederates were driven off the field in confusion, with a loss of one cannon, several prisoners, and horses. The cavalry were sent in pursuit, and the infantry advanced to Rogersville, Kentucky.

*Aug. 30.*—The armies operating in Virginia were, by general order, thus divided:—General Burnside to command his own corps, except those that had been assigned to General Pope; General McClellan, that portion of the Army of the Potomac not sent forward to General Pope; and General Pope, the Army of Virginia, and all forces temporarily attached to it.

#### *Continuation of the Battles at Richmond, Ky.*

—At six o'clock A.M., the Confederates advanced upon General Manson's Union forces, which met them half a mile beyond Rogersville, and drove them back. The fight soon commenced with vigor, the Confederates succeeding in turning the right of the Union army. At the same time they succeeded in flanking the left wing, which gave way and retreated in great disorder. The centre had, however, maintained its position for nearly four hours, but they were also compelled to give way. Reinforcements, under General Cruft, arrived in time to save a rout, but were also compelled to fall back. After retreating about a mile, General Manson rallied his scattered forces, and, under cover of cavalry and artillery, the command fell back nearly another mile. The cavalry that had held the Confederates in check, now retired rapidly to the new position. At half-past twelve the battle raged furiously along the whole line. The Union artillery soon drove the Confederate right, and General Cruft gallantly met the Confederate attack on the Union right, and drove them back. The Confederates soon rallied, and again attacked the Union right, which was compelled to fall back, after one hour's fighting, upon the main body of the army. Union loss, about 200 killed, 700 wounded, and 2000 prisoners, including several officers under each head.

—Colonel Leggett, with a portion of his brigade, engaged a large force (about 4000) of Confederate cavalry near Bolivar, Tenn. The engage-

ment lasted seven hours, the Unionists acting on the defensive and repelling the charges of the Confederate cavalry. Colonel Leggett being reinforced at about four o'clock P.M., the Confederates withdrew, and the Unionists returned to their former position within the picket lines. Union loss, 25 killed and wounded, including Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg, 2d Illinois Cavalry. Confederate loss not reported.

*Aug. 30.*—General Pope's forces, consisting of the corps of Generals Heintzelman, Porter, McDowell, and Banks, were engaged this day with the whole force of the Confederate army, under General Lee, on the old battle-ground of Bull Run. General Porter's forces were first overwhelmed and driven back upon the centre and left, while the left, under McDowell, was trying to oppose the masses of Confederates hurled against them. The slaughter was terrible, and the contest raged for several hours. When night closed, the left had fallen back unbroken about half a mile, but the right still held its ground. The Union troops then fell back to Centreville, where they were joined by Sumner's and Franklin's corps.

*Aug. 31.*—Bayou Sara burned down by the crew of the U.S. gunboat Essex, the vessel having been fired upon from that place.

#### SEPTEMBER.

##### *The Contest at Britton's Lane, Tenn.*

*Sept. 1.*—Colonel Dennis, with a body of Union infantry, two companies of cavalry, and two guns, in all about 800 men, having taken up a position at Denmark, Madison county, Tenn., ascertained that the Confederates (about 5000 strong), under General Armstrong, were at Britton's Lane, a short distance from that place, and advancing. Colonel Dennis marched and took up his position on a ridge, but was soon surrounded by the enemy, who captured the Union transportation train and the guns. During the struggle the guns and train were recaptured by Colonel Dennis, but not before the enemy had burned four wagons. The fight lasted four hours, at the end of which the Confederates left Colonel Dennis in possession of the field. Of the Confederate dead and wounded, 179 were left on the field, and their total loss was estimated at about 400. Union loss, 5 killed, 78 wounded, and 92 prisoners and missing.

##### *Conclusion of the Battles in Virginia under General Pope.*

— Late in the afternoon, the Confederates made a demonstration upon Germantown, but were met by General Hooker at that place, and by Generals Reno and Kearny at Chantilly, farther west. The fight was very severe, though of short duration, the Confederates being driven back one mile with heavy loss, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. In this short action two valuable officers—Generals Kearny and Stevens—were killed.

— Retail liquor-stores in the District of Columbia closed and the sale prohibited.

— Officers arrested for intoxication in Washington ordered to report in arrest to-morrow.

— General McClellan wrote the following private letter to General Fitz-John Porter:—

“WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1—5.30 P.M.

“Major-General PORTER, Centreville, commanding Sixth Corps:—

“I ask of you, for my sake, that of the country, and of the old Army of the Potomac, that you and

all friends will lend the fullest and most cordial co-operation to General Pope in all the operations now going on. The distresses of our country, the honor of our armies, are at stake, and all depends now upon the cheerful co-operation of all in the field. *This week is the crisis of our fate.* Say the same thing to all my friends in the Army of the Potomac, and that the last request I have to make of them is that, for their country's sake, they will extend to General Pope the same support they ever have to me. I am in charge of the defences of Washington, and am doing all I can to render your retreat safe, should that become necessary.

“GEO. B. MCCLLELLAN, *Major-General.*”

*Sept. 1.*—In consequence of the threatened advance of the Confederates on Cincinnati, Ohio, the whole of the citizens of Covington, Ky., were organized into companies, by order of General L. Wallace, in command at Cincinnati.

— General Andrew Johnson, United States Military Governor of Tennessee, addressed a letter to President Lincoln, condemning General Buell's military policy, stating that he was “very popular with the rebels,” and it was believed that he “favored the establishment of a Southern Confederacy.”

*Sept. 2.*—Great excitement in Cincinnati in consequence of the threatening advance of the Confederates through Kentucky. General Wallace assumed full command of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, and declared martial law.

*Sept. 3.*—General Pope asked to be relieved from his command, and was transferred to the Department of the Northwest.

— All the troops of the Army of Virginia brought with in General McClellan's lines, without loss.

— The Hon. Joseph Holt appointed by the President Judge-Advocate General of the U.S. Army, with rank of colonel.

— General Pope drew up the report of his campaign in Virginia and sent it to head-quarters without waiting for the reports of his subordinate generals. In this document he blames several of his officers for causing his defeat.

*Sept. 4.*—The Confederate Major-General E. K. Smith, at Lexington, Ky., by general order, required the citizens to accept the Confederate Treasury notes as currency wherever the Confederate forces occupied the territory.

— Governor Curtin called out the whole of the Pennsylvania militia force to repel any invasion of the State.

— A Union force stationed at a point about eight miles from Fort Ridgely, Minn., attacked by 250 Indians. Thirteen Unionists killed, and forty-seven wounded.

— The Confederates, in heavy force, began to cross the Potomac in the vicinity of Poolsville, Md. They met with no resistance.

*Sept. 5.*—General McClellan's forces in rapid motion from the capital to the Upper Potomac, Maryland side.

*Sept. 6.*—A party of Confederates surprised the Union garrison at Washington, N.C., but were driven out. Union loss, 8 killed, and 36 wounded. Confederate loss, 33 killed, and 100 wounded.

— General Buell, with about 24,000 men, arrived at Nashville, Tenn.

— Colonel Lowe retook Clarksville, Tenn. (surrendered in August by Colonel Mason), and drove out the Confederate garrison, 1500 strong.

— Covington and Newport, Ky., taken pos-



session of by the Union troops for the purpose of defending Cincinnati by earthworks, &c. The citizens of Cincinnati, &c. turned out in great force to help build these works.

**Sept. 7.**—General Banks assigned to the command of the fortifications around Washington.

General McClellan took the field at the head of the Army of the Potomac.

The Confederate cavalry (400 strong) attacked the Union position under the charge of General Julius White, at Martinsburg, Shenandoah Valley, and were repulsed with heavy loss, including fifty prisoners, horses, and equipments. Union loss, two killed, and ten wounded.

Acquia Creek, Va., evacuated by the Union troops. Fifty-eight railroad cars and a quantity of stores were destroyed.

General Pope left Washington for his new Department of the Northwest.

**Sept. 8.**—William H. Seward, Secretary of State for the United States, in an official circular declared that the mining and agricultural interests of the country had never "been more prosperous than at this juncture."

The Confederates occupied Frederick, Md., in force, and General Lee and Colonel Bradley Johnson of that army issued proclamations to the people of Maryland, promising them protection and asserting their power to "assist them in regaining their rights."

General McClellan arrived at Rockville, Md. His advance was farther northward.

The militia of Louisville, Ky., ordered out by the Governor, and placed under the command of Acting General Gray.

**Sept. 9.**—The sale of intoxicating liquors of all kinds prohibited in the city of Nashville, Tenn., by order of the Union provost-marshal.

Stuart's Confederate cavalry attempted to recross from Maryland into Virginia at Edward's Ferry, but were repulsed with a loss of ninety men by General Keyes, who occupied the position.

An unsuccessful attempt to recapture Williamsburg, Peninsula of Virginia, made by the Confederates.

General Hunter arrived at Washington from the Department of the South.

General O. M. Mitchel, the astronomer, sent to take command of the Department of the South, relieving General Hunter.

**Sept. 10.**—The citizens of Nashville not allowed in the streets after nine o'clock P.M.

The Confederates (5000 strong) attacked the Union garrison at Fayette Court-House, Western Virginia. The Union forces cut their way out with a loss of 100 killed and wounded.

Col. Lightburn, of the Union army, evacuated the position at Gauley Bridge and destroyed all the military property he could not remove. He returned down the Kanawha to Charleston.

The U.S. gunboat Essex having lately been fired into from Natchez, Miss., bombarded the city for two hours, when it surrendered, and the United States flag was raised.

Business suspended in Cincinnati, and the citizens ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty, by order of General Wright.

**Sept. 11.**—A portion of the Pennsylvania militia occupied the Cumberland Valley, Pa. and Maryland.

Maysville, Ky., taken possession of by the Confederates.

Bloomfield, Mo., taken possession of by the Confederates.

**Sept. 12.**—General Pope and staff arrived at St. Paul, Minn., and assumed command of his new department.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy, no vessels were allowed to navigate the Potomac River without a properly certified pass. Guard-ships were placed at certain points of the river to stop and inspect the vessels and their passes.

General Wright, of the U.S. Department of the Pacific, adopted more strict regulations with regard to treason in that department, and prohibited the transfer, by mail or express, of certain newspapers advocating the cause of the Southern Confederacy.

The advance of General McClellan's army entered Frederick, Md.

A sharp fight took place near Middletown, Md., during which the Unionists lost 80 killed and wounded. The Confederates burned their wagon-trains to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Unionists.

The Confederates abandoned Westminster, Md., and fell back upon Hagerstown.

Bloomfield, Mo., retaken by the Union troops, with a loss of three killed and five wounded.

**Sept. 13.**—General Julius White, on joining the command of Colonel Miles, U.S.A., relinquished his right to the chief command in favor of Colonel Miles.

The Unionists finding that they could not hold Charleston, Western Virginia, it was fired and burned by the Union forces and evacuated. Colonel Lightburn advanced to Ripley, near the Ohio River.

Most of the forces of the district of the Kanawha had been withdrawn under General Cox, to assist in reinforcing General Pope and in expelling the Confederates from Maryland.

General Carleton ordered to take command of the Department of New Mexico, and General Canby, with his regular troops, ordered East.

Colonel Miles sent the following emphatic despatch from Harper's Ferry to Colonel Ford, commanding Maryland Heights:—

"Since I returned on this side, on close inspection, I find your position more defensible than it appears when at your station, covered as it is at all points by the cannon of Camp Hill. You will hold on, and can hold on, until the cows' tails drop off.

Yours,

"D. S. MILES, Col. 2d Infantry."

Colonel Ford, however, gave orders to Captain McGrath, 5th N.Y. Artillery, "to spike and dismount the guns, and fall back upon Harper's Ferry," although he had a force of 3975 men, and several heavy guns in an intrenched position.

**Sept. 14.**—Colonel Holt, Judge-Advocate General, U.S. Army, instructed the United States Marshal of Rochester, N.H., not to release Nathaniel Bachelder (arrested for disloyal practices) on Chief Justice Bell's writ of *habeas corpus*, but to use the military forces in his vicinity to resist any forcible removal of him by the civil power.

#### *Battle of South Mountain, Md.*

(Sunday).—General McClellan, by rapid marching, overtook the Confederates west of Middletown, Md., on the road from Frederick City to Hagerstown. Generals Reno and Hooker, with the right and centre, carried the heights, and Franklin, with the left, took possession of Burkettsville Gap. The loss was very heavy on both sides. the Unionists losing 443 killed, 1806 wounded, and 76 missing. Total, 2325. The Union General Reno was killed.

**Sept. 14.**—Heavy firing took place at Harper's Ferry, which had been attacked on all sides by the Confederates, Col. Ford having forsaken his post on the Maryland side. For this disgraceful action he was, after an examination by a court of inquiry, dismissed from the service of the United States.

— A great patriotic-fund meeting took place in San Francisco this evening.

— General Longstreet's Confederate advance at Boonsboro', Md.

**Sept. 15.**—General Hooker, Burnside, and Sumner pursued the retreating Confederates on the Boonsboro' road, and General Porter, and the forces lately under Reno, on the Sharpsburg road. Generals Franklin and Reno had been sent to reinforce or relieve the garrison at Harper's Ferry, but unfortunately arrived too late.

— Harper's Ferry surrendered, after over two days' fighting, to the Confederates, with all the garrison, consisting of about 11,000 men, 47 guns, besides small arms, and a large quantity of ammunition, &c. The cavalry of the command cut their way out and arrived at Greencastle, Pa., having taken 80 wagons and 75 prisoners on the way. Colonel Miles was killed.

— The Confederates at Mayaville, Ky., went to Paris, and those before Cincinnati (supposed to be 15,000 strong) fell back on Florence, fifteen miles south. Business resumed in Cincinnati, but afternoon drills still ordered.

— A force of 8000 Confederates attempted to destroy the bridge over the Green River, belonging to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, but were repulsed. The fight lasted from three A.M. to eleven P.M. Loss heavy.

**Sept. 16.**—General Jackson, C.S.A., sent the following despatch to Head-quarters, at Richmond, Virginia:—

“HEAD-QUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,  
September 16, 1862.”

“COLONEL:—Yesterday God crowned our arms with another brilliant success, in the surrender of Harper's Ferry, of Brigadier-General White, and 11,000 troops, and a number of small arms, 73 pieces of artillery, and about 300 wagons, in addition to other stores. Of these there is a large amount, and also of garrison-equipage.

“Our loss was very small. The meritorious conduct of officers and men will be mentioned in a more extended report.

“I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

“T. J. JACKSON, Major-General.

“Col. S. H. CHILTON, A.A.G.”

— General Hindman, in Arkansas, was at this time gathering together a large Confederate force.

— Munfordsville, Ky., surrendered to the Confederates, who took the Union garrison, about 4000 strong, prisoners, besides capturing ten pieces of artillery. The garrison defended the place until their ammunition gave out. Union loss, about fifty killed and wounded.

### *The Great Battle of Antietam.*

**Sept. 17.**—This battle took place on Antietam Creek, near Sharpsburg, Md., and began at five o'clock in the morning and lasted until evening. Jackson's Confederate force, recently engaged at Harper's Ferry, reinforced General Lee with 40,000 men. The Union forces were also reinforced by 80,000 men. The forces engaged on each side numbered about 100,000 men. The battle was fought with great determination and fury from

daylight till dark. In the morning our forces on the right wing were repeatedly repulsed, and lost heavily, but finally succeeded in driving the enemy a considerable distance. General Burnside, who commanded the left wing, crossed the bridge over the creek late in the afternoon, but could only hold his ground without advancing. During the night the Confederates retreated. Gen. Mansfield was killed, and General Hooker wounded in the foot, and Generals Meagher, Hartsoff, Sumner, Sedgwick, French, Ricketts, Richardson, Dana, Duryea, and Rodman were also wounded. Generals Richardson and Rodman have since died. General McClellan, in his despatch of September 20, gave the Union loss in this battle as 2010 killed, 9416 wounded, and 1043 missing. Total, 12,469. The acknowledged Confederate loss was about 14,000 in killed and wounded, but General McClellan's despatch of September 20 placed it at 25,542. Thirty-nine stands of colors, one signal flag, and thirteen guns captured from the Confederates. No Union flag or gun lost.

**Sept. 17.**—General Kirby Smith's Confederate forces retired from before Cincinnati, for the purpose of joining General Bragg, then advancing North.

— The Confederate privateer Alabama, or “290,” captured her first prize off the Azores, or Western Islands.

— Cumberland Gap evacuated by General George W. Morgan, who saved his stores and made the Gap impassable before leaving it.

— General Loring, C.S.A., issued a conciliatory proclamation to the people of Western Virginia.

— General Boyle, at Louisville, Ky., by special order called for one thousand negro laborers to help build the fortifications around that city.

— General Mitchel, at Port Royal, S.C., assumed command of the Department of the South.

**Sept. 18.**—This day was solemnized in the Confederate States “as a day of prayer and thanksgiving for the victories at Richmond and at Manassas, &c.”

— The citizens of Hagerstown were, by proclamation, requested to suspend their ordinary business and give aid in bringing in the wounded from the battle-field and providing for them. The request was cheerfully complied with.

— General Bragg, C.S.A., by proclamation from Glasgow, Ky., called upon the Kentuckians to join his cause, adding, “Let us not depart in sorrow, as we shall, if we find you wedded in your choice to your present lot,” meaning loyalty and attachment to the United States Government.

— General Tuttle ordered by the United States Secretary of War “to turn over to responsible committees”—who will take care of, employ, and support them—any fugitive slaves under his charge.

**Sept. 19.**—The Confederates abandoned their position in Maryland long before daylight, leaving their dead and wounded on the field of Antietam. When day broke, there was no sign of the Confederates north of the Potomac. The Union forces occupied Maryland Heights opposite Harper's Ferry.

— General Halleck issued a circular earnestly requesting the newspaper press to make no publication in regard to the numbers and movements of troops.

— The Secretary of the Interior, by public

circular, warned all persons from attempting to cross the plains to Utah or California, in consequence of the uprising of the Indian tribes.

### *The Battle of Iuka.*

**Sept. 19.**—General Rosecrans's Union forces attacked the Confederates under General Price south of Iuka about two hours before dark, and had a sharp fight before night closed in.

— The Confederates evacuated Harper's Ferry, leaving behind them 300 sick and wounded, and burning all the stores, Government buildings, &c.

**Sept. 20.**—General Rosecrans renewed the fight of the previous evening, but the main part of the Confederates had evacuated the position during the night and gone south. The cavalry were sent in pursuit. Union loss, 135 killed, 527 wounded, and 36 missing. Confederate loss, 263 killed,—among whom was General Little,—over 400 severely wounded, many slightly wounded,—including General Whitfield, a prisoner,—and nearly 600 other prisoners.

— General Stuart's Confederate cavalry made a dash across the Potomac into Maryland, but recrossed into Virginia the same night.

**Sept. 21.**—Colonel Barnes, commanding a brigade, crossed the Potomac River without orders, and was attacked by a superior force of the Confederates and compelled to retire, with a loss of about 150 in killed, wounded, and missing.

— General A. McD. McCook's Union cavalry drove out the Confederates from Munfordsville, Ky., and took possession of the place.

— General Sherman published an article in the "Memphis Bulletin" condemning severely straggling and pillaging by the army.

**Sept. 22.**—President Lincoln proclaimed that on the 1st day of January, 1863, "all slaves in States and parts of them in rebellion" should be forever free.

— General Nelson, in command of the Union troops at Louisville, Ky., ordered all the women and children to leave the city preparatory to a battle with the Confederates. The city placed under strict martial law, and the men called out by Governor Robinson to defend it against the Confederates.

**Sept. 23.**—The Pacific overland mail resumed its usual trips by order of the Post-Office Department.

— Colonel Sibley's camp was attacked by a force of 300 Sioux Indians, near the Yellow Medicine River, and, after a fight of two hours, the Indians were defeated, with a loss of 30 killed, and many wounded. Union loss, 4 killed, and about 30 wounded.

— The United States Judge-Advocate decided "that persons liable to military duty residing in States where the draft had taken place, and not drafted," did not require a permit from the War Department to leave the United States.

**Sept. 24.**—Brigadier-General Arnold assumed command of all the Union troops at New Orleans, and Algiers, La.

— The Governors of fourteen loyal States, and the proxies from three others, met at Altoona, Pa., and adopted an address to the President of the United States, requesting him to organize a reserve force of one hundred thousand men, and heartily endorsing the emancipation proclamation of Sept. 22, 1862.

— President Lincoln, by proclamation, ordered that "all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors within the United States, and all

persons discouraging enlistments," &c. should be arrested under martial law, and declared the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended in such cases.

**Sept. 24.**—The Confederate General Beauregard assumed command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia: head-quarters, Charleston, South Carolina.

— General Butler ordered all Americans, male and female, in his department, to renew their allegiance to the United States Government, under pain of fine and imprisonment at hard labor, giving in at the same time a signed return of the amount of their real and personal property.

**Sept. 25.**—General Buell, with his Union army, arrived at Louisville, Ky., in advance of General Bragg's Confederate army, which had been advancing on the city.

**Sept. 26.**—The office of Provost-Marshal General of the United States created by the Secretary of War.

— The U.S. ram *Queen of the West* and a couple of transports having been fired into by the Confederates at Prentiss, Miss., thereby killing seven, and wounding many others, the town was shelled and burned.

— By order of General Buell, the guards were doubled around Louisville, Ky., and the strictest military law carried out.

**Sept. 27.**—General McClellan, by official letter, tendered his thanks to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, "for his wise and energetic action in calling out the militia of Pennsylvania for its defence," and stating that the moral support rendered the Union army by his action was none the less mighty because the men were not actually needed to be brought into action.

— Ninety-one captive white women and children surrendered by the Indians to Colonel Sibley, near the Chippewa River, Minnesota. Many of the children were orphans, having lost both their parents by the hands of the savages.

— Sixteen Indian warriors, engaged in the recent massacre, taken prisoners by the Union troops.

— The Confederate cavalry (600 strong) made a raid into Augusta, Ky., on the Ohio River, and drove out the Union garrison of not over 120 men. The Unionists made a gallant defence, killing and wounding 90 of the enemy, firing upon them from the houses, and did not then surrender until the Confederates fired the town. Union loss, 9 killed, 15 wounded, and the rest prisoners.

**Sept. 28.**—General Bragg called upon the Kentuckians to join the Confederate army, informing them that it was "the last opportunity they would enjoy for volunteering."

— Colonel Sibley reported the Indians retreating from before his forces in Minnesota.

**Sept. 29.**—The army of the Ohio, under General Buell, with General Thomas as second in command, divided into three corps under Generals McCook, Crittenden, and Gilbert.

— Brigadier-General Jefferson C. Davis shot Major-General Wm. Nelson dead in Louisville, Ky. The generals (both Unionists) having quarrelled, an apology was demanded by General Davis, but refused, General Nelson, instead, slapping his face. For this insult General Davis borrowed a pistol and shot him. General Davis was placed under arrest, but was afterwards released without trial.

— Governor Bradford, of Maryland, tendered, by executive order, his earnest and hearty thanks to General McClellan, and the officers and men under his command, "for the distinguished cour-



age, skill, and gallantry with which the expulsion of the Rebel army from the soil of Maryland had been achieved."

*Sept. 29.*—Mrs. Brinsmade, of New Orleans, arrested as a Confederate spy. She was confined in a New York station-house for nearly two months without any positive charge against her, and then only released at the instance of Provost-Marshal General Draper.

*Sept. 30.*—Simeon Draper, of New York, appointed Provost-Marshal General of the United States.

General Halleck sent a despatch to General McClellan, thanking him and his army for the hard-fought battles, the "well-earned and decided victories," in Maryland. "A grateful country, while mourning the lamented dead, will not be unmindful of the honors due to the living."

General Halleck, in an official circular, recommended that the vacancies among the commissioned officers of regiments should be filled by those "privates and non-commissioned officers who have distinguished themselves in the field or who have shown a capacity for military command."

General Sickles appointed to, and assumed the command of, the 2d Division, 3d Army Corps, of the Army of the Potomac.

#### OCTOBER.

*Oct. 1.*—Resolutions were offered in the Confederate Congress for an address to the Pacific States and Territories, suggesting the advantages of a league with the Confederates.

The United States Western gunboat fleet turned over from the War to the Navy Department.

*Oct. 2.*—President Lincoln visited General McClellan's army in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

The Confederates evacuated Shelbyville, Kentucky.

General Bragg in possession of Lexington, Ky. He issued an order, arranging the military and escort guard and salute to be used at the installation of the new Confederate Governor of Kentucky.

#### *Commencement of the Battles of and near Corinth.*

*Oct. 3.*—The Confederates, under Van Dorn, Price, &c., made an attack upon the Union defenses, and forced the troops back into the town. Darkness closed the battle.

Frankfort, Ky., evacuated by the Confederates. The State archives had been removed to Louisville, Ky.

The Confederate cavalry leader John H. Morgan attacked the Carter County (Ky.) Home Guards, and was repulsed. Twenty Confederates reported killed.

General McClelland appointed to the command of a new department, operating between Generals Grant and Butler, and intended to open up the Mississippi River by taking Vicksburg, &c.

The English iron-clad steamer *Sunbeam* captured while entering Wilmington (N.C.) harbor with a cargo of brandy, gunpowder, &c. Prize valued at a quarter of a million of dollars.

General George W. Morgan, who had fallen back from Cumberland Gap, arrived at Greensburg, on the Ohio River. During the whole retreat he had acted on the offensive.

General Bragg, at Lexington, Ky., ordered that the Confederate currency should be taken at par in Kentucky and elsewhere.

*Oct. 3.*—General McClellan issued a congratulatory order to his troops for the victories of South Mountain and Antietam.

The Confederate troops, under General G. W. Smith, defeated at Franklin, on the Blackwater River, Va., by Colonel Spear's 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The Confederate fort on St. John's Bluff, St. John's River, Fla., captured by the Union troops.

#### *Second Day of the Battles near Corinth, Miss.*

*Oct. 4.*—The Confederates were, this day, repulsed, and driven from the Union works in a confused retreat. The combined Confederate forces of Mississippi were in this conflict, and numbered 38,000 men, under Van Dorn, Price, Lovell, Villepique, and Rust. The Confederates were defeated by noon. Their losses were—killed, 1423; wounded, 5692; prisoners, 2268, including 137 field and line officers. The Unionists also captured 14 stands of colors, 2 pieces of artillery, 3300 stands of small arms, 45,000 rounds of ammunition, besides accoutrements, wagons, &c. The Confederates were pursued forty miles in force and sixty by cavalry. The Union loss was 815 killed, 1812 wounded, and 232 prisoners and missing.

Bardstown, Ky., evacuated by the Confederates, and Crittenden's Union corps entered the place and occupied it.

The Confederates inaugurated Richard Haines as the Confederate Governor of Kentucky, at Lexington, Ky. As soon as the ceremony was fairly over, the Confederates evacuated the place, and burned the railroad-bridge, &c.

Galveston, Texas, occupied by the Union forces, the Confederates evacuating the place after four days' notice.

#### *Third Day of the Battles near Corinth.—The Battle of the Hatchie.*

*Oct. 5.*—Generals Ord and Hurlbut overtook the Confederates retreating from Corinth, captured 289 prisoners, and inflicted heavy loss in killed and wounded, besides capturing 950 small arms, &c. The Union loss was about 500 in killed and wounded. General Veatch (Union) was badly contused by a spent ball.

The Union troops again took possession of Jacksonville, Fla.

*Oct. 6.*—U. G. Patterson, of New Orleans, was ordered by General Butler to be confined for six months at Fort Pickens at hard labor, with ball and chain attached to his leg, for sending an insulting and seditious report to the United States authorities.

A large force of General Buell's (Union) army occupied Bardstown, Ky.

The Confederates completely evacuated Lexington, Ky., after rubbing all the stores, &c.

Colonel Sibley reported that he had rescued from the Indians 107 white captives, 162 half-breeds, making, in all, 269. The Indians, under Little Crow, were retreating towards the James River, Minn. For the manner of conducting the Indian campaign, Colonel Sibley was promoted to be a brigadier-general of volunteers, with a commission dating from Sept. 29, 1862.

#### *The Battle of Lavergne.*

The Confederates, near Nashville, Tenn., opened fire on General Palmer's (Union) brigade, but were soon silenced. The infantry then became engaged, and, after a fight of half an hour.

the Confederates broke and fled in wild disorder. Confederate loss, about 80 killed and wounded. Union loss, 5 killed, 9 wounded, and 4 missing.

Oct. 7.—General McClellan, by General Order No. 153, of this date, enjoined on his officers and soldiers implicit obedience to the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and prohibited intemperate discussion of its merits or demerits, adding, "The remedy for political errors, if any are committed, is to be found only in the action of the people at the polls."

General McClellan telegraphed to Washington that three corps of his army required shoes, tents, and other articles before he could move.

#### *Battle of Chaplin's Hills, Perryville, Ky.*

Oct. 8.—General Bragg's Confederate forces attacked the major portion of General McCook's corps of Unionists, being the 1st corps d'armée of General Buell's Army of the Ohio. The object of the attack was to stop General Buell's attempt to capture General Bragg's forces, and, so far, succeeded, though with great cost to the Confederates. The Union troops were 13,000 strong, under Major-Generals Rousseau and Jackson. The Confederates were much stronger. Generals Jackson and Terrill, and Acting-General Webster, were killed, and Acting-General Lytle and others were seriously wounded. General Rousseau's loss was 1950 killed, wounded, and missing; Acting-General Gooding's loss, 509 killed, wounded, and missing; General Jackson's loss not published; but the estimate of the whole Union loss exceeds 3200 in killed, wounded, and missing, of whom about 600 were killed.

General Saxton sailed for Port Royal, S.C., with extended powers for the employment of negroes.

Oct. 9.—General Bragg's Confederate army retreated before daylight.

The United States Secretary of War, by general order, allowed United States volunteers to enlist into the regular army for three years, or the length of their unexpired term.

General Cox, whose forces had been withdrawn to join the army before Washington, again returned to the Kanawha Valley, Western Virginia, and resumed command of the Union troops of that district.

The Indian hostilities reported as having entirely ceased, and the principal ringleaders captured.

General Rosecrans ordered by General Grant to discontinue the pursuit of the Confederates in Mississippi. His pursuit had been very successful in capturing prisoners, &c.

A resistance was made to the draft in Indiana.

The Confederate General Stuart gave directions to his troops for the invasion of Pennsylvania, expressly forbidding "individual plunder for private use."

Oct. 10.—The Confederate cavalry, 1800 strong, with four pieces of horse-artillery, under General J. E. B. Stuart, crossed the Potomac at McCoy's Creek, and, after a slight resistance, captured the horses of the Union pickets on the Maryland shore. They next surprised and captured the force at the Union signal-station on the mountain between Hancock and Hagerstown. They arrived at Mercersburg at noon, and turned off towards Chambersburg, Pa., which place they reached at dark. They demanded the surrender of the place under a flag of truce, and General Wade Hamp-

ton's advance forces occupied it, he being made military governor. 275 sick and wounded soldiers were paroled, a number of horses seized, the wires cut, and the railroad obstructed.

General Schofield drove the Confederate forces across the Missouri line into Arkansas.

The Union troops, about 5000 strong, en route for Kanawha Valley, passed across the route taken by Stuart's Confederate cavalry in Maryland, unaware of their close proximity.

Oct. 11.—General Stuart's cavalry evacuated Chambersburg, Pa., after capturing and destroying about 5000 new muskets and other arms, also a large assortment of army clothing, &c. The extensive machine-shops and depot-buildings of the railroad, and several trains of loaded cars, were entirely destroyed. They then proceeded, by way of Gettysburg, towards Hagerstown, crossing from Pennsylvania to Maryland by way of Emmetsburg, crossed the Monocacy, and, passing along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad track, cut the wires and obstructed the rails during the night.

Nashville (Tenn.) threatened by the Confederates. The city had been for some time isolated, and the troops were put on half-rations. The citizens were also suffering for want of provisions.

Oct. 12.—Stuart's Confederate cavalry arrived at and left Hyattstown, Md., and pushed on to Barnesville. Then, taking the direction to the right of Poolesville, they attacked and charged upon the head of General Stoneman's (Union) forces, driving them across the Monocacy. They next made a rapid advance upon White's Ford, and crossed the Potomac River into Virginia, without the loss of a single man killed, and only seven prisoners taken,—the Unionists arriving at this point of the Maryland shore only in time to see the Confederates safely on the opposite side of the river. By this bold dash the Confederates secured about 1000 horses, and did about \$60,000 worth of damage to the Unionists.

The Union General Buell congratulated his command on their bravery at Chaplin's Hills, and on the ultimate retreat of the enemy.

Oct. 13.—All cases of a civil character occurring in New Orleans to be decided in the civil and not in the military courts, after this date.

Oct. 14.—The Congressional elections took place in the States of Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. In Iowa, the Republicans carried the State. In Ohio, the Democrats had the advantage; but Vallandigham, the Breckinridge Democrat, was defeated. In Indiana, the Democratic ticket was successful. In Pennsylvania, the Democratic State ticket obtained a majority; but on the Congressional ticket the Republicans claimed a victory. Speaker Grow was, however, defeated.

Oct. 17.—Colonel Faulkner's Confederate forces attacked the Union garrison on the Tennessee shore, opposite Island No. 10, but were defeated with some loss, their commander and fifteen others being captured. In the darkness the Confederates fired upon each other.

General Butler ordered all persons in New Orleans, La., holding moneys or other property in trust for persons in or sympathizing with the Confederate service, not to pay or hand over the same without an order from the military headquarters, under the penalty of having to refund a similar amount to the United States authorities.

Oct. 18.—General McClellan acknowledged the receipt of Governor Bradford's (of Maryland) executive order, thanking him, in the name of

the Army of the Potomac, for his "appreciation of his victories."

Oct. 18.—The Confederate cavalry, under Morgan, dashed into Lexington, Ky., and out again, killing 6 and capturing 120 Unionists.

—The Confederate guerrilla chief Quantrell made a raid into Shawneetown, Kan., burning the town.

Oct. 19.—General Forrest, with a force of Confederate cavalry, crossed the Cumberland River, and encamped on the Gallatin pike road, about seven miles from Nashville. Colonel Miller, with a brigade of Union troops, attacked the Confederates at daylight, routing them, and driving them across the river. The Confederates lost a cannon, a large number of arms and knapsacks, but few killed and wounded. A number of prisoners, including a colonel, were taken by the Unionists. The bravery of the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers was especially mentioned in General Negley's report.

Oct. 20.—All drafted aliens into the United States Army were ordered to apply for exemption to the Department of State, or through their respective ministers or consuls.

Oct. 21.—The Confederates in Western Virginia left the Kanawha Valley, and marched into East Tennessee, having first destroyed the salt-works in that vicinity.

—General Slocum sent out a Union expedition into Loudon county, Va., and captured a small Confederate cavalry force near Lovettsville. Thirty-two Confederate prisoners, including the captain, were taken, and fifteen placed *hors de combat*. Union loss slight.

—President Lincoln ordered an election for members of Congress in Tennessee, and requested the military authorities to aid in carrying out that object.

Oct. 22.—General Bragg's Confederate forces eluded General Buell, and made their escape from Kentucky into Tennessee without again fighting. General Buell's army ordered back to the Ohio River.

—General Butler, at New Orleans, ordered that the Relief Commission should supply no family where there was an able-bodied male member of it over eighteen and under forty-five years old, who was either not employed, or an enlisted soldier of the U.S. Army.

—General Blunt, with his Union command, attacked the Confederates (5000 strong) at Maysville, near the northwest corner of Arkansas. The engagement lasted one hour, and resulted in the total rout of the Confederates, with the loss of all their artillery, a number of horses, and a portion of their transportation and garrison equipments.

—A battle took place near Pocotaligo, S.C., between the Unionists, under General Terry, and the Confederates, under General Beanregard. The object of the Union advance was to gain possession of the Charleston & Savannah Railroad, but was not successful. Union loss, 30 killed, 180 wounded, and 3 missing. The 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers suffered heavily.

Oct. 23.—A skirmish took place at Waverly, Tenn., twenty miles south of Fort Donelson, and resulted in the defeat of the Confederates with heavy loss. Union loss comparatively slight.

Oct. 25.—The Army of the Potomac commenced crossing into Virginia east of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Oct. 26.—General Henry A. Wise, with a force

of Confederate troops, advanced down the Peninsula of Virginia from Richmond.

Oct. 27.—General Burnside's wing of the Grand Army of the Potomac crossed the Potomac, and moved down along the east side of the Blue Ridge in Virginia.

—The Union troops, under General G. Weitzel, after marching from Donaldsonville, La., met the Confederates at Labadieville, on Bayou Lafourche, La., and a fight ensued, which lasted about half an hour, when the Confederates were routed by a charge of infantry. Union loss, 18 killed, and 74 wounded. The Confederate loss was 6 killed, 15 wounded, and 208 prisoners.

—General Pope, in General Order No. 16, paid a just tribute to the skill and bravery of General Sibley and his command during the Indian war in Minnesota.

—The United States Secretary of War ordered that hereafter, after every battle or other engagement, the commanding officer of each regiment or part of regiment should, in addition to the lists transmitted through intermediate commanders, promptly forward to the War Office correct returns of killed, wounded, and missing of his command.

—General Pleasanton's Union cavalry encountered the Confederates at Snicker's Gap, Va., and drove them back.

Oct. 28.—General Herron, with two regiments of Union cavalry, attacked a Confederate camp, four miles east of Fayetteville, Ark. The Unionists were about 1000 strong, and the Confederates much heavier in numbers. After an hour's fight, the Confederates hastily retreated, leaving all their camp-equipments and a few wagons. Confederate loss, eight killed, and several wounded. Union loss, five wounded, one mortally.

Oct. 29.—General Wool ordered the arrest of several Union men in Baltimore, Md., for circulating petitions concerning the military. The President of the United States ordered the release of the men arrested by General Wool.

Oct. 30.—General Burnside's forces formed a junction with those under General Sigel operating in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, Va.

—General Stoneman's division occupied Leesburg, Va.

—General Buell relinquished the command of the Army of the Ohio, by order of the President of the United States, and issued his farewell order.

—General Rosecrans placed in command of that portion of General Buell's forces not composed of Kentucky militia, which were still to act in that State under the orders of General Wright, commander of the Department of the Ohio.

—General Rosecrans assumed command of the Department of the Cumberland, which consisted of the State of Tennessee west of the Tennessee River, Northern Alabama, and Georgia. His troops composed the 14th Army Corps.

—The Confederates, under General Price, were concentrating their forces at Ripley, Miss., with the intention of attacking General Grant's positions in that vicinity.

Oct. 31.—General Pleasanton's Union cavalry, in the advance, continued to press upon the Confederates, reconnoitring all their positions in Virginia, and occupying *pro tem.* the gaps in the Blue Ridge until the infantry forces could relieve them.

—General McClellan's wing of the Army of the Potomac commenced crossing into Virginia opposite Berlin.

## NOVEMBER.

**Nov. 1.**—General Pleasonton, in command of the Union cavalry of Major-General McClellan's army, came up with the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Philomont, Va. A skirmish ensued, which lasted five hours, when the Confederates retreated to Union. Confederate loss, 5 killed, and several wounded. Union loss, 1 killed, and 14 wounded. Philomont was then occupied by the Unionists.

General Pleasonton sent a force in pursuit of the retreating Confederates, and coming up with them near Bloomfield, Va., another skirmish ensued, which lasted nearly four hours. Union loss, twelve killed and wounded. Confederate loss heavy in comparison.

Ex-President Buchanan replied to General Scott's report, recently published, defending his political course at the outbreak of the rebellion.

General Brannan assumed temporary command of the Department of the South, or 10th Army Corps, vacated by the death of General Mitchel.

**Nov. 2.**—Gen. Pleasonton's Union cavalry drove the Confederates beyond the town of Union, Va.

General W. S. Hancock, with a detachment of the Union forces, drove the Confederates out of Snicker's Gap, Va., and took possession.

Further news heard of the Confederate privateer Alabama, or "290." The following is a list of vessels captured and destroyed by her up to this date:—

**Vessels Destroyed.**—Ships: Ocmulgee, Ocean Rover, Benjamin Tucker, Brilliant, Lafayette, and Manchester. Barks: Alert, Osceola, Virginia, Elisha Dunbar, Lamplighter, and Laurietta. Brig: Dunkirk. Schooners: Altamaha, Weather-Gage, Starlight, Courser, Crenshaw, and Ocean Cruiser.

**Vessels Bonded and Released.**—Brig Baron de Castine, ship Tonawanda.

**Vessel Released.**—Ship Emily Farnham.

**RECAPITULATION.**—**Destroyed:** Ships, 6; barks, 6; brigs, 1; schooners, 6. **Bonded and Released:** Ship, 1; brig, 1. **Released:** Ship, 1. Total captured, 22.

**Nov. 3.**—General Rosecrans organized a pioneer corps for every regiment of his command.

A reconnoissance was made through Snicker's Gap, Va., by a portion of General Fitz-John Porter's division. A large force of Confederates met them, and a skirmish ensued, during which the Union cavalry charged upon the enemy. The Confederates were scattered, and driven in confusion across the Shenandoah River. Union loss, five killed, and sixteen wounded. Confederate loss not reported.

General Pleasonton's Union cavalry occupied Upperville, Va., after a spirited engagement of about four hours' duration. The Confederates lost three killed, and several wounded. Union loss, several wounded only.

General Stahel's Union cavalry drove the Confederates out of Thoroughfare Gap, Va., occupying it themselves.

Colonel Foster, in pursuit of the Confederates, came upon a portion of them in the hills of Webster county, Ky., and attacked them, killing three, wounding two, capturing three lieutenants and about twenty-two men. Forty horses, besides arms, papers, &c., were also taken by the Unionists.

**Nov. 4.**—Ashby's Gap, Blue Ridge, Va., taken possession of by the advance of the Army of the Potomac. The Confederates did not dispute the possession of the gap.

**Nov. 4.**—Piedmont, Va., occupied by the Union cavalry under Generals Averill and Pleasonton.

For full protection of commerce on the Mississippi River, General Sherman and Admiral Porter offered the escort of the United States gunboats to all vessels plying between Memphis and Cairo.

Horatio Seymour, a decided Democrat, elected Governor of New York, which office had been filled for four years by a Republican.

The Union troops, under General Foster, occupied Hamilton, N.C., and marched to Tarboro.

**Nov. 5.**—General Rosecrans's 14th Union Army Corps divided into three grand divisions. The centre placed under the command of Major-General George H. Thomas, the right wing under Major-General Alexander McD. McCook, and the left under Major-General Thomas L. Crittenden.

By direction of the President of the United States, Major-General G. B. McClellan was relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Major-General A. E. Burnside ordered to take command of that army.

A skirmish took place at New Baltimore, Va., between Colonel Sir Percy Wyndham's 1st New Jersey cavalry, and a force of Confederate cavalry and artillery. The contending parties numbered about 1500 on either side. After a short resistance, the Confederates were driven off in the direction of Warrenton, Va.

General Pleasonton's Union cavalry met General Stuart's Confederate cavalry at Barbour, Va. After a short engagement the Confederates fell back, leaving a number, dead and wounded, on the field. The Union loss was five killed, and ten wounded.

The town of Warrenton, Va., occupied by Union forces.

General Morgan's Confederate cavalry, 2500 strong, with artillery, made a dash upon the Union camp of Colonel Snick, north of the Cumberland, Tenn. After a sharp fight, the Confederates were repulsed, with a loss of 5 killed, 19 wounded, and a regimental color captured.

A general skirmish took place between General Negley's Union command at Nashville, Tenn., and a large force of the Confederates. The latter were beaten, with heavy loss, twenty-three prisoners having been captured. Union loss, twenty-six wounded, and nineteen missing.

Colonel J. Dills, Jr., with the 39th Kentucky Mountaineers, routed the Confederates at Piketon, Ky., capturing about eighty prisoners, a large lot of tents, about 150 guns, three wagons, and 40 horses and mules.

**Nov. 7.**—General Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, by general order declared that household furniture not exceeding \$300 in value should be exempted from any liability to be taken on writs of provisional seizure in that State, until further orders.

General McClellan delivered his farewell address to the Army of the Potomac.

General Burnside assumed command of the Army of the Potomac.

Three hundred Indians who participated in the massacres in Minnesota, found guilty, and condemned to be hung.

General Bragg's property at Thibodeaux, La., captured and sequestered by the military power of the United States.

**Nov. 8.**—General Butler, at New Orleans, La., closed up all the breweries and distilleries within the Department of the Gulf.

**Nov. 8.**—Col. Thomas H. Ford, 32d Ohio Volunteers, dismissed from the United States service, for abandoning his position on Maryland Heights, on Sept. 15, 1862, without sufficient cause.

General Julius White acquitted of all blame in the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

Lieutenant Ashe, 5th United States Cavalry, charged upon the Confederates near Gaines Cross-Roads, Va. A number of the Confederates were killed, and five of their wounded were taken prisoners. Union loss, eight wounded.

General Fitz-John Porter ordered to Washington, to answer the charges brought against him by General Pope.

The draft in New York indefinitely postponed.

**Nov. 9.**—A portion of General Grant's army occupied La Grange, Tenn.

St. Mary's, Fla., shelled and burned by the United States gunboat Mohawk, for treachery of the inhabitants in firing into the ship after communicating under flag of truce.

General Butler confiscated all the property within the district of Lafourche, La., recently taken possession of by the U.S. troops. Loyal citizens of the United States would be, however, confirmed in their rights to hold their own property. The remaining property to be worked for and on account of the United States.

Captain Ulric Dahlgren, with a small force of Union cavalry, made a brilliant dash into Fredericksburg, Va., capturing two wagon-loads of gray cloth, &c. The Confederate loss during this raid was three killed, several wounded, and thirty-nine prisoners. Union loss, one killed, and four missing. This was the most daring raid, up to date, during the present war.

**Nov. 11.**—One hundred and thirty-four Confederate prisoners were taken by Colonel Lee, of the Kansas cavalry, near La Grange, Tenn. The Confederates lost 16 killed. Union loss, 2 wounded.

General Ransom came up with the forces (800 strong) under the Confederate General Woodward, near Garrettsburg, Ky., and a skirmish ensued, during which the Confederates lost sixteen killed, forty wounded, and twenty-five prisoners, besides a large number of horses, mules, tents, arms, &c. The whole Confederate force was routed, and sent out of Kentucky.

General McClellan passed through Washington and Baltimore, and arrived at Philadelphia at about midnight. After making a short speech, he left the city for Trenton, N.J.

Under the cartel the following officers were this day declared exchanged:—

United States Officers.		Confederate Officers.	
Brigadier-generals...	3	Colonels .....	27
Colonels .....	18	Lieutenant-colonels	17
Lieutenant-colonels..	19	Captains.....	467
Captains .....	431	Lieutenants.....	1,085
Lieutenants.....	545		
Total .....		Total.....	
1,016		1,596	

In addition to these officers, about 21,000 privates were exchanged, leaving a balance due to the United States of about 6000 privates.

**Nov. 12.**—Major-General Joseph Hooker assumed command of the 5th Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and announced his staff-officers.

**Nov. 13.**—General Fitz-John Porter, having been relieved from the command of the 5th Army Corps by General Hooker, issued his farewell address to those who had been under his command.

**Nov. 14.**—General Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, by proclamation ordered an election of two Congressmen to represent the 1st and 2d districts of that State in the United States House of Representatives, said election to take place on the 3d of December.

Jacob Barker's paper, the "National Advocate," suppressed by order of General Butler, commanding in New Orleans, La.

The Army of the Potomac divided into three grand divisions, as follows:—

The right wing, consisting of the 2d and 9th Army Corps, under General Sumner.

The left wing, consisting of the 1st and 6th Army Corps, under General Franklin.

The centre, consisting of the 3d and 5th Army Corps, under General Hooker.

The 11th Corps, under General Sigel, to act as reserves.

The head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac was this day at Warrenton.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colburn and Captain Duane, officers of General McClellan's staff, arrested in Trenton, N.J., and ordered on to Washington, "for leaving the front of the army without orders."

**Nov. 15.**—A large and enthusiastic Union meeting took place in the St. Charles Theatre of New Orleans, La. At the conclusion a grand trades' and torchlight procession passed through the city.

Jacob Barker, having publicly apologized for the offence which led to the suppression of his paper, was allowed to resume its publication.

The Army of the Potomac commenced moving towards Fredericksburg, Va.

**Nov. 16.**—Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by proclamation enjoined on the U.S. forces the orderly observance of the Sabbath day, both by the officers and men, in the military and naval branch of the service.

Prince de Joinville's criticisms on General McClellan, his military genius, plan of campaign, and causes of reverse, first published in America, in the "New York Herald."

General Burnside evacuated Warrenton, the advance movement having commenced on the 15th.

General Burnside took up his head-quarters at Catlett's Station.

**Nov. 17.**—The advance of General Burnside's army, consisting of one-half of General Sumner's right wing, occupied Falmouth, Va., opposite Fredericksburg.

The Construction Corps of the Army of the Potomac commenced repairing the Aquia Creek & Fredericksburg Railroad, preparatory to supplying the army by that route.

James A. Sedden, of Goochland county, Va., appointed Secretary of War for the Confederate States.

Jefferson Davis issued an order demanding the surrender of General McNeill, of the Missouri Militia, for hanging ten Confederate soldiers, and threatening, in case of non-compliance, to hang the first ten United States officers that may fall into their hands.

A severe cavalry fight took place at Cove Creek, near Kinston, N.C., during which the Union flying artillery shelled the Confederates from out of their position and destroyed their barracks, &c.

**Nov. 20.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Colburn and Captain Duane, lately on General McClellan's staff, released from arrest and ordered to duty.



**Nov. 21.**—General Sumner, commanding the right wing of the Army of the Potomac, demanded the surrender of Fredericksburg, in consequence of the Confederates firing upon his troops from the shelter of the houses. In the event of a refusal, he threatened that he would shell the town, allowing them but sixteen hours for the removal of the sick, wounded, women, children, aged, and infirm.

—— Mayor Slaughter, of Fredericksburg, in reply, requested longer time, as it would have been impossible to remove the non-combatants within the sixteen hours named. He also asserted that the citizens were not responsible for the firing on General Sumner's forces, but understood it would not occur again.

—— General Sumner replied that, under those circumstances, his batteries would not open on the town at the hour named.

**Nov. 22.**—An interview between the committee of representatives of the town of Fredericksburg and General Patrick, &c., of the Union army, took place at the Lacey House, opposite Fredericksburg. After it had been concluded, and after some consultation between the Union officers, General Sumner sent a note to the Mayor of Fredericksburg, asserting "that so long as no hostile demonstration was made from the town it would not be shelled."

—— General McClellan signified his positive determination not to accept any of the public honors tendered by the citizens of New York.

—— All political State prisoners arrested under the military authority of the United States, discharged by order of the Secretary of War. Military prisoners taken in arms were, however, still retained in custody.

**Nov. 23.**—A reconnoitring party sent out from Fortress Monroe reached the old battle-ground on the Chickahominy and captured several prisoners.

—— The gunboat *Ellis*, commanded by Lieut. William Parker Cushing, started on an expedition up New River Inlet, N.C., on the 18th. On the 23d they reached the town of Onslow, where a prize schooner was discovered and captured, with a cargo valued at \$30,000. Lieutenant Cushing landed and raised the flag over the town, and at a quarter-past twelve started to return. When three miles from the mouth of the river, the *Ellis* ran aground, and the enemy soon opened fire on her. Lieutenant Cushing, seeing there was no chance of saving the *Ellis*, transferred his crew, with the exception of five picked men, to the captured schooner, and prepared to blow up his vessel, which he did on the morning of the 24th. The expedition captured three schooners (one laden), and ten whale-boats, and destroyed the extensive salt-works at Onslow.

**Nov. 24.**—The *Wheeling* (W. Va.) "Press" suppressed by order of General Milroy, commanding district, for giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

**Nov. 25.**—The 2d Virginia (Union) Cavalry, Colonel J. D. Paxton, by a forced march from Charleston, W. Va., surprised and captured a camp of Confederates at Sinking Creek, six miles from Frankfort, Fayette county, W. Va. One hundred and eighteen prisoners were taken without striking a blow, with the exception of two Confederate pickets, who were killed. Three hundred stand of arms, four loaded store-wagons, 100 horses, and a lot of cavalry sabres, were captured, and the camp destroyed.

—— The Confederates commenced fortifying Port Hudson, on the Mississippi.

**Nov. 25.**—A body of Confederate cavalry, sixty strong, crossed the Potomac and entered Poolesville, and captured two Government telegraph operators. They were paroled and permitted to telegraph an account of their mishap to Washington.

**Nov. 26.**—Twenty rebel guerrillas visited the town of Urbana, Md., and broke into the store of Thomas A. Smith. Smith and the assistant postmaster, Harris, were secured, but Smith managed to escape, when one of the gang shot Harris to prevent him from getting away.

**Nov. 27.**—General Henry A. Wise, of the Confederate Army, sent a letter from Chaffin's Farm, Va., to General Keyes, commanding the United States forces at Williamsburg, Va., inquiring into the condition and treatment of patients in the State Lunatic Asylum in that city, &c. General Keyes replied that they were as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

—— President Lincoln visited General Burnside at Acquia Creek.

—— The railroad to Acquia Creek repaired, and the first train passed over it to Falmouth.

**Nov. 28.**—General Blunt, of Kansas, by a forced march, met and attacked General Marmaduke's Confederate forces en route for Missouri, at Cane Hill, Ark. The battle raged over twelve miles of ground. The Confederates retreated, with heavy loss, to Van Buren.

—— Two squadrons of the 8d Penna. Cavalry, while on picket-duty twelve miles from Falmouth, were attacked by a heavy force of Confederates, and, after a brief resistance, were captured.

**Nov. 29.**—The Confederate General Marmaduke retreated rapidly south during this day, and reached Van Buren before dark.

—— General Stahel, with 300 cavalry, attacked the enemy at Snicker's Ferry, Va., dispersing them in all directions. Fifty of them were killed, and forty captured, with eighty head of cattle and horses.

—— The frigate *United States*, sunk when the Gosport Navy-Yard was destroyed, was raised and taken to the navy-yard.

—— A cavalry expedition to the fork of the Mingo and St. Francis Rivers captured Colonel Phelan, and ten privates, of the Confederate army.

#### DECEMBER.

**Dec. 1.**—The annual session of the United States Congress commenced to-day, and the President sent in his message, recommending, among other things, the compensated emancipation of all the slaves of the loyal States before the year 1900.

—— An expedition sent from Suffolk, Va., under General Peck, met the enemy at the town of Franklin, and succeeded in recapturing the celebrated Pittsburg battery, captured from the Union forces on the Peninsula.

**Dec. 2.**—General Geary's command, while on the route to Winchester, met the enemy near Charlestown, and defeated them, killing and wounding 70, and capturing 145 prisoners.

—— Grenada, Miss., occupied by General Hovey's expedition, 20,000 strong. The Confederates abandoned and burned fifteen locomotives and one hundred cars.

**Dec. 3.**—The Confederates abandoned their fortifications at Abbeville, Miss., and retreated before the advance of General Grant.

—— General Geary demanded the surrender of Winchester. Major Myers, in command, replied that he would evacuate the town in one hour,

asking that time be allowed non-combatants to retire. This was refused, and soon after the mayor of the town surrendered unconditionally.

**Dec. 4.**—Skirmishing on the Rappahannock near Port Royal, between the gunboats and the batteries of the enemy on shore. After a short engagement the Confederates retired.

**Dec. 6.**—General Banks's expedition sailed from New York, destined for New Orleans.

**Dec. 7.**—Generals Blunt and Herron, after a sharp battle, defeated and scattered a superior force of the Confederates, about 28,000 strong, under General Hindman, &c., at Prairie Grove, Northwestern Arkansas. The Confederates retreated during the night, abandoning many of their dead and wounded. The Union loss was 495 killed, and 500 wounded. Confederate loss, about 1500 in killed and wounded.

—The Confederate pirate Alabama captured the California steamer Ariel off the eastern end of Cuba. She was detained until the 9th, and then released on Captain Jones's giving bonds for \$228,000, payable at the close of the war.

—Sixty men of the 8th Penna. Cavalry, stationed at King George Court-House, were attacked by 300 Confederates. Forty of the Federals escaped: the remainder were killed or captured.

—Five Union pickets were frozen to death while on duty on the Rappahannock.

—The Confederate General Morgan's guerrillas captured the 104th Illinois, the 106th and the 108th Ohio, and a number of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, at Hartsville, Tenn. Union loss, 55 killed.

**Dec. 9.**—Concordia, Ark., burned in retaliation for the burning by guerrillas of the steamer Lake City the day before. Her passengers and crew were held as captives by the guerrillas.

—The Confederates attacked the Union gunboats at Port Royal, 22 miles below Fredericksburg, but were driven off.

**Dec. 10.**—The House of Representatives passed the bill admitting the State of West Virginia into the Union.

—Plymouth, N.C., destroyed by the Confederates during an engagement with the Union troops.

**Dec. 11.**—General Geary advanced upon and occupied Leesburg, Va., without resistance.

—The city of Fredericksburg, Va., bombarded by the Union troops, under the cover of which they crossed the Rappahannock, by means of pontoon-bridges. One hundred and forty-three guns were brought to bear on the city, and destroyed it. The Confederate sharpshooters for some time prevented the engineers from laying the pontoon-bridge, but a small force sent over in boats routed them, and the bridge was completed and the troops crossed rapidly.

**Dec. 12.**—The Union troops on the southern side of the Rappahannock prepared to advance on the Confederate works beyond Fredericksburg, Va.

**Dec. 13.**—General Foster's expedition left Newbern, N.C., for the purpose of destroying the Weldon & Wilmington Railroad at Goldsborough. On the 13th he came up with the enemy, posted on Southwest Creek. After a short engagement, they retired to Kinston, where they were again attacked, and after five hours' hard fighting were driven from their position, with the loss of eleven pieces of artillery and 400 prisoners.

—The gun-boat Cairo, while ascending the Yazoo River, was blown up by a torpedo. She sunk in fifteen minutes after the explosion. None of the crew were killed or even seriously hurt.

The Cairo was one of the first seven iron-clad gunboats built for service on the Western waters, and participated in the attack upon Fort Donelson.

#### *The Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.*

**Dec. 13.**—The Confederate works were attacked by the Union troops, consisting of three grand divisions, under Sumner, Hooker, and Franklin, who were repulsed with serious loss. The works had been constructed with such skill and strength as to preclude a chance of success in their capture, since they could open from above an enfilading fire on the assailants. Several charges were made by the Union troops, who were commanded by General Burnside as chief, but all proved of little avail, as the close of day found the two armies in the same position as at the opening of the fight. On the Union side Generals Bayard and Jackson were killed, and Generals Vinton, Gibbons, Kimball, Caldwell, and Meagher were wounded. The Union loss was stated by General Burnside to be 1512 killed, 6000 wounded, and 100 prisoners. The Confederate loss General Lee reported to be 1800. The Confederate Generals T. R. K. Cobb and Maxcy Gregg were killed.

**Dec. 14.**—Three hundred and ninety-five Confederate cavalry crossed the Potomac, and made a raid upon Poolesville, Md., capturing seventeen of the thirty-nine Federal soldiers stationed there. Two Confederates and one Union soldier were killed, and thirteen wounded.

—General Banks's expedition arrived at New Orleans.

**Dec. 15-16.**—During the night and early morning the whole of the Union Army of the Potomac, under General Burnside, withdrew across the Rappahannock from Fredericksburg, Va., and occupied the north shore of the river. The movement was completed and the pontoon-bridges removed before the enemy were aware of Burnside's intentions. Every man and all the property was brought away. General Sigel was now within striking-distance of the main body of United States troops.

**Dec. 16.**—General Butler, superseded by General Banks, issued his farewell address to the soldiers of the department, and resigned his command.

—General Foster advanced from Kinston to Whitehall, where he found the enemy intrenched. After a three hours' contest, the Confederates fell back to Goldsborough.

**Dec. 17.**—General Grover took possession of Baton Rouge, La., which had been evacuated by the Confederate troops. The Unionists had previously held possession of the city, but had given it up after the death of General Williams, in August, 1862.

—General Foster's expedition reached Goldsborough, and after a short fight repulsed the enemy. Orders were then given to burn the railroad-bridge and destroy the track at that place. This being effectually done, the expedition returned to Newbern.

**Dec. 18.**—A cavalry fight near Corinth, Miss., between General Dodge and the guerrilla Forrest.

—In consequence of the action of the Republican Senators concerning the disaster on the Rappahannock, Secretaries Seward and Chase tendered their resignations, and it was believed that the entire reconstruction of the Cabinet was inevitable; but General Burnside promptly assumed all responsibility of his movement, thus rendering the proposed changes unnecessary.

**Dec. 19.**—Holly Springs, Miss., surrendered to the Confederates. 1800 men and 150 officers were



captured and paroled, and \$2,000,000 worth of commissary stores, clothing, and cotton was destroyed.

*Dec. 19.*—General Naglee returned from a reconnaissance through Gloucester county, Va., bringing in 1800 head of cattle.

— At daylight 150 Confederate cavalry entered Occoquan and captured a lieutenant and thirty privates of the 10th New York Cavalry, and six sutlers' wagons.

*Dec. 20.*—A body of Confederate cavalry made a raid on the railroad near Jackson, Tenn. They fired into a passing train, burned a long trestle-work, and tore up the track for a considerable distance.

*Dec. 21.*—General Carter, with 1000 cavalry, left London, Ky., for the purpose of destroying two important railroad-bridges in East Tennessee. The expedition succeeded in its object, and, besides, destroyed a locomotive and two cars, and captured 550 prisoners and 700 stand of arms.

*Dec. 23.*—4000 Confederates attacked a portion of General Sigel's command stationed at Dumfries. After skirmishing all day, they were repulsed.

— Jefferson Davis issued a retaliatory proclamation, denouncing the course of General Butler in hanging Wm. B. Mumford, threatening to hang General Butler and any of his officers who might be taken prisoners, and prohibiting the future exchange of commissioned officers.

*Dec. 26.*—General Rosecrans moved his army from Nashville in the direction of Murfreesboro, and on the 30th came in sight of the Confederate works.

*Dec. 27.*—A company of Colonel R. Butler Price's Penna. cavalry was surprised and captured at Occoquan, Va.; Captain Johnson, in command, was killed.

— Major Foley, commanding 175 men of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry, surprised a body of 350 Confederates at Elkfork, Campbell county, Ky., killing and wounding seventeen, capturing fifty-seven, and burning all their camp-equipage, also capturing eighty horses and a large number of arms.

— General Morgan, with 2800 men, attacked the Union troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, at Elizabethtown, Ky. The Union forces numbered only 250, who defended themselves behind a stockade; but, after a severe fight, they were compelled to retreat.

#### *The Attack on Vicksburg.*

— An expedition under General Sherman ascended the Yazoo River about eighteen miles on the 26th. Here the troops were landed, and on the following day they attacked the advanced works of the enemy, extending six miles back of Vicksburg. Meanwhile the gunboats attacked the batteries on Haines' Bluff. A portion of the expedition was also sent out to destroy the Vicksburg & Shreveport Railroad, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements. On the 27th and 28th, after a stubborn contest, the Confederates were driven from their first and second lines of defence, and the Federals advanced to within two and a half miles of the city; but on the 29th the Confederates, having been heavily reinforced from Grenada and along the railroad, attacked General Sherman with their whole force, and succeeded in

driving him back to his first line of defence. General Sherman had counted upon the co-operation of General Grant in the attack, but that general had been compelled to fall back from Holly Springs, which not only made it impossible for him to co-operate with Sherman, but had given the Confederates the opportunity of throwing in the reinforcements from Grenada. On the 1st of January General Sherman was superseded by General McClernand, and on the 2d the expedition withdrew from the vicinity of Vicksburg.

*Dec. 27-28.*—Van Buren, Ark., captured by Generals Herron and Blunt. During the march two regiments of Confederate cavalry were met and routed at Dripping Spring, losing seven killed. The Federals immediately pushed on to Van Buren, where the enemy was found to be escaping across the river. Four steamboats, heavily laden with Rebel provisions, and 120 prisoners, were captured.

#### *The Battle of Murfreesboro.*

*Dec. 31.*—The Union troops first encountered the Confederates near Stewart's Creek. Skirmishing commenced on the 29th, and continued until the 30th. The Confederates lost on this day 100 prisoners. The Union loss in the first day's fight was 70 killed and wounded. At daybreak on the 31st the fight was renewed with great fury, General McCook's corps being opposed to that of Hardee. After desperate fighting, with heavy losses, General McCook retreated two miles, rallied, but was again driven back, and at night was four miles from the position occupied in the morning, having also lost during the engagement 26 guns. The battle continued until the 4th of January, when the Confederates retreated. General Rosecrans says, "Our entire success on the 31st was prevented by the surprise of the right flank, but after three days' hard fighting we have beaten the enemy." Union loss, estimated at not less than 1500 killed, 6000 wounded, and 4000 prisoners.

— The iron-clad steamer Monitor, while on her way from Fortress Monroe to Beaufort, S. C., foundered south of Cape Henry, at a little before midnight. Four of the officers and twelve of the crew were lost, also one officer and seven men belonging to the Rhode Island, in attempting to rescue the men on the Monitor.

— West Virginia admitted into the Union as a State.

Since the commencement of the war, there have been about 2000 battles and skirmishes. The largest number in any one month was in August, 1862, when they amounted to over 200.

#### *Order of the Secession of the Confederate States.*

South Carolina.....	Dec. 20, 1860,	By Convention.
Mississippi.....	Jan. 8, 1861,	" "
Florida.....	Jan. 10, "	" "
Alabama.....	Jan. 11, "	" "
Georgia.....	Jan. 19, "	" "
Louisiana.....	Jan. 26, "	" "
Texas.....	Feb. 1, "	" Legislature.
Virginia.....	April 25, "	" Convention.
Arkansas.....	May 6, "	" Legislature.
North Carolina.....	" 20, "	" "
Tennessee.....	June 8, "	" "

## NOTED MOUNTAINS, RAVINES, VALLEYS, GAPS, ETC. OF THE WAR.

THE Rebellion has been instrumental in giving us some knowledge of the peculiarities of many parts of our country that doubtless would, at this date, have been entirely unknown to the world outside of their immediate locality but for these internal troubles. Among other things, those excrescences and depressions of the earth's surface known as hills and dales, mountains and valleys, caves and ravines, &c., have been particularly remarkable, as they generally form a part of a commanding officer's calculations when he is about to make out his plan of battle. Consequently a number of heretofore unknown places of this kind have suddenly become historical, and in that connection we give a list of the most noted, and the reason why they have become so.

*Air, Mount*, Peninsula, Va.—Used by General McClellan as a point of observation, 1862.

*Airy, Mount*, Bowling Green, Warren county, Ky.—Fortified by the Confederates, and evacuated February 14, 1862. Works taken possession of by General Mitchel on that date.

*Alexandria Heights*, Fairfax county, Va.—Noted during the whole war as a fortified position, taken possession of by the Union troops, May 24, 1861.

*Antietam Valley, Creek, and Hills*, Washington county, Md.—The battle of that name was fought here by General McClellan, and won, September 17, 1862.

*Apalachian Range*, running through Mississippi.—Remarkable as being fortified in places by the Confederates, especially during the year 1862. The possession of these heights has been fought for with varying success during the war.

*Arlington Heights*, Virginia side of the District of Columbia.—The locality of Fort Corcoran, and noted throughout the war as a fortified post of the United States Army,—also for Arlington House, the residence of General Lee, and containing many relics belonging to General Washington.

*Ashby's Gap*, Blue Ridge Mountains, running from Loudon co., into Clarke, Va.—Noted at different times during the war. Taken possession of by General Pleasanton's cavalry, November 2, 1862, and garrisoned by General Couch's corps, November 4, 1862.

*Ball's Bluff*, Loudon county, Upper Potomac, Virginia shore.—The site of the horrible massacre of the Union troops under Acting General Baker, October 21, 1861. The Union loss was 1099, including the commander, who was killed.

*Bald Headed Hill*, Culpepper county, Va.—The locality of one of General Sigel's skirmishes, August, 1862.

*Big Hill*, Jackson county, Ky.—Noted for a fight between a portion of General Buell's troops and the Confederates, October 16, 1862. Result undecided.

*Big Creek Gap*, Cumberland Mountains, Harlan county, Ky.—This Gap was held by General Spears and his East Tennessee Brigade during the memorable time that General Morgan held Cumberland Gap, summer of 1862.—Bragg attempted to escape in this direction, October, 1862.

*Bird's Point*, Mississippi county, Missouri.—Taken possession of and garrisoned by the Union troops in the early part of the war, and since held as a military post. Several slight skirmishes have taken place near this place.

*Blooming Gap*, near Romney, Hampshire county,

Va.—General Lander defeated the Confederates here, February 14, 1862.

*Blue Gap*, Va.—One of the contested passages in the Blue Ridge, July, 1862. The Union troops secured the pass.

*Bolivar Heights* (near Harper's Ferry), Jefferson county, Va.—Held by the Confederates until July, 1861, then by General Patterson till after the end of July, next by General Banks's forces until September, 1862, then by Colonel Miles, U.S.A., who surrendered the position September 15, retaken by McClellan about the end of September, 1862.

*Boston Mountains*, Washington and Madison counties, Ark.—The army of Price, driven by Curtis, scattered among these mountains after the capture of Fayetteville, February 27, 1862. The mountains had previously been held in force by the Confederates. General Schofield also made these mountains remarkable during October, 1862.

*Bowling Green Hills*, Warren county, Ky.—These hills were held by the Confederates until February 14, 1862, when they were evacuated in consequence of the fall of Fort Donelson. Since held by Union forces.

*Buffalo Hill*, Ky.—A sharp skirmish took place here, October 3, 1861.

*Bull Run Mountains and Bluffs*, Prince William and Fairfax counties, Va.—The heights have been famous for three contests. The first, under General Tyler, July 18, 1861; the second, under General McDowell, July 21, 1861; and the third, under General Pope, August, 1862. In all three cases the Union troops were worsted by the Confederates.

*Bunker Hill*, Jefferson county, Va.—A short contest took place here between the Confederates under Johnson, and the Union troops under Patterson, July 15, 1861. The Rebel cavalry (600 strong) quitted the field in disorder. Since noted during the various operations in the Shenandoah Valley.

*Burkittsville Gap*, South Mountain, Frederick county, Md.—One of the gaps noted during the eventful battle of September 14, 1862, under General McClellan. The Confederates were defeated and compelled to retreat.

*Calvert's Hill*, Bowling Green, Warren county, Ky.—This hill was fortified by the Confederates, but was evacuated when Gen. Mitchel advanced, February 14, 1862.

*Carmel, Mount*, Va.—One of the look-outs of the United States Army during 1862.

*Capitol Hill*, Nashville, Davidson county, Tenn.—This hill has been extensively fortified for the defence of Nashville, the works being designated Fort Andrew Johnson, September and October, 1862.

*Catoctin Range*, Frederick county, Md.—Held by a portion of the Union forces under McClellan, September, 1862, previous to the battle of South Mountain.

*Cedar Mountain*, Culpepper county, Va.—Noted for the famous battle fought between General Banks and "Stonewall" Jackson, August 9, 1862. The battle was considered a drawn one, as neither contestant had left the field when the last shot was fired. The Confederates afterwards fell back, but apparently only for strategic purposes.

*Chaplin's Hills*, Boyd county, Ky.—The famous battle near Perryville was fought here, between

a portion of General McCook's corps of General Buell's army, and a large force of Bragg's Confederate army, October 9, 1862. Union troops considered victorious, as the Confederates retreated and did not again resume offensive operations. The Confederates claimed a victory.

*Chatanooga Hills and Bluffs*, Martin and Hamilton counties, Tenn.—These heights were held by the Confederates under different commanders during the whole war. General Mitchell tried to dislodge them, without permanent success.

*Cheat Mountain*, Randolph county, Western Virginia.—This portion of the Alleghanies was noted during the whole war as being held by the Union troops, under Reynolds, Milroy, and others, against repeated attacks made by the Confederates. The passes through this mountain are some of the principal entrances from rebel into loyal Virginia.

*Chester's Gap*, Blue Ridge, running from Warren into Fauquier county, Va.—Here General Pleasonton defeated Stuart's cavalry, November 5, 1862, and took temporary possession of the gap, which was afterwards retaken by "Stonewall" Jackson, November 7, 1862.

*Chickasaw Bluffs*, Mississippi River, Lauderdale, Tipton, and Shelby counties, Tenn.—These bluffs, several in number, were fortified by the Confederates to guard the river, and were taken by the Union troops and gunboats, or else evacuated, 1861-2.

*Clarksville Bluffs*, Montgomery county, Tenn.—Fortified by the Confederates, but evacuated as General Grant approached after the battle of Fort Donelson, February, 1862, after which the Union troops held possession.

*College Hill*, Bowling Green, Warren county, Ky.—This hill was fortified by the Confederates, and evacuated on the approach of General Mitchell, February 14, 1862.

*Columbus Bluffs and Hills*, Hickman county, Ky.—Strongly fortified by the Confederates, but evacuated and surrendered to General Cullum after the fall of Fort Donelson, March, 1862.

*Corinth, Hills, &c. around*, Tishomingo county, Mississippi.—Particularly noted in the campaign of the Southwest as a stronghold of the Confederates, evacuated by them during May, 1862, after a lengthy siege by General Halleck. Afterwards held by General Grant till September, when General Rosecrans took possession, and, at the battles of October 3, 4, and 5, 1862, defeated the Confederate army under Van Dorn, Price, and Lovell, who attacked the place.

*Cotton Hills*, Fayette county, Kanawha region, Western Virginia.—Held by the rebel Floyd, November 1, 2, 3, 1861, and from which he shortly after retreated from the advancing forces of Rosecrans.

*Crampton's Pass or Gap*, Frederick county, Md.—One of the gaps fought for, between the Confederates and McClellan's forces, September, 1862. Union troops successful.

*Cricket Hill*, Planktank River, Va.—Noted for the gallant expedition of Captain Wiggins in rescuing several Union families and their property from the hands of the Confederates, November 3, 1862.

*Cross Hollows*, Benton county, Ark.—Remarkable for an engagement between General Curtis's forces and a portion of Price's Confederate army shortly before the battle of Pea Ridge, February, 1862. The Confederates fled precipitately after the fight.

*Cross Timber Hollow*, McDonald county, Mo.—Confederates driven from this position, March, 1862.

*Cumberland Gap*, leading from Harlan county, Ky., into Claiborne county, Tenn.—This position has been several times fought for during the war; was held for a great length of time by the Confederates, who were driven out by General Morgan, of Ohio. He held the position until untenable; when he evacuated and blew up the works, destroyed the gap, and retreated to the Ohio, September, 1862.

*Cumberland Mountains*, running between Kentucky on one side and Western Virginia, Tennessee, &c., on the other.—Noted for the contests between Generals Nelson, Garfield, and other Union officers, and the Confederates. The Union troops generally successful. An important range during the whole war.

*Cumberland Valley*, running southwesterly from Carlisle, Pa., to Hagerstown, Md.—Noted during the advance of the Confederate troops into Maryland. Successfully defended by the Pennsylvania militia, and afterwards by United States troops, during the months of September and October, 1862.

*Donelson Bluffs*, Stewart co., Tenn.—Strongly fortified by the Confederates. Assaulted and carried by the troops under General Grant, February, 1862. Since held by the United States volunteer troops.

*Driver's Hill*, near Corinth, Tishomingo county, Miss.—Particularly noted in the siege of that place by General Halleck, May, 1862.

*Dryry's Bluff*, on the White River, Desha co., Ark.—The scene of Colonel Fitch's victory over the Confederates, and capture of their entire camp, July 6, 7, 1862.

*Dryry's Bluff*, on the James River, seven miles below Richmond.—Noted for the strong fort erected on these heights and known as Fort Darling. The work was attacked by the Union gunboats, but the Confederates succeeded in driving them off.

*Elk Ridge Mountain*, Washington county, Md.—One of the eminences noted during the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, in which struggle McClellan was victorious.

*Elk Ridge*, Bedford county, Tenn.—Taken up as a strong defensive position by the Confederate General Hardee, November, 1862.

*Fair View Mountain*, Washington county, Md.—Brought into notoriety by the raid into Pennsylvania by the rebel cavalry under Stuart, October, 1862. Held by the Union troops as a look-out.

*Federal Hill*, Baltimore, Md.—Fortified and held during the war as a United States military post for defence of Baltimore.

*Flint Hill*, Rappahannock county, Va.—General Pleasonton drove the rebel cavalry under General Stuart to this place on Wednesday, November 5, 1862. The eminence also gives the same name to an insignificant village in its immediate neighborhood.

*Fox Gap*, near South Mountain, Frederick co., Md.—One of the disputed points in the battle of September 14, 1862. Union troops victorious.

*Frog's Gap*, South Mountain, Frederick county, Md.—Noted during the battle of September 14, 1862. Confederates driven from their position.

*Front Royal Gap*, Blue Ridge, running from Warren county into Fauquier, Va.—Noted for the gallant defence of the 1st Maryland Volunteers against Jackson's overwhelming forces, May 23,

1862, and for the brilliant military movements of the Army of the Potomac by way of this pass, November, 1862.

*Guinea's Hill*, near Richmond, Va.—Noted during the first of the seven days' contests at the end of June, 1862, fought by General McClellan against General Lee.

*Gurnett's Hill*, near Richmond, Va.—Noted during the seven days' fighting under McClellan at the end of June, 1862.

*Gauley Mountains and River*, Fayette county, Kanawha District, Western Virginia.—The Union troops under General Cox had several contests in this vicinity with the Confederates, 1861-2, and in nearly all instances were successful.

*Georgetown Heights*, D.C.—An important position held by the Union troops during the whole war, but more particularly noted during the early stages from April to October, 1861.

*Gregory's Gap*, Blue Ridge, running from Loudon into Jefferson county, Va.—Taken possession of by General Couch's corps of the Army of the Potomac without serious resistance, Nov. 1, 1862.

*Grider's Hill*, Bowling Green, Warren county, Ky.—Fortified by the Confederates, and evacuated on the approach of General Mitchel, February 14, 1862. Since held by the Union troops.

*Hall's Hill*, Fairfax county, Va., near Washington.—An important hill, once held by the Confederates, but now both held and fortified by the Union troops.

*Hatchie River Heights*, Hardeman co., Tenn.—The locality of the defeat of Price's forces after the retreat from Corinth, October 4, 5, 1862. The Union forces were under Generals Ord and Hurlbut, the Confederates under Van Dorn, &c. The latter were defeated.

*Hickory Hill*, Cole county, Mo.—The scene of the skirmish between Colonel Mulligan's Union forces and the Confederates, July 28, 1861. The former were victorious.

*Hobson's Hill*, Bowling Green, Warren county, Ky.—This hill was fortified and held by the Confederates until the approach of General Mitchel's forces, February 14, 1862. It was then evacuated, and has since been in the possession of the Union troops.

*Iron Mount*, near Ironton, Iron county, Mo.—The vicinity of General Plummer's victory, 1861, and a Union military post since the commencement of the war to the present time.

*Ivy Mountain*, Madison county, Ky.—Noted for a brilliant skirmish between General Nelson and the Confederates, September, 1862. Both parties claim a victory.

*Jackson, Mount*, Va.—One of the look-outs of the Union forces, 1862.

*Keyes Pass and Gap*, Blue Ridge, running from Loudon into Jefferson county, Va.—Held as a camp by Couch's corps of the Army of the Potomac during the last week of October, 1862.

*Kittactin Mountains*, Frederick county, Md.—Brought into notoriety during the eventful campaign in Maryland between McClellan and Lee, September, 1862. The range also passes through Loudon county, Va.

*Knob Noster*, near Milford, Johnson co., Mo.—This knob was the elevation on which was located the intrenched camp of the Confederates surprised and captured by General Jeff C. Davis during General Pope's Central Missouri campaign, December, 1861.

*Lawrel Hill*, Barbour county, Western Virginia.—The operations of General McClellan in that

part of Virginia brought this mountain into notice, it having been held by the Confederates, who were driven from their position, July 11, 1861.

*Lewis Hill*, near New Bridge, Hanover county, Va.—The look-out of a portion of General McClellan's Army of the Peninsula, May, 1862.

*Locust Hill*, Prince William county, Va.—This hill was first held by the Confederates, and next by the Union troops, during the early part of the spring of 1862.

*Loudon Heights*, Loudon county, overlooking Harper's Ferry, Va.—These heights have been contested during the whole of the war, and the Confederates obtaining repossession in September, 1862, were enabled to capture Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862. Retaken by Union troops, October, 1862.

*Malvern Hills*, Charles City county, Va.—These hills were the scene of two contests between the Union army of the Peninsula under McClellan, and the Confederates under Lee, during the months of June and July, 1862. The former was one of the noted seven days' contests. The Union troops were decidedly victorious.

*Mammoth Cave*, Hart county, Ky.—Noted during the struggles in Kentucky. It has at different times been held by both Confederates and Unionists.

*Manassas Heights and Plains*, Prince William county, Va.—Noted during the whole war, first, as the locality of the battle of July 21, 1861; next, as a strong position held by the Confederates, but evacuated in March, 1862; next, as the scene of conflict during Pope's retreat upon Washington, August, 1862; and lastly, as a point held by General Sigel since September, 1862.

*Maryland Heights*, Washington county, Md.—Overlooking the Potomac River and Harper's Ferry, these heights are the key to the whole of the defences around that place. Often contested during the war. Surrendered to the Confederates September 15, 1862, and recaptured shortly after by the Union troops.

*Masonic Hill*, Lexington, Lafayette county, Mo.—It was on this hill that Colonel Mulligan erected an earthwork fort, which he obstinately defended against a large force of Confederates brought against him by Price. He was compelled to surrender after a resistance of several days to a siege, having nearly ten times his force besieging him, August, 1861.

*Mason's Hill*, Fairfax county, Va.—A fortified position before Washington, at first held by the Confederates, but afterwards by the Union troops, who still maintain the position.

*Massanuttan Mountain*, Shenandoah District, Jefferson county, Va.—Noted during the advance and retreat of Banks's army, 1862.

*McCormick's Gap*, Ky.—Brought into notoriety during the early operations of the opposing forces in that State in 1861.

*Meadow Bluff*, Kanawha River, Kanawha co., Western Virginia.—The locality of a reconnaissance of a portion of General Cox's forces, November 13, 1862.

*Middletown Heights*, Montgomery county, Md.—Made famous during the operations of General McClellan in that State, September and October, 1862.

*Mill Creek Hill*, near Nashville, Tenn.—The scene of the brilliant contest between General Roberts's Union brigade and a portion of General Anderson's Confederate forces. The latter were defeated, November 5, 1862.



**Mill Spring Hills**, Pulaski county, Ky.—Noted as the fortified position of General Zollicoffer previous to the battle of Logan's Cross-Roads, January, 1862.

**Minor's Hill**, Fairfax county, Va.—One of the hills in front of Washington, at one time in possession of the Confederates, but now held as a defensive position by the Union troops.

**Mount Pleasant**, Cole county, Mo.—It was near this mount at Hickory Hill that Colonel Mulligan defeated the Confederates on the 28th of July, 1861.

**Munson's Hill**, Fairfax county, Va.—A hill near the front of Washington, and, during the early stages of the war, held and fortified by the Confederates. Now held by the Union troops.

**Murray Hill**, near Baltimore, Md.—As this hill commanded all the military works around Baltimore, it was taken possession of by the Union forces at the early outbreak of the war, viz. April, 1861, and has been held ever since.

**Muldraugh's Hills**, Hardin county, Ky.—The first strong position taken up by the Confederates in the early part of the struggle in Kentucky, but from which they were driven by the action of the Kentucky Home Guard, 1861.

**Nashville**, hills around, Davidson co., Tenn.—On two of the hills around the city of Nashville, General Negley erected Forts Confiscation and Emancipation, during October, 1862, for the protection of Nashville.

**Nashville Bluffs**, Davidson county, Tenn.—These are certain bluffs along the Cumberland River adjoining the city of Nashville, which were held by the Confederates, but which were evacuated on the advance of the Union troops in the spring of 1862.

**North Mountain**, Shenandoah District, Morgan county, Va.—The Confederates concentrated here in great force in October, 1862, after their retreat from Maryland.

**Paxton's Cut**, North Mountain, Morgan county, Va.—This cut was obstructed by the Confederates during October, 1862, to prevent the passage of the Union troops.

**Pea Ridge**, Benton co., Ark.—Rendered famous in consequence of its being the seat of a battle between General Curtis's Union forces and the Confederates under Price, March, 1862. Curtis was victorious, and Price's troops retreated.

**Pea Ridge**, McNairy county, Tenn.—One of the points of occupation by the Union troops during the advance of the army during the spring of 1862.

**Peaked Ridge**, Va.—One of the ridges in the Shenandoah District. Noted during the occupation of the district by the Union troops, 1861-2.

**Piedmont Valley**, Loudon county, Va.—Held at various times by the forces of Generals Geary, Shields, Sigel, &c., 1861-2. Also noted for the battles of General Pope's campaign, August, 1862.

**Pilot Knob**, Iron co., Southeastern Missouri.—Held for some time by the troops under General Plummer, and is still a military post of the Union forces.

**Pine Bluffs**, Ark.—Held by the Confederate General Roan as a military position on October 4, 1862.

**Pleasant Hill**, Western Missouri.—Quantrell's band of Confederate partisan Rangers were routed from this hill by a force of Missouri Union Home Guards, July 11, 1862.

**Pleasant Valley**, Frederick county, Md.—Occupied by the Union forces during the whole war,—

in 1861 by General Banks and in September and October, 1862, by General McClellan.

**Point of Rocks**, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Montgomery county, Md.—Held as a strategic point by Generals Stone and Banks during 1861-2.

**Poplar Hill**, Va.—One of the look-out points during the campaign of 1862 by McClellan.

**Pound Gap**, Cumberland Mountains, Pike co., Ky.—Noted during the advance of the Union forces among the mountains, 1861.

**Powell's Valley**, Cumberland Mountains, Harlan county, Ky.—Held by a portion of General Morgan's forces during the time the Confederates attempted to starve out the defenders of Cumberland Gap—July to October, 1862.

**Price's Hill**, Bowling Green, Warren county, Ky.—Fortified by the Confederates, but evacuated on the advance of General Mitchell, February 14, 1862. Since held by Union troops.

**Prospect Hill**, Va.—One of the look-out points during the early campaigns in that State.

**Rainbow Bluff**, Roanoke River, Martin county, N.C.—The forces under General Foster advanced to this point and landed troops during their march upon Williamston, Hamilton, and Tarboro, November 9, 1862.

**Rapidan Bluffs**, Va.—Prominently noted during the whole war, but those in Orange and Culpepper counties more particularly so during Pope's campaign in July and August, 1862.

**Rappahannock Bluffs**, Va.—Noted during the whole war. Those in Culpepper and Fauquier counties were occupied during Pope's campaign, 1862.

**Rattlesnake Mountains**, Piedmont District, Fauquier and Loudon counties, Va.—Made known in a prominent manner during the campaign of General Pope, 1862.

**Rich Mountain**, Randolph county, Western Virginia.—This mountain was brought into notice by McClellan's victory over the Confederates, July 11, 1861.

**Rose Hill**, Bates county, Ark.—One of the hills on which camps were stationed during the march through Arkansas, March, 1862.

**Rose Hill**, Johnson county, Mo.—The locality of one of General Pope's *coups* during the clearing out of the Confederates from Central Missouri, December, 1861.

**Roger's Gap**, Cumberland Mountains, Harlan county, Ky.—This position was guarded by a portion of Spear's Tennessee Brigade during the summer of 1862.

**St. John's Bluff**, St. John's River, St. John's county, Fla.—A rebel battery was planted here to guard the St. John's River, but was captured by General Brannan, October 8, 1862.

**St. Cloud Hill**, near Nashville, Davidson county, Tenn.—A fortification has been erected on this hill by General Negley for the protection of Nashville. The principal fort has been called Fort Negley. October, 1862.

**Scarry Hill**, Kanawha River, Va.—A skirmish was fought here between the Confederates and a portion of General Cox's division on the 18th of July, 1861.

**Seared Mountain**, Frederick county, Md.—One of the eminences noted during McClellan's battles of September 14, 1862.

**Shannondale Gap**, Blue Ridge, running from Loudon to Jefferson county, Va.—Occupied by General Couch's corps of the Army of the Potomac, October 31, 1862, without resistance.

**Shawnee Mound**, Henry county, Central Missouri.—The locality of a Confederate camp in December, 1861, routed and destroyed by General Pope.

**Shuter's Hill**, near Alexandria, Fairfax county, Va.—The locality of Fort Ellsworth, which was built by the Union troops during the early part of the war, and has been held by them ever since.

**Short Hills**, Loudon county, Va.—Noted as a military camping ground during McClellan's advance of October, 1862.

**Shorter Hill**, Va.—Noted for a skirmish between the Unionists and the Confederates, July 28, 1861.

**Shenandoah Valley**, Jefferson, Clarke, Page, and Warren counties, Va.—This valley has been noted during the whole war. General Patterson led the Union troops up it against the Confederate General Johnston in July, 1861, fought several skirmishes, and finally retired. General Banks occupied it during the spring and summer of 1862, and made his brilliant retreat along it from Jackson's attack at Front Royal, down to and across the Potomac. He subsequently, when reinforced, retraced his steps and partially cleared it of the Confederates, until the defeat of General Pope and the advance of General Lee necessitated its evacuation, September, 1862. General McClellan reconnoitred the valley, October, 1862, to ascertain the Confederate force therein, and ascertained that they had taken up a strong position. He then began occupying all the gaps leading easterly from the valley, November, 1862.

**Slaughter's Mountain**, near Culpepper, Culpepper county, Va.—Noted for the gallant defence made by General Banks's forces against the Confederates, August 9, 1862. A drawn battle.

**Slicker's Gap**, Blue Ridge, running from Loudon to Clarke county, Va.—First reconnoitred by General Pleasanton's cavalry, October 22, 1862, afterwards taken possession of by General Couch's corps of the Army of the Potomac, November 2, 1862, after a brief resistance.

**South Mountain and Gap**, running between Frederick and Washington counties, Md.—Made famous by the battle of that name between the Union troops of McClellan's command and part of General Lee's Confederate forces, September 14, 1862. The latter retreated, while the former moved further North.

**Stewart's Hill**, Va.—One of the look-out points of General McClellan's forces on the Peninsula.

**Sugar-Loaf Mountain**, Montgomery co., Md.—Held by the Confederates for a short time, but recaptured and taken possession of by General McClellan about the 10th of September, 1862. He used it as a reconnoitring position.

**Sunset Knob**, Hart county, Ky.—At this point, near Munfordsville, Colonel Willich's German regiment nobly defended the passage of the Green River against the Confederates, December, 1861. The Confederates were driven off, and the knob became the site of a Union camp.

**Surry Gap**, Shenandoah Valley, Va.—One of the

gaps that were taken possession of by General Banks, during his occupation of the valley in the spring of 1862.

**Thornton's Gap**, Blue Ridge, between Page and Rappahannock counties, Va.—Noted as a pass by which the Confederates entered and left the Shenandoah Valley from the direction of Culpepper, during the whole war. Through this gap General Shields made his dash to Luray, as a feint to cover his movement into the Piedmont Valley, May, 1862.

**Thoroughfare Gap**, Piedmont Valley, running from Prince William to Fauquier county, Va.—Particularly noted during the campaign of General Pope, August, 1862, and often mentioned during the whole Virginia campaign of 1862. Held by General Sigel, October and November, 1862.

**Underwood's Hill**, Bowling Green, Warren co., Ky.—Fortified by the Confederates during their first advance into the State, and evacuated when General Mitchel advanced on the works, February 14, 1862. Now held by Union troops.

**Upton's Hill**, Fairfax county, Va.—This hill, commanding a view of the national capital, was at one time in the possession of the Confederates, but was retaken by General McClellan's troops, fortified, and held as a defensive position, 1862.

**Vernon, Mount**, Fairfax co., Va.—The locality of Washington's tomb, and held as sacred ground by both belligerents.

**Vernon, Mount**, Lawrence county, Mo.—Several times noted during the war. First, previous and subsequent to the battle of Wilson's Creek, where General Lyon fell, August, 1861. Next, during General Fremont's chase after Price, November, 1861. Then, during General Curtis's southwest campaign, spring of 1862. And again, during General Schofield's campaign in the same vicinity, September and October, 1862.

**Washington, Mount**, Bullitt county, Ky.—The locality of a skirmish between the Confederates and General Buell, October 3, 1862.

**Webb's Hill**, Bowling Green, Warren county, Ky.—Fortified by the Confederates and evacuated on the approach of General Mitchel's forces, February 14, 1862.

**Wilson's Creek Valley**, Green co., Southwestern Missouri.—Famous for the battle in which General Lyon fell, August 10, 1861.

**Wilson's Gap**, Taylor county, Ky.—Said to be one of the points towards which General Bragg retreated after the battle of Perryville, October, 1862.

**Yellow Bluff**, St. John's River, Fla.—A stronghold of the Confederates up the St. John's River, against which General Brannan sent an expedition in October, 1862. No definite result.

**Zollicoffer's fortified heights**, Pulaski co., Ky.—Certain heights near Mill Spring and south of Somerset were fortified by General Zollicoffer, and would have been impregnable except by siege, but were lost by Zollicoffer's prematurely advancing on the Union troops under Thomas.

## BATTLES OF THE PRESENT WAR.

Place.	Date.	FEDERAL LOSS.			CONFEDERATE LOSS.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
	1861.						
Ft. Sumter, Charleston, S.C.	April 12, 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md. (attack on Massachusetts troops)...	April 19	2	7	.....	11	.....	.....
Philippa, Va.....	June 8	2	2	.....	16	.....	10
Great Bethel, Va.....	June 10	16	34	.....	6	.....	.....
Booneville, Mo.....	June 17	2	19	.....	15	20	.....
Edwards' Ferry, Va.....	June 18	1	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
Cole Camp, Mo.....	June 19	16	20	30	40	.....	.....
Liberty, Mo.....	June 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Patterson's Creek, Va.....	June 26	2	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Buckhannon, Va.....	July 1	.....	.....	.....	23	200	.....
Falling Waters, Va.....	July 1	8	11	.....	31	50	10
Martinsburg, Va. (Gen. Patterson).....	July 2	3	15	.....	8	.....	.....
Carthage, Mo.....	July 5	13	43	.....	.....	800	.....
Rich Mountain, Va.....	July 11	11	36	.....	136	.....	100
Beverly, Va. (Pegram's sur- render).....	July 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Carrickford, Va.....	July 13	3	6	.....	20	10	50
Blackburn's Ford, Va.....	July 18	19	33	23	15	63	.....
Bull Run, Va.....	July 21	481	1,011	1,460	269	1,483	.....
Dry Spring, Mo.....	Aug. 2	8	30	.....	40	44	.....
Fort Fillmore, Texas (sur- rendered).....	Aug. 2	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	.....
Athens, Mo.....	Aug. 5	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
Wilson's Creek, Mo.....	Aug. 10	223	721	291	421	1,300	.....
Grafton, Va.....	Aug. 13	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Charlestown, Mo.....	Aug. 18	1	6	.....	40	.....	.....
Hawk's Nest, Va.....	Aug. 20	3	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Summersville, Va.....	Aug. 26	15	40	.....	Loss heavy.	.....	.....
Fort Hatteras and Clark (captured), N. C.....	Aug. 29	.....	.....	.....	5	25	715
Beane, O. H., Va.....	Sept. 1	.....	6	.....	30	many	40
Carnifex Ferry, Va.....	Sept. 10	15	80	.....	many	.....	.....
Elk Water, Va.....	Sept. 11	6	4	.....	23	14	.....
Cheat Mountain Summit, Va.....	Sept. 12	9	12	60	80	.....	.....
Booneville, Mo.....	Sept. 13	1	4	.....	12	30	20
Darnestown, Md.....	Sept. 15	1	.....	.....	9	several	.....
Mariatown, Mo.....	Sept. 17	2	6	.....	7	.....	.....
Blue Mills Landing, Mo.....	Sept. 17	12	85	6	10	60	.....
Lexington, Mo.....	Sept. 20	42	103	1,024	23	75	.....
Papinsville, Mo.....	Sept. 21	17	many	.....	40	.....	100
Romney, Va.....	Sept. 24	3	10	.....	35	.....	.....
Chapmansville, Va.....	Sept. 25	4	8	.....	30	.....	47
Wilson's Mill, Mo.....	{ about Sept. 27 }	.....	.....	.....	15	20	.....
Falls Church, Va. (collision of two bodies of U.S. troops).....	Sept. 29	9	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenbrier, Va.....	Oct. 3	8	32	.....	100	75	13
Buffalo Hill, Ky.....	Oct. 4	20	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Allmosa, New Mexico.....	Oct. 4	.....	.....	.....	11	30	.....
Hillsboro, Ky.....	Oct. 8	3	2	.....	11	29	22
Santa Rosa Island (attack upon Wilson's Zouaves)	Oct. 9	14	29	24	.....	350	36
Wet Glaze, Mo.....	Oct. 13	1	1	.....	66	8	36
Linn Creek.....	Oct. 14	.....	.....	.....	63	40	37
Fredericktown, Mo.....	Oct. 16	1	6	6	15	13	.....
Lexington, Mo.....	Oct. 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Big Hurricane Creek, Mo..	Oct. 19	2	14	.....	14	.....	8
Wild Cat, Ky.....	Oct. 21	4	26	.....	30	200	.....
Ball's Bluff.....	Oct. 21	223	200	455	33	204	2



## BATTLES OF THE PRESENT WAR.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	FEDERAL LOSS.			CONFEDERATE LOSS.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
	1861.						
Fredericktown, Mo.....	Oct. 22	6	60	.....	238	38	80
West Liberty, Mo.....	Oct. 23	.....	1	.....	17	5	6
Springfield, Mo.....	Oct. 26	25	42	18	106	.....	27
Romney, Va.....	Oct. 26	1	13	.....	20	15	.....
Saratoga, Ky.....	Oct. 28	.....	4	.....	13	17	44
Woodbury, Ky.....	Oct. 29	1	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Belmont, Mo.....	Nov. 7	90	173	235	261	427	278
Piketon, Ky.....	Nov. 8	5	26	.....	11	15	40
Piketon, Ky., 2d attack....	Nov. 11	.....	26	.....	killed & woun'd	32	.....
Guyandotte, Va.....	Nov. 10	7	20	45	7	15	12
Bombardment of Pensacola	Nov. 22, 23	.....	6	.....	5	23	.....
Lancaster, Mo.....	Nov. 24	1	2	.....	18	several	many
Vienna, Va.....	Nov. 26	.....	29	.....	1	.....	.....
Salem, Mo.....	Dec. 3	3	8	2	16	20	10
Camp Alleghany, Va.....	Dec. 13	20	107	10	128	.....	31
Munfordsville, Ky.....	Dec. 17	10	22	8	49	50	.....
Shawnee Mound and Mil- ford, Mo.....	Dec. 18	2	8	.....	several	.....	1,300
Point of Rocks, Md. and Va.	Dec. 19	.....	.....	.....	14	many	.....
Dranesville, Va.....	Dec. 20	7	61	3	70	145	44
Hudson, Mo.....	Dec. 21	.....	5	.....	10	.....	17
Mount Zion, Mo.....	Dec. 23	3	63	4	25	150	60
Sacramento, Ky. ....	Dec. 28	2	9	20	2	10	.....
	1862						
Port Royal Ferry, S.C.....	Jan. 1	.....	8	.....	heavy	.....	.....
Huntersville, Va.....	Jan. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Paintsville, Ky.....	Jan. 7	3	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Middle Creek, Ky.....	Jan. 10	2	25	.....	60	.....	25
Blue Gap, Va.....	Jan. 8	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	20
Mill Spring, Ky.....	Jan. 19, 20	80	127	.....	115	116	150
Fort Henry, Tenn. (taken).	Feb. 6	39	23	.....	5	10	70
Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, and Edenton, N.C. (captured).....	Feb. 7, 8	50	222	.....	30	100	2,527
Fort Donelson, Tenn. (cap- tured).....	Feb. 13-16	400	600	250	281	1,007	13,220
Valverde, New Mexico.....	Feb. 21	55	140	.....	100	200	.....
Pea Ridge, Ark.....	Mar. 6-8	212	926	174	1,100	2,500	1,600
Paris, Tenn.....	Mar. 12	5	4	.....	.....	100	.....
New Madrid, Mo. (evacu- ated).....	Mar. 13, 14	.....	51	.....	100	many	.....
Newbern, N.C. (captured)...	Mar. 14	91	466	.....	100	200	200
Salem, Ark.....	{ about Mar. 14 }	25	.....	a number	100	.....	.....
Winchester, Va.....	Mar. 22, 23	103	441	24	350	1,000	200
Apache Pass, New Mexico..	Mar. 28	25	150	.....	150	200	93
Shiloh, or Pittsburg Land- ing, Tenn.....	April 5, 7	1,614	7,721	6,963	4,000	8,000	many
Island No. Ten, Tenn. (sur- rendered).....	April 7	.....	.....	.....	17	many	6,000
Fort Pulaski, Ga. (taken)...	April 11	1	.....	.....	.....	3	383
South Mills, N.C.....	April 15	9	60	.....	60	many	.....
Wilmington Island, S.C.....	April 16	2	34	.....	15	35	.....
Lee's Mills, Va. (near York- town).....	April 17	35	120	.....	.....	100	.....
Fort Macon, Beaufort, N.C. (taken).....	April 25	1	11	.....	7	18	400
Capture of Forts Jackson and Philip, and surren- der of New Orleans, La.,	April 14-28	36	123	.....	400	600	400
Bridgeport, Ala.....	April 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	300
Williamsburg, Va.....	May 5	230	833	.....	700	1,000	300
Lebanon, Tenn.....	May 5	6	25	.....	many	many	150
West Point, Va.....	May 7	.....	300	.....	many	many	.....

## BATTLES OF THE PRESENT WAR.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	FEDERAL LOSS.			CONFEDERATE LOSS.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
	1862.						
McDowell and other points in Western Virginia .....	May 7, 8	.....	100	.....	many	many	many
Front Royal, &c., Va. (Gen. Banks's retreat).....	May 23-26	32	122	622	.....	.....	.....
Hanover Court-House, Va. (captured).....	May 27	53	326	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battles near Corinth, Miss.	May 28, 29	small	.....	.....	many	many	2,000
Booneville, Miss. (captured)	May 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Front Royal, Va.....	May 30	8	6	.....	.....	.....	156
Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, Va.....	May 31, J'e 1	890	3,627	1,222	2,800	3,897	.....
Cross Keys, Va.....	June 8	126	500	.....	500	.....	.....
Port Republic, Va.....	June 9	67	361	574	.....	.....	.....
Stuart's Raid toward White House, Va.....	June 13	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
James Island, S.C.....	June 16	200	428	40	40	100	.....
Battles at Gaines' Mills, the Chickahominy, Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, White Oak Creek, Charles City Cross Roads, Turkey Bend, and Malvern Hills, in the seven days of change of base of the army of the Peninsula...	J'e 27-J'y 2	1,565	7,771	5,958	over 20,000 killed	& wounded	
Booneville, Ky.....	July 1	41	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
White Oak Swamp, Va.....	July 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Near White River, Ark.....	July 7	8	32	.....	100	.....	a number
Murfreesboro, Tenn. (captured) .....	July 13	33	62	.....	50	100	.....
Evansville, Ark .....	{ about }	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	150
Newark, Knox Co., Mo.....	July 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malvern Hill, Va.....	Aug. 1	4	4	.....	73	many	.....
Baton Rouge, La.....	Aug. 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158
Kirkville and Stockton, Mo .....	Aug. 5	70	215	.....	400	650	many
Cedar Mountain, Va.....	Aug. 7-9	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
Tazewell, Tenn.....	Aug. 9	450	660	290	1,000	1,500	.....
Fort Fillmore, New Mexico.	Aug. 9	3	15	57	100	150	.....
Independence, Mo. (captured) .....	{ about }	.....	.....	.....	many	many	1,750
Compton's Ferry and Glasgow, Mo.....	{ Aug. 10 }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarendon, Ark.....	Aug. 11	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lone Jack, Jackson Co., Mo.	Aug. 11-14	.....	.....	.....	200	130	a number
Clarksville, Tenn.....	Aug. 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
Bowling Green, Ky.....	Aug. 15	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallatin, Tenn.....	Aug. 19	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
Cape Girardeau, Mo.....	Aug. 21	.....	7	60	20	10	.....
Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	Aug. 22	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....
Kettle Run, Va.....	Aug. 24	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Near Centreville, Va.....	Aug. 24	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Gainesville, Va.....	Aug. 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Near Centreville, Va.....	Aug. 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chantilly, Va.....	Aug. 29	1,000	6,000	2,000	heavy	heavy	.....
Bolivar, Tenn.....	Aug. 30	5	25	80	100	450	.....
Near Richmond, Ky.....	Sept. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morganfield, Ky.....	Aug. 30	400	1,100	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Whedon, Tenn.....	Aug. 29, 30	.....	12	.....	many	many	23
Plymouth, N.C.....	Sept. 2	.....	.....	.....	110	250	.....
Washington, N.C.....	Sept. 2	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	41
Augusta, Ky.....	Sept. 6	7	47	.....	30	.....	36
	Sept. 12	9	15	96	90	many	.....

## BATTLES OF THE PRESENT WAR.—Concluded.

Place.	Date.	FEDERAL LOSS.			CONFEDERATE LOSS.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
	1862.						
Munfordsville, Ky.....	Sept. 14	8	27	.....	450	150	a number
South Mountain, Md.....	Sept. 14	443	1,800	76	500	2,243	1,500
Harper's Ferry, Va. (sur- rendered).....	Sept. 15	80	120	10,500	.....	.....	.....
Antietam, Md.....	Sept. 17	2,010	9,616	1,043	3,500	16,400	3,500
Munfordsville, Ky. (sur- rendered).....	Sept. 17	.....	.....	4,100	.....	.....	.....
Iuka, Miss.....	Sept. 19	144	598	40	385	692	361
Shepherdstown, Md.....	Sept. 20	200	300	300	many	many	.....
Newtonia, Mo.....	Sept. 23	50	80	120	230	280	.....
Corinth, Miss.....	Oct. 3, 4	315	1,200	.....	1,425	6,000	2,253
The Hatchie, Miss.....	Oct. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Laverne, Tenn.....	Oct. 7	4	7	.....	30	80	300
Perryville, Ky.....	Oct. 8	820	2,585	660	1,300	2,000	200
Lovettsville, Va.....	Oct. 21	1	4	.....	10	20	32
Ballinger Mills, Mo.....	{ about Oct. 22 }	1	4	1	20	many	200
Waverley, Tenn.....	Oct. 23	2	2	.....	24	many	25
Cocconatchie and Pucata- higa, S.C.....	Oct. 22	43	258	5	several	.....	.....
Clarksville, Mo.....	Oct. 26	.....	.....	.....	10	2	45
Putnam's Ferry, Mo.....	Oct. 27	.....	.....	.....	several	.....	40
Fayetteville, Ark.....	Oct. 29	1	4	.....	20	many	several
Snicker's Gap, Va.....	Nov. 3	5	16	.....	many	many	.....
Barbour, Va.....	Nov. 5	5	10	.....	36	.....	.....
Near Nashville, Tenn.....	Nov. 5	.....	26	19	.....	.....	23
Gaines's Cross Roads, Va...	Nov. 8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cane Hill, Ark.....	Nov. 28	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Berryville, Va.....	Nov. 20	15	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Coffeeville, Miss.....	Dec. 5	5	50	60	60	240	.....
Prairie Grove, Ark.....	Dec. 7	200	500	.....	300	1,200	.....
Fredericksburg, Va.....	Dec. 13	1,128	9,105	2,078	1,200	2,400	.....
Kingston, N.C.....	Dec. 14	40	160	.....	50	200	200
Lexington, Ky.....	Dec. 18	7	10	124	7	28	.....
Holly Springs, Miss.....	Dec. 19	40	160	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Davies Mills, Miss.....	Dec. 20	.....	.....	.....	20	30	.....
Van Buren, Ark.....	Dec. 27	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	100

## AMERICAN OBITUARIES.—1861.

ADAMS, CHARLES, died at Burlington, Vt., February 15, 1861, aged 74 years. He wrote and published, some years since, a "History of the Patriot War."

ADAMS, JAMES HOPKINS, died near Columbia, S.C., July 27, aged about 60. He was a graduate of Yale College. In 1835 he was a distinguished member of the lower House in the Legislature of South Carolina, and was strongly opposed to "Nullification" and the peculiar faction of Calhoun. In 1854 he was chosen Governor of his native State, and served two years. After the passage of the "Secession Ordinance" in South Carolina, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to visit Washington to treat with the President concerning the United States property situated in South Carolina.

ALLEN, JOHN BURNBOUGH, died in Boston, Mass., April 29, aged 41. He graduated at Yale College, New Haven, and subsequently at the Medical School of Harvard University. He was for several years Superintendent of the Boston Dispensary, and was also for a time Secretary of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

ANTHON, HENRY, D.D., died in New York City, Jan. 5, aged 69 years. He was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and was distinguished for his Evangelical sentiments and his amiable and genial character. His father was a native of Germany, but emigrated in youth to this country. Two of his sons, besides the subject of this notice, have attained distinction: Charles Anthon, eminent as a classical scholar, and John H. Anthon, a lawyer of high reputation.

APPLETON, NATHAN, died at Boston, Mass., July 14. He was born at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, Oct. 6, 1779. He entered Dartmouth College in 1794, but his elder brother, Samuel, having removed to Boston and engaged in mercantile business, desired his assistance, and he left college to go with him as a clerk. His brother, in 1799, went to Europe, leaving his business in his charge, and on his return gave him an interest in his business. He was soon sent to England to purchase goods, but, news of the peace reaching him on his landing, he postponed his purchases and travelled on the Continent, and soon returned to America. In 1807 he visited Europe again, and while in Edinburgh met the late Francis C. Lowell, who was projecting the system of cotton-manufactures which has since so greatly increased the prosperity of Massachusetts. Mr. Appleton became deeply interested in it, and on his return took an active part in the establishment of the cotton-factories at Waltham, Mass., and subsequently became one of the associates in the establishment of the mills at Lowell. He was for several terms a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1830, and again in 1842, was a member of Congress, where he advocated a protective tariff. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

BAKER, COL. EDWARD DICKINSON, was killed at Ball's Bluff, October 21. He was born in London, February 24, 1811. At five years of age he accompanied his parents to America, and found a home in Philadelphia. In 1826 he removed with his father to Illinois. He studied law with Judge Caverly in Green county, and in 1835 removed to

Springfield, where, two years after, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Legislature. From 1840-1844 he was State Senator, though still pursuing his practice of the law. In 1844 he was elected to Congress from the Sangamon District, where he served until the commencement of the Mexican War, when he raised a regiment and embarked for Mexico. He was at the battle of Vera Cruz, and accompanied Gen. Scott's army into the interior. At the battle of Cerro Gordo he took command of Gen. Shields's brigade after that officer was wounded, and won great distinction by his bravery. Returning to Illinois, he was again elected to Congress, and served till 1850, when he visited Panama and formed a business connection there, but, losing his health, was compelled to return. In 1851 he became a citizen of California, and ranked among the first lawyers of that State. After the death of his friend Broderick, he removed to Oregon, and soon after was elected to the United States Senate. Upon the commencement of the present war, his military ardor was again aroused, and at a mass meeting in Union Park, New York, he pledged his services to his country, and subsequently raised and led to the war a regiment called the California Regiment. When the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff occurred, he had command of a brigade, and, after exhibiting the most heroic bravery and daring, fell, pierced with six wounds. He had been nominated brigadier-general, but declined accepting the honor.

BALLOU, HOSEA, D.D., a Universalist clergyman, and President of Tufts College, Medford, Mass., died at Medford, May 27. He was a relative of the celebrated Universalist clergyman and controversial writer of the same name, under whom he received in part his theological training. He was eminent as a *belles-lettres* scholar, and for a number of years edited the "Universalist Quarterly," the organ of his Church. In 1855 he was chosen to the presidency of Tufts College, which office he filled with decided ability till his death.

BALLOU, MAJOR SULLIVAN, of the 2d Rhode Island Regiment of Volunteers, was killed at the battle of Bull Run, July 21. He was born at Smithfield, R.I., March 28, 1829. When about 17 years of age he became a student at Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., and subsequently spent two years at Brown University. He then studied law at the National Law School, at Ballston, N.Y., and in 1853 was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and practised his profession at Smithfield and Providence until he left with his regiment for the seat of war. He served as clerk in the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, 1854-56, and in 1857 was Speaker of the House. In 1861 he was appointed Judge-Advocate of the Rhode Island Militia.

BINGHAM, KINSLEY S., died at Green Oak, Livingston county, Michigan, October 5. He was born in Camillus, Onondaga county, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1808. His early education was obtained at an academy in his native State, and he subsequently served three years as clerk in a lawyer's office. In 1833 he removed to Michigan, and in 1837 was elected to the Legislature. After a service of five years, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1849 he was elected a representative in Congress, and served during

the 30th Congress on the Committee of Commerce. He was elected Governor of the State in 1854, and re-elected till 1859, when he was chosen United States Senator.

**BOWDITCH, NATHANIEL INGERSOLL**, died in Brookline, Mass., April 16. He was born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 17, 1806; graduated at Harvard College in 1822; studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1825. After a few years he relinquished the practice of the law and devoted himself to that of conveyancer and examiner of titles of real estate, by which he acquired a large property. He was a man of noble and generous impulses.

**BOWMAN, SAMUEL, D.D.**, Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, died suddenly, Aug. 3. He was born in 1800, and consecrated Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, Aug. 25, 1856.

**BRACE, REV. JOAB, D.D., LL.D.**, died in Pittsfield, Mass., April 20, aged 80 years. He studied theology, and in 1806 was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Newington, Conn., where he completed fifty years of active and useful service as pastor. In 1854 he received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College. The last six years of his life were spent in the family of a daughter in Pittsfield, Mass., though he still continued a nominal connection with his parish.

**BRADFORD, REV. WILLIAM H.**, a Presbyterian clergyman, died at Homer, N.Y., April 1. He was born in Cooperstown, N.Y., August, 1814. He received a classical education at Hamilton College, N.Y., graduated from the Theological Seminary, Auburn, N.Y., and was licensed by Cayuga Presbytery. In 1838 he was ordained and installed as pastor of the church at Berkshire, N.Y. Two years afterwards he resigned, and joined the New York 3d Presbytery, when he became connected with the "New York Evangelist," as assistant, and, at times, sole editor. This position he held for seventeen years. He was an accomplished scholar, an able writer, and an earnest Christian.

**BRIGGS, GEORGE NIXON, LL.D.**, died at Pittsfield, Mass., September 12, aged 65 years. At an early age he was apprenticed to a hatter, but was afterwards sent to an academy, and at the age of sixteen commenced the study of law. Five years after, he was admitted to the Berkshire (Mass.) bar, and soon became one of the ablest lawyers in the State. In 1830 he was elected to Congress from the Berkshire district, and served seven terms. In 1843 he was chosen Governor of Massachusetts, continuing in office till 1851, and upon his retirement was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1861 he was chosen a commissioner to adjust the claims between the United States and New Grenada; but his death, which was the result of accident, occurred before he had entered upon his duties in the commission. Governor Briggs was foremost in the religious and benevolent enterprises of his age, and had proved himself a true patriot.

**BROWN, ISAAC V., D.D.**, died in New Jersey, April 19. He was born in New Jersey, Nov. 4, 1784. He graduated at Princeton College, N.J., studied theology under John Woodhull, D.D., of Freehold, N.J., and was licensed and ordained by New Brunswick Presbytery, in 1807, as pastor of the church at Lawrenceville, N.J. In 1810 he established the Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial Boarding-School, at the head of which he remained until 1833, when he retired and removed to Mount Holly, N.J. He was one of the founders

of the American Colonization Society, and also one of the original members of the American Bible Society, being a warm and liberal supporter of each. He published several theological works of great merit, and also a number of tracts.

**BUCKINGHAM, HON. JOSEPH T.**, died in Boston, April 10, aged 82 years. He learned the printing-business at Walpole, N.H., and removed to Boston in 1800, where he published, successively, several papers. He was editor of the "Boston Courier" from 1821-48. He also published the "New England Magazine" and two volumes of "Reminiscences" of his own life and times. He served, at different times, in both Houses of the State Legislature.

**BURBROUGHS, WILLIAM**, died in Germantown, Pa., March 24, aged 88. He was a graduate of Yale College, New Haven, and for one year subsequently a member of the Yale Law School. He then completed a course of theological study, and in 1846 was licensed to preach. His health failing him, he abandoned preaching, and resumed the study of law in the office of Henry J. Williams, Esq., of Philadelphia. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar of that city. He bequeathed the sum of \$10,000 to the theological department of Yale College.

**CAMERON, COL. JAMES**, of the Seventy-Ninth Highland Regiment, New York State Militia, was killed at the battle of Bull Run, July 21. He was born at Maytown, Lancaster county, Pa., March 1, 1801. He engaged in various occupations in youth, and, when nineteen years of age, entered the printing-office of his brother Simon, at Harrisburg. In 1827 he removed to Lancaster, and studied law in the office of ex-President Buchanan. When the Mexican War broke out, he accompanied the volunteers from his State as sutler. The commencement of the present war found him living in retirement at his home, upon the banks of the Susquehanna; but, upon urgent entreaty, he accepted the colonelcy of the Highland Regiment, as chief of the "Clan Cameron" in this country.

**CHEERWOOD, JOHN J.**, an eminent lawyer of New Jersey, died at Elizabeth, N.J., November 18. He was born January 18, 1800, was for fourteen years Surrogate of Essex county, was identified with the great railroad-enterprises of his State, and active in the promotion of the religious and benevolent institutions of his day.

**CHURCH, PHILIP**, died at Belvidere, Albany county, N.Y., Jan. 17, aged 83. He was a grandson of Gen. Schuyler and nephew of Alex. Hamilton; was the projector of the Erie Railroad.

**COBB, NICHOLAS HANMER, D.D.**, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Alabama, died Jan. 11. He was born in 1796, and consecrated Bishop of Alabama Oct. 20, 1844.

**COCKE, GEN. PHILIP ST. GEORGE**, an officer in the Confederate Army, died in Richmond, Virginia, Dec. 28, aged 53. He was commander of the 5th Confederate brigade at the battle of Bull Run. After a campaign of eight months, his health was so much impaired that, in a paroxysm of temporary insanity, he put an end to his life.

**DAWSON, JOSHUA N., D.D.**, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, died in Wilmington, Del., Nov. 14. He was born in Connecticut in 1797. He was for many years pastor of a Presbyterian church in Alexandria, and afterwards in Wilmington.

**DERBY, GEORGE H.**, died in New York, July 15, aged 87. Graduated at West Point, 1846, and was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and

transferred in 1847 to the Corps of Topographical Engineers. He was in the battle of Cerro Gordo, and for his gallant and meritorious conduct was brevetted first lieutenant. He subsequently rose to the rank of captain, and was employed by Government to erect light-houses on the coast of Florida and Alabama. He was also a humorous writer of much merit.

DICKENS, ASBURY, died Oct. 23, aged 83. He was for many years Secretary of the Senate of the United States.

DOUGLAS, HON. STEPHEN ARNOLD, an American Senator and statesman, died at Chicago, Illinois, June 3. He was born at Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813. His family was of Puritan descent, and his father was a physician of ability and reputation, who died early in his professional career, leaving his widow and child in very straitened circumstances. Young Douglas was unable to attend school more than one-third of the year, alternating during the other eight months between labor on a farm and employment in a cabinet-shop. At the age of 20 he removed to Illinois, where he taught school for a support and commenced the study of law. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar, and, though but imperfectly trained in the law, he exhibited such abilities in his early efforts before the courts, that in 1835, when but 22 years of age, he was elected State Attorney. From that time till his death he was constantly in the public service, being in succession State Attorney, member of the Legislature, Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, Registrar of the Land Office, member of the National House of Representatives, and for three successive terms United States Senator, and in 1860 a prominent candidate for the Presidency of the United States; and, though receiving but 12 electoral votes, he was next to Mr. Lincoln in the popular vote, the Douglas electors receiving 1,365,976, or nearly as many as both Bell and Breckinridge. In the Senate Mr. Douglas soon made himself felt as a man of extraordinary talent, energy, and determination. He possessed, also, that genial, electric nature which drew around him a host of warm personal and political friends. He was, by nature and conviction, a democrat; and, amid all the clashing of parties and the changes of political issues, he remained ever the friend and tribune of the people. He was for a long time at the head of the Committee on Territories, and drew up most of the bills for the organization of new Territories and the admission of new States. Though not the originator, he was the mover and advocate, of the famous "Kansas and Nebraska Bill," and of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was also the advocate and upholder, if not the originator, of the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine, placing in the hands of the settlers of a Territory, at the time of its organization, the power of determining its future status in regard to slavery. At the commencement of the present war, he took decided ground in favor of the United States Government, and his last speeches and letters, and his dying words, indicated his earnest desire for the maintenance of its institutions unimpaired. His death was occasioned by a bilious fever supervening upon a severe attack of rheumatism.

DUGAN, PETER PAUL, an American artist, died in Paris, Oct. 15. He was born in New York, and at an early age developed a high order of talent. When quite young he qualified himself for an Art Professorship, in the New York Free

Academy. From close application his health became impaired, and the last years of his life he resided near London.

ELLIS, JOHN WILLIS, late Governor of North Carolina, died at Raleigh, in August. He was born in Rowan, now Davidson, county, Nov. 25, 1820. After thorough preparation, he entered Randolph Macon College, Va., and subsequently the University of North Carolina, where he graduated in 1841. He then studied law with Hon. R. M. Pearson, of Rowan, who afterwards became Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. From 1844 to 1848 he was a member of the House of Commons of the State Legislature, when he was chosen Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. In 1858 he was elected Governor of the State, and in 1860 re-elected. On the 2d of January Governor Ellis took possession of Fort Macon, at Beaufort, and the United States Arsenal, at Fayetteville, on behalf of the State. On the 20th of April he ordered the seizure of the United States Mint, at Charlotte. He was strongly in favor of the passage of the Secession Act in North Carolina.

ELLSWORTH, COL. EPHRAIM ELMER, killed at Alexandria, Va., May 24. He was born at Mechanicsville, Saratoga county, N.Y., April 23, 1837. He acquired a thorough English education, and before he became of age went to Chicago and commenced business for himself as a patent-solicitor. Losing his property through the dishonesty of another, he turned his attention to the study of law, supporting himself meanwhile by copying law-papers at night. Having a taste for the military profession, he familiarized himself with the French Chasseur d'Afrique, or Zouave, drill, and conceived the idea of organizing a Zouave corps in Chicago, with such modifications as seemed desirable. The rules and regulations of the corps of which he became the commander were very strict, and enjoined total abstinence from all spirituous liquors, and even tobacco; and the drill was exceedingly severe. In less than a year from the time of organization, they received a stand of colors from the State Agricultural Fair. In July, 1860, they visited several of the Eastern cities, and won great applause for their skilful performances. On returning to Chicago, young Ellsworth organized a Zouave regiment, which he offered to the Governor for the defence of the State. After the election, he accompanied the President elect to Washington. After the proclamation of the President, on the 15th of April, he went to New York and organized a Zouave regiment of 1200 men from the Fire Department, and at their head hastened to Washington. On the 23d of May his regiment was ordered to Alexandria, where they arrived on the 24th. Upon entering the city he perceived a secession flag flying over a hotel; entering it, he demanded of the proprietor, whom he met, whose flag it was, and, receiving an evasive answer, he ascended with two companions to the roof, and, taking the flag, wrapped it around his body. As he descended, the proprietor concealed himself and fired, killing him instantly, and in turn was himself killed by Francis E. Brownell, one of Ellsworth's companions.

ELY, EZRA STILES, D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman, died in Philadelphia, June 17, 1861. He was born in Lebanon, Conn., June 13, 1786, graduated at Yale College in the class of 1804, and in 1806 was settled as pastor of the church in Colchester, Conn. From thence he removed to New York as city missionary, and afterwards accepted



a call to the pastorate of the Pine Street Church, in Philadelphia, Pa., where he continued for twenty years. About the year 1834 he engaged in the enterprise of establishing a college and theological seminary in Missouri, but, owing to the financial reverses of 1837, was unsuccessful. In 1844 he entered on pastoral duties in the First Presbyterian Church in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, continuing his labors until the failure of his health in 1851. He was the author of "Ely's Journal," a "Collateral Bible, or Key to the Holy Scriptures," a memoir of his father, and other works.

EVANS, JOHN, M.D., an American geologist, died at Washington, D.C., April 13. He was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 14, 1812; graduated at the St. Louis Medical College, and soon after engaged as assistant in the geological survey of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, during which he made some important discoveries of fossil bones, which attracted the attention of European geologists. He was commissioned by the United States Government to carry on the geological survey of Washington and Oregon Territories, and upon its completion, while engaged in superintending an elaborate report of his surveys, at Washington, was attacked with typhoid pneumonia, which speedily proved fatal.

FARNHAM, COL. NOAH L., died August 14, from a wound received at the battle of Manassas. He was born at Haddam, Conn., June 6, 1829. He was a member of the City Guard, and in 1857 was elected second sergeant in the "Seventh Regiment," in which he was a recruit. At the request of Col. Ellsworth, he accepted the office of lieutenant-colonel of the Zouaves, and upon the death of Ellsworth he became colonel.

FRANCIS, JOHN WAKEFIELD, M.D., LL.D., died in New York, Feb. 8. He was born in New York, Nov. 17, 1789. Upon his father's side he was of German descent, though his mother was of Swiss extraction. He was educated at Columbia College, and soon after completing his collegiate course commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Hosack. In 1811 he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and soon after entered into a partnership with Dr. Hosack, which continued till 1820. In 1813, when but twenty-four years of age, he was appointed lecturer in the Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and when the medical faculty of Columbia College was consolidated with that institution he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica. Upon his return from Europe, whither he went to perfect himself in the knowledge requisite for his professorship, he resumed his duties as professor, first of the Institutes of Medicine, afterwards of Medical Jurisprudence, then of Obstetrics, and finally of Forensic Medicine, till 1826, and then for four years in the Rutgers Medical College. In 1830 he resigned his professorship, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was the author of several medical treatises, essays, and biographical sketches, also of addresses before the Historical, Horticultural, Typographical, and other Societies. He was the first president of the New York Academy of Medicine after its organization in 1847.

GARLAND, GEN. JOHN, died in New York, June 5; was born in Virginia in 1792; made first lieutenant in the Thirty-fifth Regiment Infantry, March, 1813; promoted to a captaincy in 1817, brevet-major in 1827, major in 1836, and lieutenant-colonel in 1839. In the Mexican War he distinguished himself in

several battles, and for gallant and meritorious conduct received the brevet rank of brigadier-general, 1848, and in 1849 was promoted to the rank of colonel.

GARNETT, GEN. ROBERT SELDEN, an officer of the Confederate Army, was killed in the battle of Carriek's Ford, July 15, 1861. He graduated from West Point in 1841, and was immediately appointed brevet second lieutenant of artillery. Was aide-de-camp to Gen. Wool in 1845, distinguished himself in several battles, and was promoted to a first-lieutenancy in 1846. Was aide-de-camp to Gen. Taylor through the Mexican War, was brevetted captain and major, and promoted to a captaincy in 1851. From 1852 to 1854 he was Commandant of the Corps of Cadets and Instructor in Infantry Tactics at West Point. Was commander in the operations against the Indians on Puget's Sound. At the commencement of the present war he was promoted to a brigadier-generalship by the Confederate Army, and assigned to the department of Western Virginia.

GIBBS, JOSIAH WILLARD, LL.D., died at New Haven, March 25. He was born in Salem, Mass., April 30, 1790, graduated at Yale College in 1809, and from 1811 to 1815 was tutor there. In 1824 he was appointed Professor of Sacred Literature in the Yale Theological Seminary, which duties he continued to fulfil to the time of his death. He was a contributor to the revised edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, to Professor W. C. Fowler's work on the English Language, the American Journal of Science, and several other important works. Among his published works were a translation of Storr's "Historical Sense of the New Testament," a translation of Gesenius's "Hebrew Lexicon of the Old Testament," "A Manual Hebrew and English Lexicon," "Philological Studies," and "Latin Analyst."

GIBSON, GEN. GEORGE, died at Washington, Sept. 29. In May, 1808, he entered the army as captain of infantry, was subsequently promoted to the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel, and after faithful service in the War of 1812 was discharged at its close. In 1816 he was appointed Quartermaster-General, and afterwards Commissary-General. He was brevetted a brigadier-general for faithful service in 1826, and a major-general for meritorious conduct as Commissary-General during the Mexican War.

GREBLA, JOHN TROUT, was killed in the battle of Great Bethel, Va., June 10. He was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1834, graduated with high rank from the Academy at West Point in 1854, and was immediately commissioned as brevet second lieutenant in the Second Artillery and stationed at Newport, R.I. He served as second lieutenant during the Indian troubles in Florida. In 1856 he was appointed Acting Assistant Professor of Ethics in the Military Academy, retaining the position with honor until the commencement of the present war, when, at his own request, he was detailed for active duty at Fortress Monroe. He superintended the fortification of Newport News and the volunteers for artillery-practice. He was unexpectedly detailed to accompany the expedition to Great Bethel, and, though disapproving of the ill-digested plan of the attack, he did all in his power to render it successful, and by his skill and courage covered the retreat of our force. He was struck by a cannon-ball on the temple just at the close of the battle, and instantly killed.

HACKLEY, REV. CHARLES W., Professor of Mathe-



mathematics and Astronomy in Columbia College, N.Y., died in New York, Jan. 10. He was born in Herkimer county in 1809, graduated from West Point in 1829, and continued there as Assistant Professor of Mathematics until 1832, studied law and subsequently theology, and in 1835 was ordained as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was Professor of Mathematics in the University of New York until 1838, and afterwards President of Jefferson College, Mississippi, and rector of St. Peter's Church in Auburn, N.Y. In 1848 he was elected professor in Columbia College, which position he held until his death. He was a contributor to several scientific periodicals, and the author of the following works:—A "Treatise on Algebra," "Elementary Course on Geometry," and "Elements of Trigonometry."

HADDOCK, CHARLES BRICKETT, D.D., a Congregational clergyman of New Hampshire, died at Hanover, Jan. 16. He was born in 1797. After serving as professor in Dartmouth College from 1819 to 1854, and as Secretary of Legation in Portugal from 1854 to 1857, he was, in 1857, appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools, which office he held at the time of his death.

HUMPHREY, REV. HEMAN, D.D., died in Pittsfield, Mass., April 3. He was born in West Salisbury, Conn., March 26, 1779, graduated from Yale College, N.H., 1805, studied theology under President Dwight, and afterwards under Rev. Asahel Hooker, at Goshen, Conn. He was licensed to preach Oct. 1806, and the following spring was settled as pastor of the church at Fairfield, Conn., where he continued ten years. In 1817 he was installed pastor of the church at Pittsfield, Mass. In 1828 he accepted an appointment as President of Amherst College, and, after a service of twenty-two years, resigned his office and spent some months in travelling abroad. In 1847 he removed to Pittsfield, where the remainder of his life was spent in comparative retirement. He was the author of several tracts, sermons, and biographical works, besides "Miscellaneous Discourses and Reviews," "Letters to a Son in the Ministry," "Sketches of the History of Revivals," and "Domestic Education."

IVES, ELL, M.D., died in New Haven, Oct. 8. He was born Feb. 7, 1779, graduated from Yale College, 1799, and spent the two years following as rector of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, at the same time pursuing the study of medicine with his father and Dr. Eneas Munson. At a subsequent period he attended the lectures of Drs. Rush and Wistar in Philadelphia, and in 1801 began the practice of his profession in New Haven. He was one of the originators of the Medical Institution of Yale College, and in 1813, upon its organization, was appointed Professor of Materia Medica, which chair he continued to fill until 1829, when he was transferred to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. In 1852 he resigned on account of his advanced age, and was named by the corporation Professor Emeritus. He was one of the founders of the New Haven Medical Association, and President of the State Medical Society, and of the National Medical Association. He was the author of several articles in the "American Journal of Science."

JACKSON, JOHN P., Vice-President and Superintendent of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, died at Newark, N.J., Dec. 10, aged 56 years. He was educated for the bar, and distinguished himself in his profession, was twice elected to the Legislature of his State, and also served two terms as county clerk.

KENNEDY, COL. WILLIAM D., commander of the "Tammany" Regiment of New York Volunteers, died at Washington, D.C., July 22, of congestion of the brain.

KENT, WILLIAM, an American judge, and son of Chancellor Kent, died at Fishkill, N.Y., Jan. 4, aged 59. He was an eminent lawyer, and for many years Judge of the Circuit Court of New York. Upon his resignation, he accepted the professorship of law in Harvard University, but subsequently returned to New York, where he was constantly employed as a referee.

LAWRENCE, CORNELIUS VAN WYCK, died at his residence in Flushing, N.Y., Feb. 20. He was born Feb. 28, 1791, was a Representative in Congress from 1832 to 1834, Mayor of New York from 1834 to 1836, and for many years President of the Bank of the State of New York.

LOWE, COL. J. WILLIAMSON, of the Ohio Volunteers, was killed at Carnifex Ferry, Va., Sept. 10. He was born in New Brunswick, N.J., Nov. 15, 1809. He served during the Mexican War, having the command of the Fourth Ohio Regiment until it was disbanded in 1848. Upon the commencement of the present war, he was chosen colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, which distinguished itself in the battle which cost his life.

LYON, NATHANIEL, a general of volunteers of the U.S. Army, killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10. He was born in that part of Ashford now called Eastford, Conn., July 14, 1819, and was a grandson of Lieut. Daniel Knowlton of the Old French War and the Revolution. He graduated at West Point in 1841, and was immediately appointed second lieutenant in the Second Regiment of infantry. He served in Florida during the latter part of the Seminole War with distinction, and was subsequently stationed for several years at different posts on the Western frontier. In 1847 he was promoted to a first-lieutenancy, and joined Gen. Taylor's force at Monterey, and accompanied his regiment when it was placed under the command of Gen. Scott. He took part in the bombardment of Vera Cruz and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusco, and was brevetted captain for "meritorious conduct." After the war he was ordered to California and detailed to service among the Indian tribes, who had become troublesome, and while thus engaged he was, in 1851, promoted to a full captaincy. From California he was sent to Kansas during the troubles there, and acted the part of a pacificator. Early in 1861 he was placed in command of the U.S. Arsenal at St. Louis, and the fate of Missouri hung upon his energy, decision, and coolness. He thwarted the plans of the secession conspirators, captured the forces they had collected at Camp Jackson to attack the Government, and, being soon after appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, broke up their force at Potosi and seized the war-material they had collected for their camp. Upon the removal of Gen. Harney, he was placed in command of the Department of Missouri, and when Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price came to him demanding that no United States troops should be permitted to march through or quarter in Missouri, though they had already allowed Confederate troops to do so, he replied that the troops of the United States should march peaceably everywhere through the United States, offering insult to none, but that they would resist every attack and crush those who sought to molest them. Hereupon the secession leaders withdrew from St. Louis and began to prepare for war. Lyon followed them with a small force to Jefferson City, from which

they retreated to Booneville, where he fought and defeated them, and pursued them to Dug Spring, where he again gained a victory. They were soon after largely reinforced, and Lyon, unable to procure reinforcements, gave them battle again at Wilson's Creek on the 10th of August, though his force was hardly one-fourth of theirs. He was twice wounded early in the fight, but continued in the saddle, and was at last killed while making a charge at the head of a regiment which had lost its colonel. His body was brought to the home of his childhood for interment, and everywhere high honors were paid to his memory.

**MANGUM, HON. WILLIE PERSON**, a United States Senator, died at his residence in Orange county, N.C., Sept. 21, aged 69 years. He graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1815, was educated for the legal profession, and in 1818 was elected to the House of Commons in his native State, in 1819 was chosen Judge of the Superior Court, and from 1823 to 1826 was a Representative in Congress. In 1831 he was elected a United States Senator, and continued to serve for three terms. During the administration of President Tyler he was President of the United States Senate.

**McCLURE, HON. WILLIAM B.**, a distinguished Pennsylvania jurist, died at Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 27. He was for the ten years preceding his death President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Alleghany county, Pa.

**MCLEAN, JOHN, LL.D.**, an eminent American jurist, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 4. He was born in Morris county, N.J., March 11, 1785, studied law in the office of Arthur St. Clair, in Cincinnati, and in 1807 was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio. In Oct. 1812, he was elected to Congress from his district, and re-elected in 1814. In 1816 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and in 1822 appointed by President Monroe Commissioner of the General Land Office. In July, 1823, he was appointed Postmaster-General, in which department he manifested an uncommon degree of skill and efficiency. In 1829 President Jackson offered him the War and the Navy Departments, but he declined both, and, resigning the office of Postmaster-General, accepted the appointment of Associate Justice in the Supreme Court of the United States, continuing in office till his death. Judge McLean's name was prominent among the candidates for the Presidency in 1856 and 1860.

**MEIGS, HON. HENRY**, died in New York City, May 20. He was born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 28, 1782, graduated at Yale College in 1799, studied law, and practised his profession in New York City for more than fifty years. From 1819 to 1821 he was a Representative in Congress from his district. He was judge of one of the courts in New York City, and afterwards Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. In 1845 he was elected Recording Secretary of the American Institute.

**MURRAY, NICHOLAS, D.D.**, an eminent American clergyman, died at Elizabethtown, N.J., Feb. 4, 1861. He was born in Ireland, Dec. 1803, came to America in 1818, and entered the publishing establishment of the Messrs. Harper & Brothers, New York. Though by education a Roman Catholic, he embraced the Protestant religion, and united with the Brick Church, under the pastorate of the Rev. Gardiner Spring. He graduated at Williams College in 1826, studied theology at Princeton, and in 1829 was settled over the Presbyterian church in Wilkesbarre, Penn. In 1833 he accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian

Church in Elizabethtown, N.J., where he continued till his death. He made two voyages to Europe, visiting not only his native land, but England, Scotland, and many countries of continental Europe. In 1849 he was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. He acquired a wide reputation by his "Letters to Right Rev. John Hughes, Roman Catholic Bishop of New York," over the signature of "Kirkwa." He also published "Notes. Historical and Biographical, concerning Elizabethtown, N.J.," "Romanism at Home," "Men and Things as I saw them in Europe," "Parish and other Pencillings," "The Happy Home," and "Preachers and Preaching."

**ONDERDONK, RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN TREADWELL, D.D., LL.D.**, late Bishop of the Diocese of Eastern New York, died in that city, April 30. He was born in New York in the year 1791; graduated at Columbia College; received priest's orders in 1813, and was appointed assistant minister of Trinity Church. In 1830 he was elected to the office of bishop, and for many years maintained the position with honor and marked success; but in 1844, charges having been preferred affecting his ministerial character and reputation, a trial was had before the House of Bishops, and he was suspended from the exercise of his episcopal functions.

**PORTER, REV. WILLIAM HENRY**, died in Roxbury, Mass., May 26, aged 43 years. He graduated at Yale College in 1841; studied theology in the Union Theological Seminary in New York, and also in the theological department of Yale College. In 1845 he was settled over a Presbyterian church in Litchfield, N.H. In 1851 he united with the New Jerusalem, or Swedenborgian, Society, in Boston, Mass. He published "Common and Scriptural Proverbs compared," and the "Heavenly Union, or New Jerusalem on Earth."

**PRENTISS, COL. JOHN H.**, formerly a prominent editor in New York, died at his residence, in Cooperstown, Otsego county, aged 77 years. He represented his district in Congress from 1837 to 1841.

**PUTNAM, WILLIAM LOWELL**, a lieutenant in the 20th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, died Oct. 22, from a wound received at the battle of Ball's Bluff. He was born in Boston, July 9, 1840; was educated partly in France, where he resided for seven years, and afterwards completed a course of law and science in Harvard University. He was a young man of uncommon worth and genius.

**REESE, E. YATES, D.D.**, a Methodist Protestant clergyman, died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 14. He was a man of high intellectual powers, and had for some years conducted the "Methodist Protestant," the organ of his Church, with great ability. His health had been failing for some time, and violent insanity supervening, he committed suicide while under its influence.

**ROCKWELL, HON. JOHN ARNOLD**, died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 10. He was born in Norwich, Conn., August 27, 1803; graduated at Yale College in 1822; studied law and commenced the practice of his profession in his native city. In 1838 he was elected to the Senate of the State, and soon after was chosen Judge of the Court of New London county. In 1847 he was Representative in Congress, and served two consecutive terms, during the last of which he was chairman of the Committee on Claims, and for many years he was one of the most prominent and successful practitioners in the Court of Claims. He was the author of one or two volumes on Mexican law.

**ROBINSON, LUCIUS FRANKLIN**, an eminent member of the bar in Hartford, Conn., died in that city, March 11. He was born in Hartford, Feb. 1, 1824; graduated at Yale College in 1843; studied law in the Yale Law School, and, upon his graduation, entered into politics, and was for a time editor of "The Whig," a daily paper in Hartford. He soon entered with zeal upon his profession, and was engaged in full and increasing practice until his death. He was for several years City Attorney.

**ROORBAUGH, ORVILLE A.**, a publisher and bookseller in New York and Charleston, died in the former city in June. He was the editor of the "Bibliotheca Americana."

**RUFFNER, REV. HENRY, D.D., LL.D.**, died at his residence in Kanawha, Va., in the 73d year of his age. He was for many years President of Lexington College, Va. His last published work was an argument against the continuance of slavery in Virginia.

**RUSSELL, HON. DAVID**, died at his residence in Salem, Washington county, N.Y., in the 81st year of his age. He was a member of the Twenty-Fourth, Twenty-Fifth, and Twenty-Sixth Congresses, and for several sessions was chairman of the Committee on Claims.

**SCOTT, REV. WILLIAM M., D.D.**, died at Princeton, N.J., Dec. 22. He was born in Ohio in 1817, graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., studied law for a year, and then entered Princeton Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1846. In 1847 he was elected Professor of Languages in Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, and afterwards was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that place. In 1856 he was called to the pastorate of the Seventh Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1859 was chosen one of the professors in the new Theological Seminary in the Northwest.

**SCRANTON, HON. GEORGE W.**, died at his residence in Scranton, Luzerne county, Pa., aged about 50. He was a native of Connecticut, but removed to New Jersey, and afterwards to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in his business of iron-manufacturing in the heart of the coal and iron region which now bears his name. In 1858 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1860.

**SCRANTON, REV. ERASTUS**, died at Burlington, Conn., Oct. 5. He was born in Madison, Conn., August 1, 1777, graduated at Yale College in 1802, studied theology with Rev. John Elliott, and in 1805 was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church of North Milford, Conn. In 1827 he was dismissed, at his own request, and in 1830 was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Burlington, Conn. He published in 1855 a "Genealogical Register of the Descendants of John Scranton, of Guilford, Conn."

**SHAW, LEMUEL, LL.D.**, late Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died in Boston, Mass., March 30. He was born at Barnstable, Mass., Jan. 1781. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and was the following year assistant editor of the "Boston Gazette." He studied law with David Everett, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire, Sept. 1804. Soon after, he commenced practice in Boston, continuing in practice until his appointment as Chief-Justice. He was a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts for seven years, and subsequently four years in the Senate. In 1820 he was a member of the Convention for revising the Constitution. In 1830 he was appointed Chief-Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, which office he held for thirty years; was an overseer of Harvard College

about fifteen years, and a member of the Corporation over thirty years.

**SLOCUM, COL. JOHN S.**, was killed at the battle of Bull Run, July 21. He was born in the town of Richmond, R.I., Nov. 1824; was in the Mexican War, and received the brevet rank of captain for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at the battle of Contreras. At the commencement of the present war, Governor Sprague appointed him colonel, and authorized him to raise a second regiment, which he accompanied to the seat of war. At the battle of Bull Run his regiment led the advance of the division which crossed Cob Run, and reached Bull Run at Sudley's Ford, on the extreme left of the enemy's line, opening the engagement. Col. S. distinguished himself for his bravery, but fell early in the struggle.

**SMITH, ELI B., D.D.**, a Baptist clergyman, died at Fairfax, Vt., Jan. 5. He was born in 1804. For many years President of the New Hampton Baptist Theological Institution, at Fairfax, Vt.

**SNYDER, CAPT. GEORGE W.**, died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 18, aged 28 years. In 1852 he was appointed from the State of New York a cadet in the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated with high honor. Upon leaving the academy he was appointed a second lieutenant of engineers. In 1859 he was attached to the Board of Engineers under the presidency of Col. Sylvanus Thayer, of Boston, and subsequently was Acting Assistant Professor of Military and Civil Engineering at West Point. Upon the eve of the rebellion he was sent to Charleston as first engineer, and, during the hardships of the siege of Fort Sumter, contracted the disease which ultimately proved fatal.

**SOTAG, AUGUST**, an astronomer of Swedish birth, died Jan. 1, while upon his Arctic expedition with Dr. Hayes. He fell through the ice, and, though rescued from drowning, perished from cold in a few hours.

**SPENCER, REV. WILLIAM H.**, a Presbyterian clergyman, died at Chicago, Illinois, Feb. 16. He was born in Connecticut, Oct. 13, 1813; was educated in the University of New York, and studied theology in the Theological Seminary at Auburn, N.Y. In 1845 he was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Utica, N.Y., and subsequently accepted a call to Milwaukee. He was for a short time secretary of the Presbyterian Publication Committee in Philadelphia. At the time of his death he was pastor of the Westminster Church in Chicago.

**STAPLES, HON. SETH PERKINS**, died in New York City, Nov. 6. He was born in Canterbury, Conn., Aug. 31, 1776. He graduated at Yale College in the class of 1797, studied law in the office of Judge Daggett, in New Haven, and commenced the practice of his profession in New Haven, 1799. His legal attainments drew around him a large number of students, and he soon found himself at the head of a private law-school. In 1820 he proposed a partnership in his business and school to Judge Samuel J. Hitchcock, which was accepted, and in 1846 the school thus originated was formally recognized by the corporation of Yale College as the Law Department of that institution. In 1824 Judge S. removed to New York City, where for over thirty years he devoted himself entirely to his profession, devoting his attention principally to patent and copyright cases.

**STORRS, WILLIAM LUCIUS, LL.D.**, late Chief-Justice of Connecticut, died at Hartford, June 25. He was born in Middletown, Conn., March 25, 1795, gra-

duated at Yale College in 1814, studied law at Whitestown, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1817. He returned to his native city, and practised his profession for many years. He served several years in the State Legislature, and in 1834 was Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was a Representative in Congress from his State from 1829 to 1833, and also from 1839 to 1840. In June, 1840, he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and in 1856 was promoted to the office of Chief-Justice, which he held to the time of his death. In 1846 he was appointed one of the Professors of Law in Yale College, but resigned in 1847.

**STRONG, THOMAS M., D.D.**, died at Flatbush, L.I., June 14. He was born at Cooperstown, N.Y., in 1797, received his preparatory classical training in New York, and graduated from Columbia College in 1816 with the highest honors of his class. Upon the completion of a full theological course, he was licensed to preach, and in 1819 was settled in Norfolk, Va. In 1821 he received a call to the United Presbyterian Churches of Chambersburg and Shippensburg, Pa., and the following year was called to the charge of the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush, N.Y., where he had remained for nearly forty years. In 1828 he was elected Stated Clerk of the General Synod.

**STUART, HON. ISAAC WILLIAM**, died in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 2, aged 52 years. He graduated at Yale College in 1828, and for a short time after taught in the Hopkins Grammar School at Hartford. He had a taste for the study of hieroglyphics and Oriental literature, and in 1830 published a translation, with notes, of Greppo's "Essay on the Hieroglyphic System of Champollion." Being elected Professor of Greek and Latin in the College of South Carolina, he removed to Columbia and resided for some years. Returning to Hartford, he was for many years proprietor of the Wyllys Estate, on which stood the Charter Oak. He was the author of an edition, with notes, of the "Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles," "Life of Nathan Hale," "Hartford in the Olden Time," and an elaborate life of Governor Jonathan Trumbull.

**SUMNER, GEN. WILLIAM HYSLOP**, died in West Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 24. He was born in Roxbury, July 4, 1780. His early advantages were good, and in 1793 he was sent to Phillips Academy, in Andover, where he was fitted for college. He graduated at Harvard, with honor, in the class of 1799, and immediately commenced the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1802, and opened an office in Tremont Street, Boston. Gen. Sumner was aide-de-camp to Governors Strong and Brooks, and upon a subsequent appointment of adjutant-general by Governor Brooks, relinquished the practice of the law. He was a Representative of Boston in the Legislature for twelve years. He was intrusted with several important agencies by the Government, and in 1828 was appointed by the Secretary of War a member of the Board of Army and Militia Officers, of which Gen. Scott was president, to report a plan for the organization of the militia and a system of cavalry tactics. In connection with other gentlemen, he founded and put in operation the East Boston Company. He wrote a very elaborate history of East Boston.

**TILLINGHAST, CAPT. OTIS H.**, was killed at the battle of Bull Run, July 21. He was born at Homer, N.Y., March 6, 1823. In 1837 he graduated with honor at West Point, and was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the Third Artillery, joining Sherman's Battery under Gen. Taylor, at Saltillo,

Mexico. In 1856 he was appointed regimental quartermaster and stationed in Florida. Soon after he was ordered to Fort Moultrie. In July, 1861, he was appointed chief-quartermaster to Gen. McDowell's army, and attached himself to Col. Porter's division.

**TILTON, COM. EDWARD G.**, of the United States Navy, died in Washington, D.C. He entered the service in 1822 as a midshipman, and received his commission of commander in 1853. He had command of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga* in the Home Squadron, and subsequently was assigned to duty as a member of the Light-House Board.

**TRUMBULL, HON. JOSEPH**, died in Hartford, Aug. 4. He was born in Lebanon, Conn., Dec. 7, 1782, graduated at Yale College in 1801, studied law with William T. Williams, of Lebanon, was admitted to the bar in Ohio, and soon after in Windham county, in his own State, and in 1804 removed to Hartford, where he practised his profession until 1828, when he became president of the Hartford Bank. He represented the town of Hartford in the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1832, 1848, and 1851. In 1834 he was a Representative in Congress, and a member of the House from 1839 to 1843. In 1849 he was elected Governor of Connecticut.

**TUCKER, HON. GEORGE**, a Virginia jurist, died at Charlottesville, Va., aged 86 years. He was elected to Congress in 1819, and re-elected in 1821 and 1823. In 1825 he retired from Congress to accept the Professorship of Law in the University of Virginia, which position he filled with honor for many years. He was the author of a *Life of Jefferson*, and a *Political History of the United States*.

**TURNER, REV. SAMUEL H., D.D.**, died in New York, Dec. 21. He was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1790, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1807, studied theology under Bishop White, and in 1812 became rector of the church at Chestertown, Md. In 1818 he was elected Professor of Historic Theology in the Theological Seminary in New York, and in 1821 Professor of Biblical Learning in the same institution. In 1831 he was appointed Professor of Hebrew in Columbia College. He was the author of "Thoughts on Scriptural Prophecy," "Companion to the Book of Genesis," "Biographies of Jewish Rabbis," and other works.

**VAN VRANKEN, SAMUEL A., D.D.**, a clergyman of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, died at New Brunswick, N.J., Jan. 1. He was born in Fishkill, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1792, graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., studied theology at the Theological Seminary in New Brunswick, N.J., and in 1817 was settled as pastor over the United Reformed Dutch Churches of Freehold and Middletown. In 1834 he was installed pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. In 1837 he became pastor of the Broome Street Church in New York City, and in 1841 was chosen by the General Synod as Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick.

**VOSBURGH, COL. ABRAM S.**, of the New York Seventy-first Regiment, died in Washington, D.C., May 20, aged about 35 years. He was formerly a merchant of New York.

**WARD, JAMES HARMAN**, commander in the United States Navy, was killed in the attack on Matias Point, June 27. He was born in Hartford in 1806, and educated at the Vermont Military Academy at Norwich, and Trinity College, Hartford. In 1823 he received an appointment as midshipman on board of the *Constitution*, com-



manded by Commodore McDonough; in 1831 was made lieutenant and attached to the Mediterranean squadron. He was the author of a "Manual of Naval Tactics," and a series of lectures subsequently published under the title of "Elementary Instructions on Naval Ordnance and Gunnery;" also a work entitled "Steam for the Million." In 1857 he was appointed to the command of the receiving-ship North Carolina. At the commencement of the present war he organized the Potomac flotilla, and was made its commander on the 16th of May.

WASHINGTON, JOHN A., colonel in the Confederate Army, was killed in a skirmish, Sept. 15. He had been the proprietor of Mount Vernon, but sold it to the Mount Vernon Association for \$200,000.

WATMOUGH, HON. JOHN G., died at his residence in Philadelphia. He was born in Delaware, Dec. 6, 1793, and educated at the University of Pennsylvania. He served as lieutenant of artillery in the War of 1812-14. In 1830 he was elected to Congress, and served two terms as a Representative of the third district of Pennsylvania; was subsequently High Sheriff of Philadelphia, and Surveyor of the Port in 1841.

WHITE, CHARLES, D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman of Indiana, died at Crawfordsville, Ind., Oct. 29, aged 65 years. In 1842 he was inaugurated President of Wabash College, and continued in that office until his death.

WHITE, DANIEL APPLETON, LL.D., died March 30. He was born in Massachusetts, Jan. 7, 1776, and graduated at Harvard College in 1797; commenced the practice of law in Salem, Mass., and was for many years Judge of Probate for Essex county. He was for one term a Representative in Congress.

WHITE, HON. JOSEPH L., formerly a member of Congress from Indiana, was shot at Nicaragua, and died of his wounds, Jan. 5. He was of late years a resident of New York City, and was connected with the Nicaragua Transit Company.

WHITTEMORE, THOMAS, D.D., died in Cambridge, Mass., March 21. He was born in Boston, Jan. 1, 1800. His early advantages were rather limited, but, while in the employ of a bootmaker in Boston, he became acquainted with the Rev. Hosea Ballou, and was induced to commence studying for the ministry under his direction, and preached his first sermon two weeks before reaching his majority. In 1820 he was settled in Milford, Mass., and subsequently over the Universalist Society at Cambridgeport. He was at one time joint editor of the "Universalist Magazine," and for nearly thirty years editor of the "Trumpet." In 1830 he published a "History of Universalism," and in 1832 "Notes and Illustrations of the Parables," followed by several collections of hymns. He also published a work entitled "Plain Guide to Universalism." He was president of the Cambridge Bank, and also of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad. He represented Cambridge several years in the State Legislature.

WILDEY, THOMAS, founder of the order of Odd-Fellows in this country, died at his residence in Baltimore, Oct. 19. He was a native of England, but came to this country early in life. He was the first Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States. His funeral was attended by delegations of the order from all sections of the country.

WILKINS, HON. JOHN HUBBARD, died in Boston, Dec. 5, aged 67 years. He was born in Amherst, N.H., graduated at Harvard College in 1818, with high honors, studied theology in the Divinity School at Cambridge, and in 1821 entered the

book-store of Hilliard, Gray & Co., Boston, as salesman, and in 1826 as partner. In 1832 he withdrew, and formed a co-partnership in the paper business. In 1853 he was elected president of the National Bank at Boston, which position he occupied until a few months previous to his death. Mr. W. was elected to the Senate in the State Legislature in 1850 and 1851, and was a member of the State Convention in 1853. He was the author of a work entitled "Elements of Astronomy."

WILKINSON, COMMODORE JESSE, U.S. Navy, died at his family residence, near Norfolk, Va., aged 77 years. He was a Virginian by birth, and entered the navy in 1805. He was in the service of the Government fifty-four years.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS SCOTT, LL.D., an American jurist, died in Hartford, Dec. 15. He was born in Wethersfield, Conn., June 26, 1777, graduated at Yale College in 1794, studied law at Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar of that county in 1799. In 1803 he removed to Hartford, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1815, 1816, 1819, 1825, 1827, and 1829, and was a Representative in Congress for two years. In 1829 he was appointed an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and in 1834 Chief Justice, which place he held until he reached the age limiting the tenure of the office. He was for many years previous to his death president of the American Tract Society, and a leading officer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and of the American Bible Society. His donations to these and other objects during life were large, and he also bequeathed considerable sums to them in his will.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, a soldier of the Revolution, died at New Milford, Conn., April 12. He was born at Greenfield Hill, Sept. 27, 1762, and, though young, took an active part in the battles of the Revolution in Southwestern Connecticut, and attained his majority with the recognition of the Republic in 1783. He died at the venerable age of 99, on the day when its integrity and union were first seriously assailed by the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

WINTHROP, MAJOR THEODORE, was killed in the battle of Great Bethel, June 10. He was born in New Haven, Sept. 21, 1828, graduated with high honors at Yale College in 1848, and from 1849 to 1851 travelled in Europe. Among other enterprises in which he took part was the celebrated expedition of Lieutenant Strain in Central America. On his return he engaged in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. When President Lincoln issued his first proclamation for volunteers, Mr. W. offered himself promptly, and joined the New York Seventh Regiment, and, before its return, accepted the position of first lieutenant in the regular army. He connected himself with General Butler's staff, and took part in the expedition against Great Bethel. Since his death the following works from his pen have been published:—"Cecil Dreeme," "John Brent," "Edwin Brothertoft," and the "Canoe and Saddle."

WOODBIDGE, WILLIAM, ex-Governor of Michigan, died at Detroit, Oct. 20, aged 84. He was elected Governor of the State in 1840, and in 1842 United States Senator for six years.

WRIGHT, HON. JOHN C., a resident of Ohio, died Feb. 13, in Washington, whither he had gone, by the appointment of Governor Dennison, as one of the commissioners to the Peace Congress. He was in his 78th year.

## AMERICAN OBITUARIES—1862.

**ALLEY, JOHN BURROUGHS, M.D.**, died in Boston, April 29. He was born in that city, April 25, 1821, graduated at Yale College in 1840, studied medicine at Harvard University and in Europe, and was for several years Superintendent of the Boston Dispensary, and Secretary and for a time one of the Councillors of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

**ALLYN, CAPT. FRANCIS**, a leading citizen of New London, Conn., died in that city, Aug. 23. He was an intimate friend of Lafayette, whom he brought to this country in 1824.

**ANDERSON, GEN. GEORGE B.**, died in Raleigh, N.C., Oct. 16. He was born in Wilmington, N.C., in 1827, graduated at West Point in 1852, entered the Second Dragoons as brevet second lieutenant, reached the rank of first lieutenant in 1855, and in 1858 was appointed regimental adjutant. He resigned in April, 1861, became a brigadier-general in the Confederate Army, and at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, received a wound in the foot which caused his death.

**APPLETON, GEN. JAMES**, died in Ipswich, Mass., Aug. 25. He was born in Ipswich, Feb. 14, 1785, was in early life a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and afterwards, having removed to Portland, of that of Maine, and several times a candidate for Governor. During the War of 1812 he was a colonel of Massachusetts militia, having command of the district of Gloucester, and at the close of the war was made a brigadier-general. He was a strong advocate of the temperance and anti-slavery movements, which he influentially supported by speeches and publications.

**APPLETON, WILLIAM**, died in Boston, Feb. 20, in the 76th year of his age. He was a prominent merchant of Boston, was a member of Congress from that city in 1851-53, and was again elected to the 37th Congress, but resigned, after sitting through the extra session in 1861.

**ASHBY, GEN. TURNER**, of the Confederate army, was killed in a skirmish near Harrisonburg, Va., June 6. He was born at Rose Hill, Fauquier co., about 1824, and resided at Markham, Va., devoting his time chiefly to agriculture and politics, till the rebellion broke out, when he raised a regiment of cavalry, and proved a dashing and skilful officer. He was made a brigadier-general in May, 1862, and led the advance of "Stonewall" Jackson's army in the Shenandoah Valley during the pursuit of Banks and the subsequent retreat, until his death.

**AUDUBON, JOHN W.**, the only surviving son of the naturalist J. J. Audubon, died in New York, in August. When taken ill, he was preparing a new edition of the "Birds of America."

**BAILEY, GOLDENWIT F.**, member of Congress, died at his residence in Fitchburg, Mass., May 8. He was first elected in 1860.

**BAILEY, COL. GUILFORD D.**, killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, June 30, was born in New York in 1834, and graduated at West Point in 1856. He entered the artillery, served in Florida, at Forts Mackinaw, Snelling, and Leavenworth, and in Texas, where he refused to be included in Twiggs's surrender in 1861, went north, and accompanied the reinforcements sent to Fort Pickens. He afterward raised a regiment of cavalry in Northern New Jersey, and at the time of his death was chief of artillery in Gen. Casey's division.

**BALDING, JOE**, a colored man, died in the infirmary at Zanesville, Ohio, aged 121 years. He was originally a slave in Fairfax co., Va.

**BALDWIN, ABRAHAM DUDLEY**, died in Greenfield Hill, Conn., June 8, aged 74. He graduated at Yale College in 1807, studied law, but passed his life chiefly in agricultural pursuits, and served in both houses of the State Legislature, being, while in the Senate, a member of the corporation of Yale College.

**BALDWIN, JAMES FOWLE**, died suddenly in Boston, May 20. He was born in Woburn, Mass., April 29, 1782, and, after some years of mercantile life, became a civil engineer, in which profession his father and brother, both named Loammi, also distinguished themselves. He was first employed with his brother in constructing the dry dock at the Charlestown Navy-Yard, in 1828 was one of the State Commissioners for the first survey of the Western Railroad, surveyed and superintended the construction of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and in 1837 was one of a commission to examine and report upon the means of supplying Boston with water. His plan—opposed by the majority of the commission, but finally adopted in 1846—has proved highly successful. He was engaged in numerous other engineering enterprises, was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and for some years of the State Senate, and was highly esteemed for integrity and usefulness as a citizen.

**BANGS, NATHAN, D.D.**, died in New York, May 3. He was born in Stratford, Fairfield co., Conn., May 2, 1788, was for some years a school-teacher and surveyor, entered the Methodist ministry in 1801, travelled for seven years in Canada and afterwards in New York, and in 1820 was appointed General Agent of the Methodist Book Concern, being also editor of all its books, and successively of the "Christian Advocate and Journal" and "Methodist Quarterly Review." In 1836 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, was President of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., in 1841-42, and then returned to the active duties of the ministry in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, finally retiring in 1862. He was the author of several religious and denominational works, including a "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church," in 4 vols. 12mo.

**BAYARD, GEN. GEORGE D.**, killed in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, was born in New York, graduated at West Point in 1856, entered the First Cavalry as second lieutenant, and attained the rank of captain in the Fourth Cavalry, Aug. 20, 1861. He was chosen colonel of the 1st regiment of Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, April 28, 1862, served in Western Virginia, and subsequently in the corps of Gen. McDowell. After the battle of Antietam his brigade of cavalry led the advance in re-entering Virginia, and at Fredericksburg he was attached to Gen. Franklin's corps.

**BEARD, ALBIN**, died in Nashua, N.H., Aug. 14, in the 55th year of his age. He was a printer by trade, was editor of the "New Hampshire Telegraph," and postmaster of Nashua, had twice been mayor of the city, and had held numerous other public offices.

BELL, LUTHER V., M.D., died in camp, near Budd's Ferry, Md., Feb. 11. He was born in Frankestown, N.H., in 1805, and gained a high reputation as Superintendent of the McLean Asylum for the Insane, at Somerville, Mass., from 1837 to 1856. He was a leading Whig politician, was a member of the Executive Council in 1850, and candidate for Governor in 1856, and at the time of his death was medical director of Hooker's division of the Army of the Potomac.

BENEDICT, LEWIS, died in Albany, N.Y., in July. He was born in 1784, was a leading hardware-merchant, exercised for many years more political influence in the State than any other private citizen, was chairman of the Whig State Committee in 1838-40, and in 1840 was appointed postmaster of Albany, but was superseded in the following year.

BERRIAN, WILLIAM, D.D., rector of Trinity Church, N.Y., died in that city, Nov. 7, in the 76th year of his age. His ministerial connection with Trinity parish commenced in 1811, and was broken only by a brief settlement at Belleville, N.J. During his rectorate of more than fifty years he had won the esteem and respect of the great body of the older residents of New York City by his earnest, conscientious, and unassuming performance of his clerical duties.

BETHUNE, GEORGE W., D.D., a clergyman of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, died in Florence, Italy, April 27. He was born in the city of New York in 1805, and was the son of David Bethune, an eminent and philanthropic New York merchant. He entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., at an early age, and maintained a high reputation for scholarship. After passing through the theological course at Princeton, N.J., he was ordained, in 1825, as chaplain to seamen at Savannah, Ga. In 1826 he transferred his ecclesiastical connection to the Reformed Dutch Church, and was installed pastor at Rhinebeck, N.Y. His abilities as a preacher led to his call, in 1830, to Utica, N.Y., and in 1834 he again removed to Philadelphia, where he remained as pastor till 1848, when, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he accepted the pastorate of the New Reformed Dutch "Church on the Heights," Brooklyn, N.Y. He continued in this relation till 1859, when, in consequence of failing health, he resigned, and went to Italy for the benefit of the voyage and climate. During his stay in Italy he took charge of the American Chapel at Rome, then the only Protestant place of worship in that city. On his return in 1860, he became associate pastor of a Reformed Dutch Church in New York City, but, his health becoming again impaired, he returned to Italy in 1861, where he died of apoplexy. Dr. Bethune was distinguished as a profound *belles-lettres* scholar, and as a writer both of prose and poetry. His "Lays of Love and Faith" possess considerable poetic merit, and indicate a refined and highly-cultivated taste. He had also published several sermons and occasional addresses and essays, and edited "The British Female Poets, with Biographical and Critical Notices," and Isaac Walton's "Complete Angler," with valuable notes and additions.

BOULEN, GEN. HENRY, was killed in Virginia, Aug. 22. He was born in Germany, settled in Philadelphia as a wine-merchant, and in 1861 became colonel of the 75th Pennsylvania regiment, in Blenker's division. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, April 28, 1862, served under Frémont and Sigel in Western Virginia, distinguishing himself at the battle of Cross Keys,

and was killed in a skirmish while covering the retreat of the Army of Virginia across the Rappahannock.

BOLLES, MRS. MARY C., died at Montville, Conn., Jan. 4, aged over 104 years. Her husband, a near relative of Gov. Griswold, served throughout the Revolutionary War, and fifty-two of their direct descendants are now living.

BONGARS, GEN. THEODORE XAVIER THOMAS, Count de, died in New York, Feb. 1, aged about 70 years. He formerly held a high rank in the French army, and during the Mexican War commanded a regiment of New York volunteers, highly distinguishing himself. He belonged to the old hereditary nobility of France.

BOONE, ENOCH, died in Meade co., Ky., March 8. He was born in 1778, and was the first white male child born in Kentucky.

BOSWORTH, ALFRED, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, died in Warren, R.I., June 10.

BRADLEY, MIDSHIPMAN JOHN B., was killed in the battle below New Orleans, April 24. He was the only son of Col. John Bradley, of Jefferson co., N.Y., was born in October, 1843, and left the Naval Academy for active sea-service at the commencement of the rebellion, serving first with great credit in the Southern blockading squadron, and participating in the attack on Fort Matheras. He was then made acting master of the propeller "Isaac Smith," of the Port Royal expedition, and showed great bravery in carrying a line to the "Governor" in a severe gale, nearly losing his life. He commanded the battery of his vessel in the attack at Port Royal, was then detached to the fleet of Com. Farragut, acted as aid to Capt. Alden of the steamer "Richmond," and was instantly killed while receiving an order from him and in the act of returning a military salute.

BRANCH, GEN. LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, was a son of the Hon. John Branch, formerly Governor of North Carolina, U.S. Senator, and President Jackson's first Secretary of the Navy. He was born in Halifax co., N.C., in 1820, graduated at Princeton College in 1838, practised law in Raleigh, and was a member of Congress from 1855 to 1861. After the secession of his State he entered the Confederate army, attaining the rank of brigadier-general, and held the chief command at Newbern at the time of its capture by Gen. Burnside.

BRIGHAM, JOHN C., D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman, for 35 years Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, died in Brooklyn, E. D. (Williamsburg), N.Y., Aug. 10.

BRODHEAD, COL. THORNTON F., of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, died in Alexandria, Va., August 31, of wounds received in the battle near Centreville. He was born in New Hampshire in 1822, a son of the Rev. and Hon. John Brodhead, was a graduate of the Harvard Law School, and for more than twenty years a resident of Detroit, Mich. He served in the Mexican War as an officer of the Fifteenth U.S. Infantry, was twice brevetted for gallantry in battle, was afterwards a member of the State Senate and postmaster of Detroit, and in 1861 raised a cavalry regiment, with which he served successively under Banks, Frémont, and Pope.

BROWN, MRS. MARY PORTER, died in Constantinople, March 28. She was born in 1788, was a sister of Commodore David Porter, formerly American Minister to Constantinople, and had lived in Turkey thirty years.



**BROWN, ROSE**, died in Norwich, Conn., her native place, June 21, aged 100 years and 7 months.

**BROWNELL, CHAS. CLARENCE, M.D.**, died in Egypt, May 20, while engaged in Mr. Petherick's expedition in search of the sources of the Nile. He was born in East Hartford, Conn., and was a graduate of Trinity College and of the Yale Medical School, and had been for some years a resident of Hartford, Conn., devoting himself to scientific pursuits.

**BULKLEY, JUSTUS R.**, President of the New York & New Haven Railroad, died at his residence in Rye, Westchester county, N.Y., December 30, aged about 50. Mr. Bulkley was a native of New Haven, Conn., a graduate of Yale College, and was bred to the legal profession. Being a large stockholder in the New York & New Haven Railroad, and a man of known financial ability, he was with great reluctance prevailed upon to take the presidency of that road in 1854, when the discovery of the Schuyler frauds had nearly plunged the company in bankruptcy. The consummate skill with which he managed its finances, and the success with which he brought it out of its embarrassments, gave him a high reputation among business men.

**BURNS, ANTHONY**, whose arrest and trial as a fugitive slave at Boston in 1854 created an intense excitement and public disturbance there, died at St. Catharine's, C.W., July 27. After being remanded to slavery, he was redeemed, studied at Oberlin College, and became pastor of a Baptist church at St. Catharine's.

**CAMBRELENG, CHURCHILL O.**, died at West Neck, near Huntington, Long Island, April 30. He was born in North Carolina in 1786, in 1802 entered the employment of John Jacob Astor in New York, where he carried on mercantile business most of his life, and was for many years a leading Democratic politician. He was a member of Congress from 1821 to 1839, in the latter year was appointed Minister to Russia, and in 1846 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In Congress he was at different times chairman of the Committees on Commerce, Ways and Means, and Foreign Affairs, and his reports and political pamphlets were numerous and able.

**CANTWELL, COL.**, of the 82d Ohio Regiment, fell at the second battle of Bull Run, August 30. At the moment he received his death-wound, he was gallantly leading the left wing of his regiment, which was giving way under the fire of an overwhelming force of the enemy. Scarcely had his men recovered and again advanced, before a Minie ball struck him under the left eye, and, penetrating the brain, caused instant death.

**CHASE, EDWARD I.**, United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York, died suddenly at Lockport, N.Y., Oct. 14. He was born in New Hampshire in 1809, was a brother of the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, and removed to Lockport in 1830 or 1831.

**CHEESEMAN, DR. JOHN O.**, an eminent American physician and surgeon, died in New York City, Oct. 11, aged 75. He had been a professor in one of the medical schools of the city, one of the visiting and subsequently one of the consulting surgeons of the New York Hospital, and ranked among the foremost surgeons of the city.

**CHILDS, COL. J. H.**, the late commander of the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, entered the service from Pittsburg, Alleghany county, and, after being distinguished for his ability and courage, conflict at Antietam as an acting

brigadier-general, and upon that sanguinary field, while rallying his command, yielded up his life as a sacrifice to the cause of his country.

**CLEMENS, REV. W.**, a Presbyterian clergyman and missionary, died, June 24, on the passage from St. Thomas, West Africa, to New York. He was a native of Wheeling, Va., and was attached to the Corisco mission.

**COFFING, JACKSON G.**, a Presbyterian clergyman and missionary in Central Turkey, died in the house of the American Vice-Consul at Alexandretta, March 25, from a gunshot-wound inflicted by a robber twelve hours previously. The band to which the murderer belonged were subsequently arrested near Beyrout, with the active assistance of Captain Hebart of the British gunboat Foxhound, and executed.

**COLEMAN, COL. A. H.**, 11th Ohio Regiment, was killed in the battle of Antietam. His regiment formed a part of the Second Brigade of Cox's Kanawha Division, and during the various fights in which that well-known command participated, Colonel Coleman was always distinguished for his active and valuable services. His remains were recovered after his sudden decease, and transported westward via Baltimore, to which city they were borne side by side with those of Colonel Childs, of the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

**COLLYER, THOMAS**, an extensive ship-builder, died in New York, Nov. 9.

**COLT, SAMUEL**, died in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 10. He was born in Hartford, July 19, 1814, was early employed in his father's factory, in his 16th year made a voyage to the East Indies as a sailor before the mast, during which he made his first wooden model of a revolving pistol, after his return worked for a time at the dyeing and bleaching business, and then travelled as a lecturer throughout the United States under the name of Dr. Coult. In 1835 he obtained his first patent for revolving fire-arms in England, France, and the United States; but his first attempt to establish their manufacture at Paterson, N.J., failed so completely that when, in 1847, he received an order from the Government for 1000 pistols, he could not procure one of those previously made as a model. He filled his first contract in New Haven, but soon removed to Hartford, where he succeeded in establishing a manufactory, which was, at the time of his death, one of the most extensive and perfectly organized armories in the world, capable of turning out 1000 arms per day, employing a capital of over \$1,000,000, and filling orders from all parts of Europe and America. He had also erected convenient residences for his workmen, and made provision for their intellectual and social culture. Mr. Colt was also the inventor of a powerful submarine battery, and one of the first to invent and lay down a submarine telegraphic cable.

**CONDICT, DR. LEWIS**, died in Morristown, N.J., May 26, in the 90th year of his age. He was high sheriff of Morris county about the close of the last century, was a member of the State Legislature from 1805 to 1810, and twice elected Speaker of the House, in 1807 served as commissioner for settling the boundary between New York and New Jersey, and was a member of Congress from 1811 to 1817, and from 1821 to 1823.

**COOPER, E. S., M.D.**, died in San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 13. He was born in Somerville county, Ohio, in 1821, practised medicine at Peoria, Ill., went to San Francisco in 1855, and was President of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery in the University of the Pacific. He possessed the highest skill as a

surgeon, and during his residence in San Francisco had performed several operations which had given him a distinguished reputation in Europe as well as America.

CRANE, LIEUT.-COL. L. H. D., of the 3d Wisconsin Volunteers, was killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9. He was formerly chief clerk of the Assembly of Wisconsin, and joined the regiment as major, but was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy soon after, and was in actual command of his regiment when killed.

CROASDALE, COL. SAMUEL, of the 128th Pennsylvania Regiment, an organization composed of citizens of Berks, Lehigh, and Bucks counties, fell at the battle of Antietam. A talented and much respected lawyer of Doylestown, he was among the first after the fall of Sumter to volunteer, and faithfully served as a private in Captain Davis's company of three-months men. When the Governor called for nine-months men, he again determined to fight the battles of his country, and, opening a recruiting-office, in a few days was enabled to leave Bucks county for Camp Curtin with a full company. Upon the formation of the 128th Regiment, he was commissioned as colonel of the organization. Ordered to Washington, the regiment performed garrison-duty for several weeks in the fortifications around that city, and subsequently moved with the Army of the Potomac towards Frederick, to intercept the rebels in their march upon Maryland and Pennsylvania. At Antietam it was assigned an important position, and Colonel Croasdale, having formed his command in line of battle, was leading it against the enemy, notwithstanding a galling fire of shot, shell, and musketry, when a musket-ball pierced his skull, killing him instantly. He was buried in the Doylestown Cemetery.

CULL, REV. HENRY, died near Richmond, Indiana, where he had resided nearly sixty years, Aug. 30, in the 106th year of his age. He had been for eighty years a member and about sixty years a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CURTIS, HARVEY, D.D., died at Galesburg, Illinois, Sept. 18. He was born in Adams, Jefferson county, N.Y., in 1806, was educated at Middlebury (Vt.) College and Princeton Theological Seminary; in 1835 became pastor of the Congregational Church in Brandon, Vt., in 1841 Agent of the American Home Missionary Society at Cincinnati, in 1843 pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Madison, Ind., and in 1850 of the First Presbyterian Church in Chicago; and in 1858 he was inaugurated as President of Knox College at Galesburg.

CURTIS, LIEUT.-COL. JOSEPH BRIDGEMAN, killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, was about 26 years of age, and at the commencement of the war was an engineer on the Central Park, New York. He entered the engineer corps of the 9th New York Regiment, joined the Burnside Expedition as adjutant of the 4th Rhode Island Regiment, distinguished himself at Roanoke Island, and was appointed by General Rodman assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain. At General Burnside's request, he was made lieutenant-colonel, at the battle of Antietam continued to fight as a private after his regiment had been so cut up that it had to be withdrawn, and at Fredericksburg fell at the head of the regiment, the colonel having been previously disabled. He was a brother of the popular author and lecturer, George William Curtis.

CUSHING, JOHN P., of the "Cushing Gardens," Watertown, Mass., died, April 17, aged 75 years.

His vast wealth had been used for the promotion of botanical science and to confer pleasure on his fellow-citizens.

DANFORTH, MOSELY J., a distinguished engraver, and Vice-President of the American Bank-Note Company, died in New York, Jan. 19, aged 61 years.

DEAN, MRS., wife of the Rev. William H. Dean, of the Ceylon Methodist Mission, died at Trincomalee, June 30. She had resided but a short time in Ceylon.

DE WOLF, JOHN, died in Bristol, R.I., March 9. He was born about 1786, and from 1817 to 1834 was Professor of Chemistry in Brown University, Providence, R.I.

DICKERSON, PHILEMON, died in Paterson, N.J., Dec. 10. He was born in Morris county, N.J., in 1788, studied law in Philadelphia with his elder brother, the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, and settled at Paterson in 1815. He was a member of Congress from 1833 to 1837, and from 1839 to 1841; and in 1843 was appointed Judge of the United States District Court, which office he continued to fill till his death.

DOBBIN, ROBERT A., senior proprietor of the "Baltimore American," died in Baltimore, Aug. 15, in the 55th year of his age.

DOHENY, COL. MICHAEL, died in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 1. He was a leader in the revolutionary movements in Ireland in 1848, was an effective public speaker, after his emigration practised law in the city of New York, and was for a time editor of a newspaper devoted to Irish interests.

DOUGLAS, GEORGE, of Douglas Farms, near Flushing, Long Island, died in New York in February. He was a graduate of Columbia College, was possessed of great wealth, and was widely known for his large benefactions to religious and charitable objects. In his youth he spent several years in Europe.

DRAKE, COL. ALBERT WALDO, died in South Windsor, Conn., June 5. He was born in that town, Feb. 21, 1835, graduated at Yale College in 1857, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, in which year he was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives. He served with distinction at the battle of Bull Run, in 1861, as first lieutenant of the 1st Connecticut Volunteers, as lieutenant-colonel of the 10th in the battle of Roanoke Island, and commanded his regiment at that of Newbern, after which he was appointed colonel. He died of consumption.

DREW, JOHN, a popular comedian and delineator of Irish character, was killed by a fall in Philadelphia, May 21. He was born in Ireland, Sept. 23, 1825, first appeared on the stage at the Old Bowery Theatre, New York, in 1845, afterward performed in California, Australia, and Europe, and for several years was joint lessee with Mr. Wheatley of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where, at the time of his death, he had just concluded an engagement under the leaseholdship of his wife. His brother, EDWARD DREW, a captain in Berdan's regiment of sharpshooters, was killed in battle before Richmond, July 22. Another brother, GEORGE DREW, died at Fort Monroe of typhoid fever, contracted while on duty with the 49th New York Regiment.

DWIGHT, LIEUT.-COL. WILDER, of the 2d Massachusetts Volunteers, died in hospital at Boonsborough, Md., Sept. 19, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam. He graduated at Harvard College in 1853, and distinguished himself in the retreat of General Banks through the Shenandoah Valley, when he was taken prisoner.



quitted the pastorate on account of his health, settled in Berlin, Conn., and in 1848 at Hartford. He was at one time a member of the State Senate, and held many other public offices. He was the author of between thirty and forty volumes, including a "History of the United States," a Geography, and many other standard school-books, and assisted his brother, S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley), in preparing books for children.

GRAY, REV. HENRY, died in Philadelphia, Aug. 8, aged 81. He was educated at Brown University, and entered the ministry in the Baptist Church, and was for several years pastor of the First Baptist Church in Hartford, Conn. Having adopted views somewhat different from those of that denomination, he resigned the pastorate, and did not again enter upon it. He removed subsequently to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside till his death. He published several pamphlets and one or two volumes in defence of the doctrines of the Adventists, and of the annihilation of the wicked. His life was one of singular purity and active benevolence, and he died greatly lamented.

HACKLEMAN, GEN. PLEASANT ADAM, was killed at the battle of Corinth, Oct. 4. He was born in Franklin county, Ind., about 1817, was a prominent lawyer of Indiana, and for nearly twenty years editor of the "Rushville Republican." In 1841 he was a Whig member of the Legislature, afterwards for several years County Clerk, twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, in 1860 a member of the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and in Feb. 1861, of the Peace Conference at Washington. He became colonel of the 16th Indiana Regiment, which served under General Banks in Virginia, and was commissioned brigadier-general April 28, 1862, and in June ordered to report to General Grant in the Southwest.

HALL, J. PRESCOTT, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York under Presidents Taylor and Fillmore, died at Newport, R.I., Sept. 29, aged 67 years.

HALLIST, BENJAMIN F., died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 30. He was born at Barnstable, Mass., in 1798, graduated at Brown University in 1816, studied law, edited a newspaper in Providence, R.I., and afterwards, removing to Boston, edited successively the Boston "Advocate," established as an organ of the anti-Masonic party, "Morning Post," and "Advertiser." He was one of the earliest advocates of the temperance movement, and was a leader of the Democratic party, being the chief representative of New England in all its National Conventions, and for several years chairman of its National Committee. In 1852 he secured the nomination of Franklin Pierce for the Presidency, and was appointed by him in 1853 United States District Attorney for Massachusetts. He was the author of the national platform adopted at Cincinnati in 1856.

HAMLEN, HANNIBAL, a cousin of the Vice-President of the United States, died in Washington, Nov. 14. He was President of the National Freedman's Relief Association, and his assiduous labors in behalf of the emancipated blacks at Fortress Monroe brought on the illness which caused his death.

HANCHETT, LUTHER, died at Madison, Wis., Nov. 17. He was the Representative in Congress from the Sixth District of Wisconsin, and had just been re-elected to the next Congress. He was on his way to Washington at the time of his death.

HARVEY, LOUIS P., Governor of Wisconsin, was drowned at Savannah, Tenn., April 19, while stepping from one boat to another. He was born at

East Haddam, Conn., July 23, 1820, emigrated with his parents to Ohio in 1828, was educated at the Western Reserve College, and settled at Kenosha, Wis., in 1840. He was a member of the Convention which framed the State Constitution, served for several years in the State Senate, and was elected Secretary of State in 1859, and Governor in 1861. At the time of his death he was in charge of a large amount of hospital stores, contributed, at his suggestion, by the citizens of Milwaukee, Madison, and Janesville, for the relief of the wounded at the battle of Shiloh.

HATCH, DANIEL GILMAN, died in Exeter, N.H., March 13. He was born in that place, Aug. 3, 1798, graduated at Harvard University, was for nearly twenty years a teacher in Dinwiddie county, Va., was a member of the celebrated Virginia Convention in 1829, and about 1837 removed to Georgetown, Ky., and passed the remainder of his life there, and at Harrodsburg and Covington, in commercial and financial pursuits, being at the time of his death on a visit to his native place in consequence of the death of his parents. He was throughout his life an ardent promoter of educational interests, and a man of great benevolence and purity of character.

HATHAWAY, JOSHUA, one of the justices of the former District Court of Maine, and subsequently of the Supreme Court of that State, died in Bangor. He was born in Conway, N.H.

HERRICK, EDWARD CLAUDUS, died in New Haven, Conn., June 11. He was born in that city, Feb. 24, 1811. At an early age he became clerk in the bookstore of General Hezekiah Howe, devoted all his leisure to the acquisition of knowledge, was for a short time in business as a bookseller on his own account, and in 1843 was appointed Librarian of Yale College, and in 1852 its Treasurer, holding the former office till 1858 and the latter till his death. Since the death of Professor Kingsley, he had prepared the triennial catalogue of the college and the annual record of its deceased graduates, besides performing other services for it; and he also fulfilled many important municipal functions. He was an ardent student of science, especially in the departments of entomology, astronomy, and meteorology, on which subjects he contributed numerous articles to Silliman's "American Journal of Science;" and his knowledge of local history, general literature, bibliography, &c. was very extensive and always at command.

HEWITT, MAJOR IRA L., paymaster in the U.S. Army, died in New York, Oct. 20. He emigrated to Texas from Illinois about 1840, was a justice of the Supreme Court there, and after the secession of the State escaped from it by stratagem, entered the army, and served for some time under General Butler at New Orleans, going north with Colonel A. J. Hamilton.

HINKS, EDWARD W., colonel of the 19th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, was killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17. He was a native of Lynn, Mass. He had been a prominent militia officer before the war, and commanded the 8th Regiment of Massachusetts Militia in the three-months service,—the regiment which repaired the engines and rebuilt the railroad from Annapolis to Washington. As commander of the 19th Regiment, he protected the retreat of our troops at Ball's Bluff, and in the battles on the Peninsula his regiment was known as one of the Massachusetts fighting regiments. He was killed while leading his troops at Antietam.

HOBART, REV. JAMES, died in Berlin, Conn., July

16. He was born Aug. 2, 1776, was settled over the Congregational Society in Berlin in 1798, and dismissed in 1829, but continued to preach, with little intermission, nearly to the time of his death.

HOPKINS, MRS. LOUISA PAYSON, died at Williamstown, Mass., Jan. 24. She was born about 1812, was the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Payson, of Portland, Me., and was the author of several valuable works, including a "Series of Questions on the Book of Proverbs."

HUDSON, CAPT. WILLIAM L., of the U.S. Navy, died suddenly, of apoplexy, in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 15. He was born in New York about 1797, entered the navy in 1816, was second in command in Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, and, besides much other service, was for several years commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. In 1857 and 1858 he commanded the steam frigate Niagara in the two Atlantic cable expeditions, for his services in which he received testimonials from the British and Russian Governments. On his return was assigned to the command of the Charlestown Navy-Yard, and at the time of his death was Light-House Inspector and 21st on the retired list of captains.

INGERSOLL, CHARLES JARED, died in Philadelphia, January 14. He was born in that city, October 3, 1782, and was the son of Jared Ingersoll, a distinguished jurist. He studied law, travelled in Europe as a member of the embassy to France, was elected to Congress in 1812, was U.S. District Attorney for Pennsylvania from 1815 to 1829; afterward served in the State Legislature, and again in Congress from 1841 to 1847, when he was nominated Minister to France by President Polk, but not confirmed. He was always a supporter of the Democratic party, differing in this from the other members of his family. He was a member of the Convention for Internal Improvements at Harrisburg in 1825, of the State Convention in 1827, and the National Assembly in 1829, for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, writing the addresses of both, and of the State Constitutional Convention of 1837-8, in which he wrote the reports on currency, judiciary, &c. He was the author of several literary and historical works, including a history of the war of 1812 in 4 vols. 8vo.

IRISH, CAPT. W. O., died in New London, Conn., July 9. He was publisher and proprietor of the New London "Chronicle," and lately Paymaster of the State of Connecticut.

IRVIN, GEN. JAMES, died in Philadelphia, November 28, aged about 60 years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and uncle of Governor Curtin of that State, was a member of Congress from 1841 to 1845, and at the time of his death was storekeeper of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. He was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, in politics.

JACKSON, BRIG.-GEN. CONRAD FEEGER, killed in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, was a citizen of Pennsylvania, and entered the service as colonel of the 9th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, which, on the 26th of July, 1861, entered Washington City over one thousand strong, fully armed and equipped. Subsequently the regiment was brigaded under Brigadier-General Ord, as a portion of the 3d Brigade, and, marching into Virginia, participated in the brilliant victory at Dranesville. In the spring of 1862, the Reserves were placed in the 1st Army Corps, under General McDowell, and in the following June joined General McClellan on the Peninsula, and distinguished themselves in the battles before Richmond. In the latter part of August they took part in the

battles of the Valley of Virginia under General Pope, and in September, in those of South Mountain and Antietam. In all these engagements Colonel Jackson displayed great bravery and gallantry. When General Ord was ordered to the West, Colonel Jackson was appointed brigadier-general, and took command of the brigade. At the battle of Fredericksburg, a ball from a musket entered his right temple, and, passing through the head, killed him instantly. Previous to the war, General Jackson had been well known to the citizens of Pennsylvania by his long connection with the Reading and Pennsylvania Central Railroads.

JACKSON, GEN. JAMES S., killed at the battle of Perryville, October 8, was born in Kentucky about 1822, studied and practised law, served in the Mexican War, during which he fought a duel with T. F. Marshall, and was elected to Congress in 1860. In 1861, he became colonel of the 3d Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry, was afterwards made brigadier-general, and at the time of his death commanded a division in McCook's corps of the Army of the Ohio.

JAMES, GEN. CHARLES T., died at Sag Harbor, N.Y., October 17, of wounds received from the explosion of a shell on the previous day. He was born at West Greenwich, R.I., in 1804, became a carpenter, manifested great mechanical ingenuity, and built numerous large manufactories in Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and several other States. He was early elected major-general of the militia of Rhode Island, and in 1861 a Senator in Congress for six years. He had latterly devoted himself chiefly to the perfecting of the new projectile which bears his name, and in experimenting with which he lost his life. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Brown University in 1838.

JAMESON, GEN. CHARLES DAVIS, died at Oldtown, Me., November 6. He was born at Gorham, Me., February 24, 1827, engaged in the lumbering business, became colonel of the 2d Maine Volunteers in May, 1861, distinguished himself at the battle of Bull Run, was commissioned brigadier-general September 3, served with distinction in General Heintzelman's corps in 1862 on the Peninsula, and died of camp-fever, brought on by his exertions at the battle of Fair Oaks. He was a delegate to the Charleston Convention in 1860, where he supported Douglas, and was a candidate for Governor of Maine in 1861-2.

JEFFERSON, ISHAM RANDOLPH, died in Todd co. Ky., July 6, in the 71st year of his age. He was a nephew and adopted son of Thomas Jefferson, whom he is said to have strongly resembled physically, and to a considerable degree mentally and morally.

JOHNSTON, GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY, commander of the Confederate forces, killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, was born in Mason county, Ky., in 1803, graduated at West Point in 1826, served as lieutenant in the Black Hawk War, and resigned in 1834. Going to Texas shortly after the battle of San Jacinto, he enlisted as a private, and soon became successively adjutant-general and senior brigadier-general, succeeding in the chief command General Felix Houston, with whom he fought a duel and was wounded. In 1838, he was appointed Secretary of War, and in 1840 retired to a plantation in Brazoria county. In 1846, he commanded a Texan rifle regiment against the Mexicans, became acting inspector-general to General O. B. Butler, and took a conspicuous part in the capture of Monterey. President Taylor, in



1842, appointed him paymaster of the army, with the rank of major; and he was afterwards commissioned colonel of the Second Cavalry, in 1857 conducted the expedition against the Mormons, and continued to command the Department of Utah, with the brevet rank of brigadier-general, till 1860, when he was placed in command of the Pacific Department, with his head-quarters at San Francisco. He had early secretly given in his adhesion to the movement for a Southern Confederacy, and was preparing to carry California over to the Confederacy, when he was unexpectedly superseded by General E. V. Sumner, who had been sent secretly to California by Secretary Holt, and by a prompt movement thwarted his plans. Returning to the East, he was at once placed by the Confederate Government in an important command, and at the battle of Shiloh was commander-in-chief of the Confederate army of the West.

**KEARNY, GEN. PHILIP**, was killed in the battle of Chantilly, Va., September 1. He was born in the city of New York, June 2, 1815, was a resident of New Jersey, where his family have been settled since 1716, and was a nephew of the late General Stephen Watts Kearny, whose regiment (the First Dragoons) he entered as second lieutenant in 1833. Being sent to Europe to study the French cavalry tactics, he entered the military school of Saumur, fought as a volunteer in Algeria, receiving the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and returned home in 1841. In the Mexican War, he served with great *déclat* as captain of dragoons, losing his left arm in a brilliant charge upon the San Antonio gate of Mexico, and was brevetted major. After the war, he commanded an expedition against the Indians of Columbia River, then resigned his commission, and took up his residence in Paris. In the Italian campaign of 1859, he served as volunteer aid to General Morris, a French officer, and was again decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he hastened home, was, after some months, commissioned brigadier-general of New Jersey Volunteers, and afterwards of United States Volunteers, and served with conspicuous bravery and efficiency in the Army of the Potomac, being present in nearly all the battles of the Peninsula and in front of Washington. He was commissioned major-general, July 4, 1862, and assigned a division composed of Berry's, Birney's, and Jameson's brigades.

**KEEL, GEN. WILLIAM H.**, died at Harrisburg, Pa., May 18. He was born at Reading, Pa., about 1813, long occupied a prominent position in the Government of the State, of which he was elected Surveyor-General in 1859, and had been for many years a militia general. He served under General Patterson in 1861 as major-general of Pennsylvania troops, was afterwards appointed by the President brigadier-general of volunteers, and served on the Peninsula till a short time before his death. He was a Republican in politics.

**KEITH, REV. CLEVELAND**, an Episcopal clergyman and missionary to China, lost his life by the shipwreck of the steamer *Golden Gate*, bound from San Francisco to Panama, July 27. He had left China with his wife for the benefit of her health, but she died two weeks after their arrival at San Francisco, at the residence of Bishop Kip.

**KINDALL, CHARLES W.**, American Consul at Guadaloupe, died there, October 20. He was a native of Methuen, Mass., and a graduate of Brown University.

**KING, BARNABAS, D.D.**, a Presbyterian clergyman, died at Rockaway, N.J., in April. He was born in New Marlborough, Mass., June 2, 1780, graduated at Williams College in 1804, and in 1808 became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Rockaway, in which relation he continued till the time of his death, his son-in-law, the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, being associate pastor for the last fourteen years.

**KINGSBURY, COL. HENRY W.**, of the 11th Connecticut Volunteers, died, September 18, of wounds received on the previous day at the battle of Antietam, aged 25 years. He was a graduate of West Point in the class of 1861, was a son-in-law of Colonel Taylor, commissary-general of subsistence, and was a very promising officer.

**KOLTES, COL. JOHN A.**, who was killed at the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, was a native of Rhenish Prussia, but had been a resident of this country for sixteen years. Prior to his departure for the United States, he held the position of professor in a college in Germany, and soon after his arrival became connected with one of the Pennsylvania regiments ordered to Mexico, and served therein as orderly sergeant during the war. He was then transferred to the United States marine corps, and subsequently employed in the Mint at Philadelphia. Early in the war he raised a regiment mainly composed of Germans. For four months previous to his death he had acted as brigadier-general in command of the 1st Brigade of General Steinwehr's division, and as his body was being carried from the field it was met by a party of friends bearing with them the official appointment as brigadier. While leading his men, who had shown some signs of wavering, he turned towards them, and at the moment was struck in the back of the head by a piece of shell, and instantly killed. Col. Koltes was 39 years of age, and of prepossessing appearance and manners.

**LANDER, BRIG.-GEN. FREDERICK WILLIAM**, died at Pawpaw, Va., March 2. He was born in Salem, Mass., December 17, 1822, studied engineering in Captain Partridge's military academy at Norwich, Vt., and was employed by Government to conduct several important surveys, including that of the Northern Pacific Railroad route. From the second expedition for which, organized at his own expense, he was the only one that returned alive. He afterwards surveyed and constructed the great central overland wagon-route. After serving as a volunteer aid to General McClellan in Western Virginia, and participating in the capture of Philippi and the battle of Rich Mountain, he was, in July, 1861, commissioned brigadier-general, and given an important command on the Upper Potomac. After the battle of Ball's Bluff, being in Washington, he hastened to Edwards' Ferry and held it against the enemy with a single company of sharpshooters, but received a severe wound in the leg. He resumed his duties when but partially recovered, made a brilliant dash upon the enemy at Blooming Gap, February 14, 1862, capturing a large number almost unaided, and died suddenly from congestion, while preparing for a midnight attack. He was an intrepid and skilful officer.

**LARNED, COL. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**, died in Washington, September 6. He was born in Massachusetts, entered the army, October 1, 1813, as ensign of the 21st Infantry, soon rose to the rank of first lieutenant, was brevetted captain for gallantry in the defence of Fort Erie, where he commanded a company; after the war was retained as

paymaster of the Fifth Infantry, was deputy-paymaster-general during the Mexican War, and on the decease of Major-General Towson, in 1854, became paymaster-general of the army, with the rank of colonel, the duties of which office he faithfully performed till his death.

**LARNED, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS**, died suddenly, of apoplexy, in New Haven, Conn., February 3. He was born in Thompson, Conn., June 23, 1806, graduated at Yale College in 1826, studied theology, and in 1834 was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Millbury, Mass. From 1835 to 1837, he was associated with the Rev. Dr. Beman and the Rev. Mr. Kirk in teaching a theological school at Troy, N.Y., and in 1839 was chosen Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in Yale College, which office he held till his death. He was a frequent contributor to, and in 1854-5 editor of, the "New Englander," and printed, but did not publish, an exposition of the grammatical principles of Becker in "The Analysis of the Sentence," and an edition of the oration of Demosthenes on the Crown.

**LAVALETTE, ELIE A. F.**, a rear-admiral of the United States Navy, died at Philadelphia, where he was waiting orders, November 19. He was a native of Virginia, and had been in the naval service over fifty years. On the 1st of August, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and placed on the retired list, being the sixth in point of seniority on that list. His last previous service had been that of commandant at Sacketts Harbor, New York.

**LEMOY, GEORGE FRANK**, major of the 32d New York Volunteers (1st California Regiment), died in Maryland, November 10, of wounds received at the battle of South Mountain, September 14. He was a native of New York, and one of the early pioneers in California, having gone out in Colonel Stevenson's regiment during the war with Mexico.

**LINCOLN, ISAAC NEWTON**, Professor in Williams College, died at Windsor, Mass., Aug. 5.

**LITTLE, HENRY**, a Confederate general, killed in the battle of Iuka, September 19. He held at the commencement of the civil war a captaincy in the Seventh Infantry, which he resigned, and became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He entered the United States service in 1839 as second lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry, and distinguished himself in the Mexican War, winning brevets at Monterey and Cerro Gordo.

**LITTLEFIELD, LIEUT.-COL. JOSHUA F.**, of the 2d New Hampshire Regiment, was killed at the battle of Chantilly, Va., September 1. He enlisted as a private in that regiment, as first lieutenant participated in its famous charge at the battle of Bull Run, became captain, and was made lieutenant-colonel just before his death.

**MACAULEY, REV. THOMAS MOORE, D.D., LL.D.**, a Presbyterian clergyman, died in New York City, May 11, aged 85. He was for many years one of the most prominent and eloquent divines of his denomination in that city.

**McCOOK, BRIG.-GEN. ROBERT L.**, was murdered near Salem, Ala., August 5. He was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1827, practised law in Columbus and Cincinnati, and in 1861 became colonel of the 1st Ohio Regiment, which he commanded with great distinction at the battle of Bull Run, and afterwards raised the 9th Ohio Regiment, composed of Germans, with which he served under McClellan and Rosecrans in Western Virginia, and distinguished himself at the battles of Rich Mountain and Carnifex Ferry, command-

ing a brigade at the latter. He was subsequently transferred to General Thomas's corps of the Army of the Ohio, and for his services at Mill Spring, by which the victory was secured, was made brigadier-general of volunteers, March 21, 1862. On the day of his death, he was sick and travelling in an ambulance between his regiments, with an escort at the moment of only six men, five of whom fled on being attacked from an ambush by about 150 guerrillas. He was shot by a resident of the vicinity, carried to a house, and lived about twenty-four hours. His own regiment, the 9th, avenged his death by the destruction of the dwellings of those who had aided in his murder. He was a brother of Major-General A. McD. McCook, and sixteen other near relatives, of the same name, are, or have been, in the service as officers during the rebellion.

**McCULLOCH, BEN**, a general in the Confederate army, killed in the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., in 1814. After becoming famous as a hunter, he went to Texas in 1836, served as captain of a gun in the battle of San Jacinto, settled in Gonzales county as a surveyor of lands, and frequently led the border scouts against the Indians and Mexicans. He raised a company of rangers for the Mexican War, gained a national reputation by his exploits at Monterey and Buena Vista and during Scott's campaign to the taking of the city of Mexico, and was rewarded by President Pierce with the office of Marshal of Texas. In May, 1867, he was associated with Governor Powell as peace commissioner to Utah. About the time of President Lincoln's inauguration, he was in Washington, intending, as was understood, to seize the capital at the head of a body of rebels; but the plan, if entertained, was abandoned in consequence of General Scott's preparations. He was soon afterwards appointed brigadier-general of Arkansas troops, and held the chief command at the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, where General Lyon fell. He then gave up the command in Missouri to General Sterling Price, and at the battle of Pea Ridge led a corps of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas troops, under General Van Dorn.

**McDONALD, ALLAN**, died at Flushing, Long Island, January 15. He was for several years at the head of the Sandford Hall Asylum for the Insane at that place, had been a State Senator, and, under Governor Marcy, was Adjutant-General of the State.

**McNEIL, COL. HUGH WATSON**, of the Pennsylvania "Bucktail" Regiment, was killed near Antietam Creek, Md., September 17, while leading a charge. He was born in Seneca county, N.Y., in 1830, was educated at Yale College, practised law for a time in New York City, but, on account of ill health, went to Pennsylvania and engaged in banking. He entered his regiment as a private, and rose through all the grades to its command.

**MANRODS, NEWTON SPAULDING, Ph.D.**, acting Professor of Chemistry at Amherst College, was killed at the battle of South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, while leading into battle a company of the 16th Connecticut Regiment, of which he was captain. He was about 35 years of age, graduated at Yale College in 1849, and received the degree of Ph.D. at Göttingen in 1862. He had made geology and mining-engineering his special studies, and had spent some time, after his return from Europe, in the exploration of the Isthmus of Panama, with



reference to the Inter-oceanic Canal, and had published an account of the Pitch Lake of Trinidad, which he visited in 1855, in the "American Journal of Science."

**MANSFIELD, JOSEPH KING PENNO**, brigadier-general in the regular army, was killed at the battle of Antietam, September 17. He was born in New Haven, Conn., December 22, 1803, graduated at West Point in 1822, entered the corps of engineers, and was employed in the construction of numerous fortifications upon the coast, attaining the rank of captain in 1838. In the Mexican War he served as chief engineer under General Taylor, received seven wounds at Monterey, some of them very severe, and won by his gallantry in different actions the brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. In 1853, he was made inspector-general, with the rank of colonel. He was commissioned brigadier-general May 14, 1861, commanded the Department of Washington till August, and afterwards at Cape Hatteras, Camp Hamilton, Newport News, and Suffolk, Va.; was then appointed a member of a court of inquiry at Washington; but, applying for active employment, was assigned to the command of the corps formerly under General Banks, and fell mortally wounded while cheering on his troops in a brilliant charge.

**MATHESON, ROBERTICK**, colonel of the 32d New York State Volunteers (1st California Regiment), killed at the battle of Antietam, September 17. He commenced raising a California regiment in New York City in May, 1861, having himself been for some years a resident of California, was commissioned June 30, 1861, his commission bearing date from May 22, and took part with his regiment in the battle of Ball's Bluff, and most of the subsequent battles in Virginia.

**MEADE, RT. REV. WILLIAM, D.D.**, died at his residence near Millwood, Clark county, Va., March 14. He was born in that county, November 11, 1789, graduated at Princeton College in 1808, entered the Episcopal ministry, laboring chiefly in his native county, in 1829 was elected Assistant Bishop of Virginia, and succeeded Bishop Moore in 1841, Dr. Johns, of Baltimore, being soon afterwards elected assistant bishop. He had long been the acknowledged head of the evangelical branch of the Episcopal Church in the United States. He was the founder and President of the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria. He published several works, the chief of which is "Old Churches, Ministers, and Families in Virginia," 1856, 2 vols. 8vo.

**MEIGS, REV. BENJAMIN CLARK, D.D.**, died in the city of New York, May 12. He was born in Bethlehem, Conn., August 9, 1789, graduated at Yale College in 1809, studied theology at Andover, and in 1815 sailed with the second company of missionaries sent out from this country. He was one of the founders of the Ceylon Mission of the American Board, made a brief visit to his native country in 1840-41, and retired from the field in 1858, after forty-two years' faithful service.

**MERCER, SAMUEL**, commodore in the U.S. Navy, died in Philadelphia, March 15. He was born in Maryland, entered the navy in 1815, and had served nearly nineteen years at sea and eight years on shore duty.

**MILES, COL. DIXON H.**, killed at Harper's Ferry, Va., September 16, was a native of Maryland, graduated at West Point in 1824, served with distinction in Mexico as captain of the Seventh Infantry, commanded the Southern Gila expedition

in 1857, and reached the rank of colonel of the Second Infantry in January, 1859. At the first battle of Bull Run he commanded the Fifth Division, and was accused of being intoxicated and unfit for duty on the battle-field, which he strenuously denied, and was never brought to trial. He had been for some time in command of Harper's Ferry when it was attacked by overwhelming numbers, and, after a short resistance, he raised a white flag, but was killed by a cannon-ball before it was observed by the enemy. His conduct on this occasion was afterwards censured by a court of inquiry.

**MILLER, JACOB W.**, died in Morristown, N.J., September 30. He was born in German Valley, Morris county, N.J., in November, 1800, studied and practised law at Morristown, and was elected to the State Senate in 1838, and to the United States Senate in 1840, where he served by re-election till 1852. He was a Whig and afterwards a Republican in politics, and a warm personal friend of President Lincoln.

**MILLER, COL. JAMES**, of the 81st Pennsylvania Regiment, killed in battle before Richmond, June 1, served as captain in the Mexican War under Colonel Geary, afterwards settled in Yorkville, city of New York, as a dealer in coal, and, at the commencement of the civil war, raised a regiment at Easton, Pa., his former residence.

**MILNOR, WILLIAM HENRY, M.D.**, Past Grand Master of the Masonic Order in the State of New York, died at Savage's Station, near Richmond, Va., July 24, while serving as army surgeon, aged about 60 years. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. James Milnor, D.D., rector of St. George's Church, New York.

**MITCHEL, GEN. ORMSBY MACKNIGHT**, died at Beaufort, S.C., October 30. He was born in Union county, Ky., August 28, 1810, received his early education at Lebanon, Warren county, O., and at 12 years of age became clerk in a store. He was a cadet at West Point from 1825 to 1829, and Assistant Professor of Mathematics there till 1831; then studied law, and practised from 1832 to 1834 in Cincinnati; was Professor of Mathematics, Philosophy, and Astronomy in Cincinnati College from 1834 to 1844; and in 1841 a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy. The Cincinnati Observatory having been established mostly by his own exertions, he became its director, and in 1859 was also appointed director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, N.Y.; rendered great service to astronomy by his scientific labors and discoveries, by popular lectures throughout the country, and by the publication of two volumes, "Planetary and Stellar Worlds" and "Popular Astronomy," and, for two years, of "The Sidereal Messenger," the first exclusively astronomical periodical attempted in the United States. At the commencement of the civil war, he heartily espoused the cause of the Union, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in August, 1861, and afterwards major-general in the Department of the Ohio, under General Buell. At the head of a separate column, he entered Bowling Green, Ky., after a forced march, at the heels of the retreating rebels, and, continuing his march southward, seized the line of railroad between Corinth and Chattanooga, and took possession of various points in Northern Alabama. He was relieved of his command in July, 1862, and on the 17th of September appointed commander of the Department of the South, where he was preparing for a vigorous campaign, when he was carried off

by yellow fever. He was a devout man, and carefully attended to the moral welfare of his troops.

**MITCHELL, A. W., M.D.**, a physician of Philadelphia, long connected with the Presbyterian Board of Publication and other enterprises of the Old School Presbyterian Church, died in St. Louis, Mo., January 18.

**MORGAN, MATTHEW, SEN.**, an eminent New York shipping-merchant, the senior partner in the well-known firm of Matthew Morgan & Sons, died in that city, November 11.

**MUDGE, REV. T. A.**, died suddenly in McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., July 24. He was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Professor of Hebrew in the college.

**NELSON, MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM**, killed at Louisville, Ky., September 29, was a native of Kentucky, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was a lieutenant in the navy, which he entered in 1840, and had performed thirteen years' sea-service. He commanded a naval battery at the siege of Vera Cruz, was serving on board the frigate *Mississippi* in 1851 when she brought over *Kosuth*, whom he accompanied during part of his tour through the United States, and was ordered to the *Niagara* in 1858, when she carried back to Africa the rescued negroes of the slaver *Echo*. In the spring of 1861, he was assigned to the command of the gunboats on the Ohio River, but soon transferred to the army, with a view to strengthening the loyal sentiment of his native State by means of his extensive relationship and acquaintance there; organized Camp Dick Robinson, and, at the head of a brigade, had several successful encounters with the rebels under Humphrey Marshall and others in Eastern Kentucky. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, September 17, 1861, and afterwards assigned to the command of the 2d Division of General Buell's army; was the first to enter Nashville after its evacuation, took an important part in the battle of Shiloh, and was appointed major-general, July 17, 1862. He was sent to protect Nashville after the rebels took Murfreesboro', was wounded at the battle of Richmond, Ky., and took command at Louisville when it was threatened by Bragg's forces. A man of many estimable qualities, and an excellent officer, he was exceedingly rough and overbearing in manner, and was shot in his hotel by Brigadier-General Jefferson C. Davis, in consequence of his harsh and insulting treatment of that officer. He was a brother of the Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, of Indiana, present United States Minister to Chili.

**NEWTON, EDWARD A.**, died at Pittsfield, Mass., August 18, aged 78 years. He formerly resided at Calcutta as an agent of the East India Company, was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for many years Vice-President of the American Bible Society.

**NICHOLS, MATTHIAS H.**, died at a hotel in Cincinnati, September 15, his residence being at Lima, Allen county, O. He was born in Salem county, N.J., October 3, 1824, learned the printer's trade, studied law, removed to Ohio, and was a member of Congress from 1853 to 1859.

**OAKLEY, ROBERT S.**, President of the National Bank-Note Company, died in Brooklyn, N.Y., January 16.

**O'BRIEN, LIEUT. FITZ-JAMES**, died in Virginia, April 6, aged 33 years. He was a native of Ireland, came to the United States about 1850, established a reputation as a brilliant *belles-lettres* writer both in prose and poetry, and held engage-

ments successively on several of the leading literary periodicals of New York. On the call for troops in April, 1861, he enlisted in the 7th Militia Regiment, and in January, 1862, received an appointment on the staff of General Lander, with whom, on February 14, he made the brilliant dash at Blooming Gap, by which, with the aid of only two soldiers, three officers and eight men were captured. On February 16, he received a wound in a skirmish, and, after a severe surgical operation, died of tetanus.

**OSGOOD, SAMUEL, D.D.**, a Congregational clergyman, died in Springfield, Mass., December 8. He was born in Fryeburg, Me., in February, 1774, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1805, and was pastor of the First Congregational Church in Springfield from 1809 till his death, but retired from the active duties of that office in 1854, though continuing to preach in different churches till near his death.

**OWSLEY, WILLIAM**, died at Danville, Ky., in December, aged about 70 years. He was judge of the Supreme Court of Kentucky in 1824, and in that capacity took a prominent part in the severe political contest of that time, sustaining the principles advocated by Henry Clay. In 1844 he was elected Governor of the State, defeating William O. Butler, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1848, and served for two terms.

**PALMER, ROBERT M.**, United States Minister to the Argentine Confederation, died at sea, April 26, aged 41 years. He resided at Pottsville, Pa., was for two sessions Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, was appointed Minister by President Lincoln, and at the time of his death was on his way home on account of ill health.

**PALMER, WILLIAM R.**, lieutenant-colonel in the Topographical Corps, died in Washington, D.C., in December. He was a native of New Jersey, had been in the army twenty years, and had long been intimately associated with Professor Bache in the Coast Survey. He was the compiler of a sectional map of the South, indicating, according to the census returns, the relative strength of slavery in every county.

**PARISEN, PHILIP J.**, lieutenant-colonel of the 57th N.Y. State Volunteers, killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17. He was commissioned major of the 57th (National Guard Rifles), December 21, 1861, and promoted early in 1862 to a lieutenant-colonelcy. The regiment was in the battles of the Peninsula, and in those in the vicinity of Washington. Lieutenant-Colonel Parisen was killed while leading his men to a charge upon the enemy.

**PATTERSON, GEN. FRANCIS ENGLA**, died at Fairfax Court-House, Va., November 22, from the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hands. He was a son of Major-General Robert Patterson, was born in Philadelphia, May 7, 1821, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He served in the Mexican War, at first in McCulloch's corps of Texas Rangers, and afterwards as lieutenant in the First Artillery. Remaining in the army, he was in active service on the Pacific coast and in the Territories until 1857, when he resigned, having become captain in 1855. In April, 1861, he was chosen colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, which was stationed at Poolesville and Edwards' Ferry on the Potomac, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, April 11, 1862, and commanded the 2d New Jersey Brigade, which distinguished itself at the battle of Williamsburg.

**PEABODY, COL. EVERETT**, of the 25th Missouri Regiment, killed in the battle of Shiloh, April 4, was the second son of the Rev. W. B. O. Peabody, and was born in Springfield, Mass., June 13, 1830. He graduated at Harvard College in 1849, became a civil engineer, was employed on various railroads at the West, and at the commencement of the war was chief engineer of the Platte County Railroad in Missouri. He raised a battalion, and afterwards a regiment, commanded 1200 men at the siege of Lexington, where he was severely wounded, and at the battle of Shiloh commanded a brigade under General Prentiss.

**PEARCE, JAMES A.**, died at Chestertown, Md., December 24. He was born in Alexandria, Va., December 14, 1806, graduated at Princeton College in 1822, studied law, and settled in Maryland, to which his family originally belonged. He was a member of the Legislature in 1831, of Congress from 1835 to 1839 and from 1841 to 1843, and in the latter year was elected to the United States Senate, in which he served till his death. He was a Democrat in politics, and opposed to rigorous measures against the secessionists.

**PEASE, REV. CALVIN, D.D.**, a Congregational clergyman, and President of the University of Vermont, died at Burlington, Vt., in January. He was Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Literature from 1842 to 1855, and President of the University from that time till his death.

**PEET, DUDLEY, M.D.**, died in New York City, April 18. He was born at Hartford, Conn., graduated at Yale College in 1852, studied and for a time practised medicine in New York and in Burlington, Iowa, and in 1859 became associated with his two elder brothers as an instructor in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, under the superintendence of his father, Dr. Harvey P. Peet, and was distinguished for his zeal and success.

**PEET, EDWARD**, elder brother of the preceding, died in New York, of congestion of the lungs, January 27. He was born in Hartford, Conn., May 28, 1826, and graduated at the University of New York in 1847. In 1848 he visited Europe, and spent some time in France. On his return he studied law for one year, and was then called to a professorship in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, where he continued till his death. Soon after entering upon his duties, he commenced attending the theological lectures of the Union Theological Seminary, and completed the full course there, but never preached. He prepared and published some excellent text-books for deaf-mutes.

**PEGRAM, COL. WILLIAM**, was killed at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 7. He was a native of Virginia, but a resident of Kentucky, and in 1861 raised a loyal regiment of cavalry, with which he fought at the battle of Shiloh. He was a brother of Robert Pegram, commander of the rebel steamer Nashville, and was an acting brigadier-general at the time of his death.

**PENDERGRANT, GARRETT J.**, commodore in the U.S. Navy, and commandant of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, died in Philadelphia, November 7, aged 62 years. He was born in Kentucky, had been in the naval service over fifty years, commanded the West India Squadron when the rebellion broke out, and was soon afterwards assigned to the post which he held at his death.

**PENNINGTON, WILLIAM**, died at Newark, N.J., February 16, in the 65th year of his age. He was a native of New Jersey, was a successful lawyer, and for some time Chancellor of the State; was

Governor of New Jersey from 1837 to 1844; was appointed Governor of Minnesota by President Taylor, but declined, and served as one of the judges to settle claims under the Mexican treaty. In 1858 he was elected to Congress, and, after a contest of two months, chosen Speaker, which office he filled with great ability. In 1860 he was again a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. He was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, in politics.

**PERCIVAL, JOHN**, a captain in the U.S. Navy, died in Roxbury, Mass., September 17. He was a native of Massachusetts, and had been placed by the Naval Retiring Board on the Reserved List.

**PERRY, COL. JAMES H., D.D.**, died of apoplexy at Fort Pulaski, Ga., June 18. He was educated at West Point, served in the Texan war of independence and in the war between the United States and Mexico; entered the Methodist ministry, and, at the breaking out of the rebellion, was pastor of the Pacific Street M.E. Church in Brooklyn, N.Y. Resigning his office, he raised the 48th New York Regiment (Continental Guards), which formed part of the Port Royal expedition, and, at the time of his death, had command of Fort Pulaski.

**PHILLIPS, MICAJAH**, a colored man, died in Ohio, aged 125 years. He was originally a slave in Virginia, and accompanied his master at the battle of Yorktown.

**POPE, COL. CURRAN**, of the 15th Kentucky Regiment, died in Danville, Ky., Nov. 5, of wounds received at the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8. He was born in Louisville, graduated at West Point in 1834, and soon afterwards left the army and became a civil engineer, but in 1861 took the side of the Union, and raised the regiment which he commanded at his death.

**PORTER, JAMES MADISON**, died in Easton, Pa., November 11, aged 70 years. He was the son of General Andrew Porter, of the Revolutionary War, served in the War of 1812, was one of the framers of the present Constitution of Pennsylvania, in 1843 was appointed by President Tyler Secretary of War, and afterwards held many important positions. He was one of the founders, and for twenty-five years President of the Board of Trustees, of Lafayette College at Easton.

**PURINTON, REV. NATHANIEL**, died in Bowdoin, Me., June 12. He was born September 20, 1787, and had been in the ministry fifty-one years.

**RAHN, GEORGE**, associate judge of Schuylkill county, Pa., died in Pottsville, May 5. He was one of the pioneers in the development of the coal interests of Pennsylvania.

**READ, COM. GEORGE C.**, Governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, died in that city in August.

**REINS, DAVID H.**, the oldest printer of New York, died in Westchester county, N.Y., March 22, aged 80 years. He was one of the founders of the New York Typographical Society in 1809, and continued to work at his trade till a few years before his death.

**RENO, MAJ.-GEN. JESSE L.**, killed at the battle of South Mountain, September 14, was born in Virginia in 1825, but was appointed to the Military Academy from Pennsylvania. He graduated in 1846, entered the ordnance service as brevet second lieutenant, won the brevets of first lieutenant at Cerro Gordo and captain at Chapultepec, and subsequently, besides other services, was for a time Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point; was employed on the Coast Survey, assisted in constructing a military road in Minnesota, and accompanied the expedition to Utah.

He reached the full rank of captain of ordnance in 1860, and in November, 1861, was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and accompanied Burnside's Expedition to North Carolina, participating with distinction in its various operations. In July, 1862, he joined with Burnside the Army of the Potomac, was commissioned major-general, dating from April 26, and took part in the battles under Pope at the end of August. At South Mountain his division was in the advance and constantly engaged, and he was shot, while giving orders, early in the evening.

**RICHARDSON, GEN. ISRAEL B.**, died at Sharpsburg, Md., Nov. 3, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam. He was born at Fairfax, Vt., in 1819, graduated at West Point in 1841, served in Florida and throughout the Mexican War under both Taylor and Scott, won the brevets of captain at Contreras and Churubusco and major at Chapultepec, received the full rank of captain in 1851, and in 1855 resigned and settled in Michigan. In the spring of 1861 he became colonel of the 2d Michigan Regiment, distinguished himself in command of a brigade at Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run, covering the retreat and bringing off his brigade in good order, and was commissioned brigadier-general, dating from May 17, and assigned to a division in Sumner's corps, which was greatly distinguished in the campaign on the Peninsula. He was commissioned major-general, July 4, 1862, covered the retreat after the second battle of Bull Run, and fought at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, being mortally wounded at the latter.

**RIPLEY, PHILIP**, for some years Mayor of Hartford, and long a leading business-man of that city, died there, July 8, aged 68 years. He was one of the founders of the State Reform School, and was actively engaged in the promotion of other charitable institutions.

**RIPPEY, COL. OLIVER H.**, of the 61st Pennsylvania Regiment, killed in the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1, was about 36 years old. He was born in Pittsburg, served in the Mexican War, and was a promising member of the bar, having studied law under Bushrod Washington, Esq.

**ROBERTS, GEORGE T.**, colonel of the 7th Regiment Vermont Volunteers, killed at the battle of Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5. He was a native of Rutland, Vermont, and took command of his regiment, Feb. 12, and on the 10th of March sailed for Ship Island. His regiment were employed under the command of General Butler in the capture of New Orleans, and formed a part of General Williams's brigade stationed at Baton Rouge.

**RODMAN, GEN. ISAAC PEACE**, died near Hagerstown, Md., Sept. 29, of a wound received at the battle of Antietam. He was born at South Kingstown, R.I., Aug. 28, 1822, entered into business as a woollen-manufacturer, was a colonel of militia, and at the breaking out of the rebellion was a member of the Rhode Island Senate. He resigned his seat, raised a company in the 2d Rhode Island Regiment, Colonel Slocum, took part in the battle of Bull Run, where his company was the first to fire upon the enemy, became successively lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 4th Rhode Island Regiment, and accompanied the Burnside Expedition. For his gallantry at the battle of Newbern, where he made the decisive charge of the day, he was made brigadier-general, April 28. He commanded a division at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and was mortally wounded by a cannon-ball while leading his men to a charge upon the enemy's guns.

**ROGERS, COL.**, an officer in the Confederate army, killed at the battle of Corinth, October 4. He was from Texas; and in the battle was in command of a brigade. The Union battery Robinett, a strong field-work, had made terrible havoc among the Confederate troops, when Gen. Van Dorn withdrew them to the shelter of a piece of timber, and called for volunteers to storm and capture the battery. Col. Rogers at once volunteered, and a brigade of two thousand men followed. They marched in solid column eight deep to the battery, and, though half the men had fallen before they reached it, there was no faltering: they reached the outworks, and, though twice repulsed, succeeded the third time in mounting the parapet and planting their flag, when a volley from the guns at short range killed one hundred and seventy, who fell in a space one hundred feet by four, and among the number the brave and daring Rogers, to whose courage and resolution the Federal officers paid a merited tribute of honor.

**ROLPH, JOHN A.**, died in Brooklyn, E.D. (Williamsburg), N.Y., March 30, in the 64th year of his age. He was born in Essex, England, emigrated to New York in 1833, and became a distinguished artist and landscape engraver. He had been employed for many years on Government work. He was uncle to Edward Miall, Esq., M.P., the celebrated English radical writer; and one of his daughters is the well-known singer, Mrs. Clara M. Brinkerhoff.

**RUSH, J. MURRAY**, died in Philadelphia, Feb. 7, in the 49th year of his age. He was a son of the late Hon. Richard Rush, and was a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar. In 1861 he was a candidate for the Legislature on the Union Reform ticket.

**SATTERTHWAITE, T. B.**, died in New York, June 6. He was President of the New York Mutual Insurance Company, with which he had been connected thirty-five years, and of the Board of Underwriters, of which he was the oldest member. He was distinguished for generosity to the poor.

**SCOTT, MRS. MARIA MAYO**, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, died at Rome, Italy, June 19. She was born in Richmond, Va., in 1789, and had for some years past resided most of the time in Europe.

**SCOTT, WILLIAM**, died in Jefferson City, Mo., May 18. He had been, till a year before his death, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri, which office he filled with great ability.

**SEWELL, WILLIAM G.**, died in Quebec, Aug. 9, aged 83 years. He was born in Quebec, and was a grandson of Chief-Justice Sewell, but was for ten years connected with the press of New York, and for some time one of the editors of the New York "Daily Times." He was the author of a work entitled "The Ordeal of Free Labor in the British West India Islands," the result of actual observation, which attracted much attention both in America and Europe.

**SHERMAN, JAMES TUTTLE**, died in Trenton, N.J., May 20. He was born in that city, Dec. 21, 1814, graduated at Yale College in 1833, studied law, and was for several years editor of the "State Gazette," at first as associate with his father, retiring in 1853.

**SIBLEY, HENRY H.**, a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, assassinated by his own troops during the retreat from New Mexico, near El Paso, about June 1. He was born in Louisiana about 1815, graduated at West Point in 1838, and was



appointed immediately second lieutenant of the Second Dragoons, and in 1840 promoted to a first lieutenancy. He was adjutant of his regiment from 1841 to 1847, and in the latter year was promoted to a captaincy. He was brevetted major for gallant conduct in the affair at Medellin, near Vera Cruz. At the commencement of 1861 he held the command of one of the camps near Fort Defiance, New Mexico, and was promoted to a full majority and transferred to the First Dragoons. On the 13th of May, 1861, he resigned and went over to the service of the Confederates, and in January, 1862, led a force of Texans to attack Fort Craig, New Mexico, but was defeated by General Canby, with heavy loss, and his supplies cut off. His troops, suffering from hunger and irritated by their losses, laid the blame of their defeat upon their general, and assassinated him in revenge. He was the inventor of the Sibley tent.

SLAMM, LEVI D., died at Mamaroneck, Westchester co., N.Y., Oct. 6, aged 50 years. He was formerly a prominent Democratic politician and newspaper-editor of New York, of the "hard money" school. About 1846 he became a purser in the navy, and died, from the effects of a fall, in 1860, at Montevideo, while going on board his ship.

SMITH, GEN. CHARLES FERGUSON, died at Savannah, Tenn., April 25, aged about 58 years. He was the son of Dr. Samuel B. Smith, U.S.A., graduated at West Point in 1825, was commissioned second lieutenant in the Second Artillery, and became first lieutenant in 1832 and captain in 1838. From 1829 to 1842 he was employed at the Military Academy as instructor of infantry tactics, adjutant, and commandant of cadets. He received three brevets for gallantry in the Mexican War, and was commissioned major in the First Artillery in 1854, lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Infantry in 1855, and colonel of the Third Infantry in September, 1861, having on August 31 been appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded for a time the Federal forces in Kentucky, made the decisive attack at the capture of Fort Donelson in February, 1862, where he was second in command, was appointed major-general in March, and took possession of Savannah, where he died of dysentery.

SMITH, REV. DAVID, D.D., died in New Haven, Conn., March 5. He was born in Bozrah, New London co., Conn., Dec. 13, 1767, graduated at Yale College in 1795, and was pastor of the Congregational church in Durham from 1799 to 1832, and a Fellow of Yale College from 1821 to 1861, during which time he was never absent from a regular meeting of the corporation.

SMITH, COL. JOSEPH L. KIRBY, was killed at the battle of Corinth, October 4. His age was about 26 years. He entered the Military Academy from New York, graduated in 1857, was assigned to the topographical engineer corps, accompanied the Utah expedition, served as aid to Gen. Patterson on the Upper Potomac in 1861, was chosen colonel of the 43d Ohio Regiment, and participated with distinction in the capture of Island No. Ten and the battle of Corinth. He was a nephew of the Confederate Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, and a son of Capt. Ephraim Kirby Smith, killed at the battle of Molino del Rey.

SNELL, THOMAS, D.D., died at North Brookfield, Mass., May 4. He was born at Cummington, Mass., in 1774, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795, and was sole pastor of the Congregational church at North Brookfield from 1798 to 1851.

STEVENS, GEN. ISAAC INGALLS, was killed in battle

near Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862. He was born in Andover, Mass., in 1817, graduated at West Point in 1839, ranking first in the same class with Generals Halleck, Ricketts, and Ord, entered the corps of engineers as second lieutenant, became first lieutenant in 1840, and was employed upon the fortifications of the New England coast until the Mexican War, in which he was attached to the staff of Gen. Scott, and in 1847-48 was adjutant of his corps. He won the brevets of captain at Contreras and Churubusco and major at Chapultepec, and was severely wounded in the action in the San Cosme suburb. He afterwards had charge of the Coast-Survey Office at Washington, as principal assistant to Prof. Bache; in 1851 published a work on the Mexican War, and in 1853 resigned his commission and was appointed by President Pierce Governor of Washington Territory. He surveyed the route for a Northern Pacific Railroad, and published a narrative of the expedition. From 1857 to 1861 he was delegate in Congress from Washington Territory, was a member of the Charleston Convention in 1860, and Chairman of the Breckinridge National Committee at Washington. He was on the Pacific coast when he heard of the fall of Fort Sumter, hastened to Washington, and was chosen colonel of the 79th Regiment of New York Militia (Highlanders), after the death of Col. Cameron at Bull Run. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 28, 1861, accompanied the Port Royal expedition, led the unsuccessful attack upon the Confederates at Secessionville, near Charleston, June 16, 1862, was transferred to North Carolina, and thence to Virginia, and commanded a division under Pope in the battles between the Rappahannock and Washington.

STUART, CARLOS D., died in Northampton, Mass., Jan. 23. He was born Jan. 28, 1820, was associate editor of the New York "Sun" from 1843 to 1853, and afterwards for some time of the "Evening Mirror," travelled in Europe and the West Indies, and gained considerable distinction as a poet. He had just prepared a volume of poems for the press when he died. He had resided for several years at Huntington, Long Island, and went to Northampton for medical aid.

SUSINI, MRS. ISABELLA HINCKLEY, died in New York, July 6. She was the daughter of the late Dr. Hinckley, of Albany, early acquired great proficiency in music, and at the age of seventeen went to Italy and studied two years, after which she performed in Italian opera with great success in several European and American cities. She married Signor Susini less than a year before her death.

SYMONDS, WILLIAM LAW, died in New York, Jan. 18, aged 28 years. He was born in Portland, Me., graduated at Bowdoin College in 1854, studied theology for two years at the Cambridge Divinity School, and afterwards resided chiefly in New York, as one of the staff of the "New American Cyclopaedia," to which he was a voluminous contributor of biographical, historical, and philosophical articles. He also wrote for the "Atlantic Monthly" and other periodicals.

TABER, ISAAC CONGDON, Mayor of New Bedford, Mass., died in that city, Sept. 29. He was first chosen mayor in 1859, and held the office by re-election till his death. He had been for many years one of the most prominent business-men of that city.

TALLMADGE, CAPT. GREER, died at Fortress Monroe, Oct. 11. He was a son of the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge,

formerly U.S. Senator from New York, afterwards Territorial Governor of Wisconsin, and now a resident of that State; was born in Dutchess co., N.Y., about 1828, graduated at West Point in 1848, served in Oregon till 1850, was aid for three years to Gen. Wool, afterwards stationed at Fort Niagara and at Fort Ontario, in 1857 accompanied the Utah expedition, and in 1858 was ordered to Fortress Monroe, where he remained till his death. In June, 1861, he was commissioned captain in the Quartermaster's Department, and organized and managed that service at his important post with great ability. He first suggested to Gen. Butler the famous "contraband" doctrine with reference to escaped slaves.

TAYLOR, GEN. GEORGE W., died in Alexandria, Va., Sept. 1. He was born in Clinton, Hunterdon co., N.J., in 1808, entered the navy as a midshipman in 1827, and after a cruise of three years settled as a farmer, but served in the Mexican War as first lieutenant and captain in the Tenth Infantry. He resided three years in California, then returned to New Jersey, engaged in mining and the manufacture of iron, and in 1861 became colonel of the 8d New Jersey Regiment, which formed part of the reserve at the first battle of Bull Run. On the advance to Richmond, after the battle of West Point, he was acting brigadier-general of the 1st New Jersey Brigade, as successor of Gen. Kearney, and was commissioned brigadier, May 9, 1862. He was mortally wounded at the second battle of Bull Run.

TERRILL, GEN. WILLIAM R., killed at the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, graduated at West Point in 1853, entered the Third Artillery regiment as brevet second lieutenant, and was transferred in November to the Fourth Artillery as second lieutenant. In 1855 he was Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point, became first lieutenant in 1856, and captain in the Fifth Artillery in May, 1861, at which time he was employed on the Coast Survey. He then raised a regiment of volunteers, was sent to Kentucky, commanded a battery in Gen. McCook's division, was assigned to command a brigade in Buell's army, and for his bravery and ability at the battle of Shiloh, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 9, 1862.

THOMSON, JOHN R., died in Princeton, N.J., Sept. 13. He was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1800, for several years was engaged in commercial pursuits in China, and was appointed consul to Canton by President Monroe. He returned home in 1825, settled in Princeton, was from 1835 till his death a director of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, and in 1844 was nominated by the Democrats for Governor, but defeated. In 1853, on the resignation of Commodore Stockton, his brother-in-law, he was elected to the U.S. Senate, and subsequently re-elected for a term extending to March 4, 1863.

THOREAU, DAVID HENRY, died in Concord, Mass., May 6. He was born in that town, July 12, 1817, graduated at Harvard College in 1837, taught school for three years altogether, was a member of the family of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and, after giving up teaching, supported himself by manual labor as a farmer, pencil-maker, painter, surveyor, and carpenter. He made frequent pedestrian excursions to the woods and mountains of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, &c., lived for more than two years in a solitary hut constructed by himself in the woods near Concord, acquired considerable fame as an eccentric philosopher, and was the author of two remarkable works,—*"A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers"*

(1849), and *"Walden; or, Life in the Woods"* (1854), and some posthumous works since published. He was never married.

THORNWELL, JAMES HENRY, D.D., died at Charlotte, N.C., Aug. 1. He was born in Marlborough district, S.C., in 1811, first studied law, and then theology, and was ordained to the ministry in the Presbyterian Church. He was at different times, with intervals of pastoral labor, Professor of Logic and Belles-Lettres and of the Evidences of Christianity, Chaplain and President, of the South Carolina College at Columbia, and in 1856 he was Professor of Theology in the Columbia Theological Seminary, which office he held till his death. Besides numerous minor publications, he was the author of works entitled *"The Arguments of Romanists Discussed and Refuted,"* and *"Discourses on Truth."* He was a zealous secessionist, and opened with prayer the first session of the Secession Convention of South Carolina.

TRACY, REV. E. C., died in Windsor, Vt., May 15, aged 66 years. He was editor of the *"Vermont Chronicle,"* a Congregational newspaper, and formerly, for several years, of the *"Boston Recorder."*

TUCKER, COL. ISAAC M., of the 2d New Jersey Regiment, was killed in the battle of Gainer's Mill, June 27. He was a resident of Newark, N.J., a practising lawyer, and highly esteemed. In 1856 he was an efficient member of the Republican Executive Committee of the State. He was shot through the heart while being borne from the field in consequence of a previous wound.

TUDOR, SAMUEL, one of the oldest citizens of Hartford, Conn., and long one of its most prominent business-men, died in that city, Jan. 29, aged 92 years. He was one of the founders of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and a liberal contributor to the establishment of the Retreat for the Insane. He traced his lineage to the English house of Tudor.

TWIGGS, GEN. DAVID EMANUEL, died in Augusta, Ga., September 15. He was born in Georgia in 1790, entered the army in 1812, as captain of the Eighth Infantry, was retained in the service after the war, and reached the rank of colonel of the Second Dragoons in 1836. He commanded the right wing of Taylor's army at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma in 1846, and for his services in those battles was commissioned brigadier-general, and for his share in the capture of Monterey was brevetted major-general, and presented with a sword by Congress. In the campaign of 1847 he commanded a division under Gen. Scott, and in 1848 was Governor of Vera Cruz. Being in command of the military department of Texas, in February, 1861, he turned over to the rebel authorities of the State the immense supplies of military stores gathered there, and, as far as he could, caused the surrender of his troops. He afterwards commanded at New Orleans for a short time, then retired to a residence on the coast of Mississippi, and, on the approach of the Union fleet, to Augusta.

TYLER, JOHN, died in Richmond, Va., Jan. 18. His father, of the same name, was a distinguished Revolutionary patriot, and held many high offices. He was born in Charles City co., Va., March 2, 1790, graduated at William and Mary College in 1807, was admitted to the bar at the age of 19, and soon acquired a large practice. In 1811 he was elected to the State Legislature almost unanimously, and continued in that body five years, ardently supporting the war policy. In 1816 he was elected to Congress to fill a vacancy, was re-

elected in 1817 and 1819, and resigned his seat on account of ill health. In 1823-25 he again sat in the Legislature, which in the latter year elected him Governor by a large majority over Mr. Floyd, and again in 1826 almost unanimously. In 1827 he was elected to the U.S. Senate in opposition to John Randolph, though of the same political principles, and again in 1833. In that body he opposed the administration of Adams, whose election he had originally approved, and at first supported that of Jackson, though he had in the House of Representatives voted for the resolutions of censure upon his conduct in the Seminole War; but he favored the nullification movement in South Carolina, and cast the only vote against the Force bill. He voted for the resolution of censure upon Jackson for the removal of the deposits, on the ground that the act was arbitrary and illegal, though aimed at what he considered an unconstitutional institution; and when in 1836 the Legislature of Virginia instructed its Senators to vote for expunging the resolution, he resigned his seat. In 1836 he was supported in Maryland by the Whigs, and in other States by the adherents of Judge White, for the Vice-Presidency; afterwards became fully identified with the Whig party, which in 1840 elected him Vice-President; and on the death of Gen. Harrison, in April, 1841, he became President. By the veto of two successive bank bills at the extra session of Congress in the same year, he lost the support of the Whigs, and before the close of his term became completely identified with the Democratic party, from which his Cabinet, after several changes, was finally wholly selected, John C. Calhoun being Secretary of State. The leading measures of his administration were the general bankrupt law of 1841, the protective tariff of 1842, and the joint resolutions for the annexation of Texas, March 1, 1845. Failing to secure a renomination, he retired to private life, from which he did not again emerge till February, 1861, when he acted as President of the Peace Conference at Washington. He afterwards joined the rebellion, and at the time of his death was a member of the Confederate Congress at Richmond.

VAN BUREN, MARTIN, died at Kinderhook, Columbia county, N.Y., July 24. He was born in that town, Dec. 5, 1782, commenced the study of law at the age of 14, was admitted to the bar in 1803, and in 1808 was appointed Surrogate of Columbia county. In 1812, having already been for some years a prominent Democratic politician, he was elected to the State Senate, warmly supported the war with England, and in 1816 was re-elected, having in the mean time been appointed Attorney-General of the State, from which office he was removed in 1819. In 1818 he set on foot, in opposition to De Witt Clinton,—whom he had formerly supported,—a new organization of the Democratic party, the controlling coterie of which was for the next twenty years famous as the "Albany Regency." In 1821 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in the same year was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He was again elected to the Senate in 1827, but resigned in 1828, on being chosen Governor of the State after the death of Governor Clinton. He was Secretary of State under President Jackson from March, 1829, to April, 1831, when he resigned, and was appointed Minister to England, to which country he repaired; but, his nomination being rejected by the Senate at the ensuing session, under circumstances which produced great excitement in the country and created

strong sympathy for him as a persecuted man, he returned in 1833, was in the same year elected Vice-President, and in 1836 President, as successor of General Jackson, by a very large majority over General Harrison. His administration, commencing in the midst of the great financial crisis of 1837, was almost wholly occupied with remedial measures, the chief of which—the Independent Treasury—was finally adopted, June 30, 1840, and still continues in operation. During this time also occurred the Canadian insurrection, against American aid in which he took vigorous measures, and the anti-slavery agitation, which he strongly opposed, attained great prominence. He was renominated in 1840, but, the misfortunes of the country being attributed to his party, General Harrison was elected by an overwhelming majority. In 1844 he was again strongly supported for the nomination, but failed to receive it, and he and his friends exerted all their influence for the election of Mr. Polk, the successful candidate. In 1848, General Cass having been nominated by the Democrats on a platform tolerating the introduction of slavery into the new Territories, the dissentients held a convention at Utica, N.Y., under the name of the "Free Democracy," nominated Mr. Van Buren, and at a subsequent convention at Buffalo adopted a platform of determined opposition to the extension or encouragement of slavery. The result of this movement was the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. Mr. Van Buren afterwards remained in retirement, with the exception of a tour in Europe in the years 1853-55.

VAWTER, REV. JOHN, died at Morgantown, Morgan county, Ind., Aug. 17. He was born in Orange (now Madison) county, Va., Jan. 8, 1782, was licensed as a Baptist preacher in 1804, and in 1807 removed to Indiana, where, in the Indian campaigns of 1811-12, he served as a frontier ranger. He was the first magistrate of the town of Madison, was sheriff of Jefferson and Clark counties, was appointed by President Madison United States Marshal of the Territory, and in 1815 founded Vernon, the present capital of Jennings county, of the Baptist church of which he was ordained pastor in 1821. From 1831 to 1835 he was a member of the Legislature, and in 1836 of the State Senate, where his influence mainly caused the adoption of the internal improvement policy. In 1848 he founded the town in which he died.

VEEDER, NICHOLAS S., died in Schenectady county, N.Y., April 7, aged 100 years and 3 months. He was the last surviving Revolutionary soldier in that county, and had always resided within two miles of his birthplace.

VILLEPIGUE, GEN. JOHN B., died at Port Hudson, La., of pneumonia, in November. He was born in South Carolina, graduated at West Point in 1854, entered the Second Dragoons, of which he became a first lieutenant in 1857, and served in the Southwest. He resigned in March, 1861, became a colonel in the rebel service, was wounded at the bombardment of Fort Pickens in November, and was soon afterwards made brigadier-general. He commanded Fort Wright till its evacuation, took part in the battle of Corinth, and subsequently for a time held command at Mobile.

VINTON, SAMUEL F., died in Washington, D.C., May 11. He was born at South Hadley, Mass., Sept. 25, 1792, graduated at Williams College in 1814, studied law, removed to Ohio, and in 1823 was elected to Congress, where he served fourteen years, and then declined a re-election. In 1843 he was again elected, and held his seat eight years.



In 1862 he was appointed one of the commissioners under the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. In Congress he enjoyed universal respect and confidence, and was always one of the most influential members. He was a Whig in politics.

**WALLACE, BENJAMIN J., D.D.**, died in Philadelphia, July 25. He was born in Erie, Pa., in 1810, was a cadet at West Point from 1827 to 1830, afterwards studied theology at Princeton, was pastor of various churches in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, was for some time a professor in Delaware College, Newark, Del., and in 1850 settled in Philadelphia, where he was, from its commencement, the editor of the "Presbyterian Quarterly Review." He belonged to the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church.

**WALLACE, GEN. WILLIAM HARVEY LAMB**, died at Savannah, Tenn., April 10. He was born in Urbana, Ohio, July 8, 1821, studied law at Springfield and Ottawa, Ill., served in the Mexican War as private, lieutenant, and adjutant in Colonel Hardin's regiment, and in 1853 was elected State's Attorney for the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Illinois. In May, 1861, he became colonel of the 11th Illinois Regiment, at the capture of Fort Donelson commanded a brigade in McClelland's division of General Grant's army, was soon afterwards commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and was mortally wounded on the first day of the battle of Shiloh. He was the eldest of five brothers, who have all taken part in the present war.

**WATERMAN, THOMAS GLASBY**, died in Binghamton, N.Y., Jan. 8. He was born in New York City, Jan. 23, 1788, graduated at Yale College in 1806, studied law, and settled in Binghamton in 1812. In 1826 he was elected to the Assembly of New York, and from 1827 to 1832 was a State Senator, during which time he aided in revising the statutes. He was afterwards judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Broome county. In 1828 he published a volume on the "Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace," which rapidly passed through three editions.

**WEBSTER, COL. FLETCHER**, died of wounds received in battle near Washington, Aug. 27. He was the only surviving son of Daniel Webster, and was born about 1812. He served under his father as Assistant Secretary of State, accompanied Caleb Cushing as Secretary of Legation to China in 1843, was employed in the Boston custom-house during the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, and in 1861 raised the 12th Massachusetts Regiment, with which he was engaged in active service till his death.

**WEBSTER, COL. GEORGE**, of the 98th Ohio Regiment, died Oct. 9, of a wound received in the battle of Perryville, Ky., on the preceding day, aged about 40 years. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, served in the Mexican War as a private and as sergeant-major, afterwards practised law in Jefferson county, Ohio, during the civil war served at first in Virginia as major and lieutenant-colonel of the 25th Ohio, then joined General Buell's army at the head of the 98th, and at the time of his death was commander of the 84th Brigade, in Jackson's division of McCook's corps.

**WHEATON, NATHANIEL SHELDON, D.D.**, died in Marble Dale, Washington, Conn., March 18. He was born in that town, Aug. 20, 1792, graduated at Yale College in 1814, was rector of Christ Church (Episcopal), Hartford, from 1818 to 1831, and then became the second President of Trinity College in that city, of which he was one of the most efficient founders, and during his presidency raised \$40,000 for its endowment. In 1837 he resigned, to become rector of Christ Church, New Orleans, where he remained

seven years. He visited Europe in 1823-24, and in 1830 published "Journal of a Residence in London, and of Tours in England, Scotland, and France" (Limo, Hartford), in 1844 went abroad again, and after his return lived chiefly in retirement. He bequeathed \$20,000 to Trinity College.

**WHEELER, JOHN, D.D.**, President of the University of Vermont from 1833 to 1849, and one of its Trustees till his death, died in Burlington, Vt., April 16, aged 64 years.

**WHITE, JOHN W.**, died in New York, Feb. 19. He was born in Connecticut about 1798, acquired, during a long connection with the banks of that State, the reputation of a skillful financier, was for many years President of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, and in 1843 was appointed consul at Liverpool, and in 1857 at Lyons, France. In 1860 he took up his residence in New York.

**WILKINSON, HON. JOHN**, one of the founders of Syracuse, N.Y., died in that city in November, at the age of 70. He had been for many years a prominent man in the State, having been one of the leading directors of the New York Central Railroad, and for some time President of the Michigan Central Railroad.

**WILLARD, JOHN**, died at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Sept. 1, aged 70 years. He was Judge and Vice-Chancellor of the Fourth Circuit from 1836 to 1846, when the Court of Chancery was abolished, and he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of eight years. In 1861 he was unanimously elected a member of the State Senate. In politics he acted with the Democratic party.

**WILLARD, SIDNEY**, major of the 35th Massachusetts Volunteers, killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13. He was a native of Boston, a graduate of Harvard University, where he won the first honors, not only as a student, but in all manly and athletic exercises, and a member of the Boston bar of high reputation and extensive practice, but relinquished all his advantages and opportunities to serve his country. He was in command of his regiment at the battle of Fredericksburg, was shot through the body while leading them to a charge, and died a few hours afterwards.

**WILLIAMS, GEN. THOMAS**, killed in the battle of Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, was born in the State of New York in 1818, graduated at West Point in 1837, entered the Fourth Artillery, and in 1840-41 was Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy. He became aide-de-camp to General Scott in 1844, won the brevets of captain and major in the Mexican War, was commissioned captain in 1850, and major in the Fifth Artillery in May, 1861, and in September was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded for a time the forts at Hatteras Inlet, accompanied Butler's expedition to New Orleans, led the land-forces in the unsuccessful siege of Vicksburg, cutting the canal designed to turn the course of the Mississippi from that city, and afterwards held the command at Baton Rouge. He vigorously repulsed the attack upon that place by the Confederates under Breckinridge, but fell towards the close of the action, while leading a Michigan regiment.

**WILLIAMS, REUEL**, died at Augusta, Me., July 28. He was born in Hallowell (now Augusta), June 2, 1783, practised law, served in both branches of the State Legislature, and was a Senator in Congress from 1837 to 1843. He was a trustee of Bowdoin College, from which he received the degree of LL.D.

**WILLIAMS, RICHARD DALTON**, died at Thibodaux, La., July 5, aged about 40 years. He was a native of Ireland, was imprisoned and exiled for his share

in the revolutionary movements of 1848, and was an admired, though not prolific, poet.

WOODMANSON, TIMOTHY, D.D., "The Blind Minister," died at Spencertown, N.Y., Dec. 7. He was born at Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 24, 1784, and was a grandson of Rev. Jonathan Edwards. He was a graduate of Williams College, and lost his eyesight towards the close of his college term; studied law, and in 1810 entered the Andover Seminary. In 1818 he was settled at Spencertown, N.Y., where he continued to preach until the failure of his health in 1851, when he requested a dismission from his charge. In 1846 he received the degree of D.D. from Williams College. He was a man of great energy of character, and, as a preacher, inherited much of the talent of his distinguished ancestor.

WRIGHT, JOHN C., died in Schenectady, N.Y., Jan. 24. He was born in Greene county, N.Y., graduated at Union College in 1821, studied law, was for several years First Judge of Schoharie county, served four

years in the State Senate, was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1846, removed to Schenectady in 1847, and in 1848 was elected Comptroller of the State for two years. He was a Democrat in politics.

ZOLLIFFER, GEN. FELIX K., killed at the battle of Mill Spring, Ky., Jan. 19, was of Swiss descent, and was born in Maury county, Tenn., May 19, 1812. He received an academical education, learned the trade of a printer, in 1829 became a newspaper-editor, in 1835 was chosen State printer, and in 1842 assumed the editorship of the "Nashville Banner," the leading Whig paper of the State. He was for several years Comptroller of the State Treasury, in 1849 was elected to the State Senate, and in 1862 to Congress, where he served till 1869. In 1861 he was appointed a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and took command of East Tennessee, Aug. 8, was defeated at Camp Wild Cat, in Kentucky, Oct. 21, by General Schoepf, and at Mill Spring by General Thomas.

## THE COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

	Location.	Denomination.	State.
Brunswick	Brunswick	Congregational	Maine
Waterville	Waterville	Baptist	Maine
Bowdoin	Bowdoin	Congregational	New Hampshire
Burlington	Burlington	Congregational	Vermont
Highbury	Highbury	Congregational	Vermont
Knox	Knox	Episcopal	Vermont
Cambridge	Cambridge	Unitarian	Massachusetts
Williams	Williams	Congregational	Massachusetts
Amherst	Amherst	Congregational	Massachusetts
North	North	Unitarian	Massachusetts
Worcester	Worcester	Roman Catholic	Massachusetts
Neponset	Neponset	Roman Catholic	Massachusetts
Providence	Providence	Baptist	Rhode Island
New Haven	New Haven	Congregational	Connecticut
Harvard	Harvard	Episcopal	Connecticut
Yale	Yale	Methodist	Connecticut
New York City	New York City	Episcopal	New York
New York City	New York City	Presbyterian Reformed Dutch	New York
New York City	New York City	Roman Catholic	New York
New York City	New York City	Roman Catholic	New York
Clinton	Clinton	Presbyterian, New School	New York
Saratoga	Saratoga	Baptist	New York
Columbia	Columbia	Episcopal	New York
Yeshiva	Yeshiva	Baptist	New York
Yeshiva	Yeshiva	Baptist	New York
Yeshiva	Yeshiva	Roman Catholic	New York
Troy	Troy	Methodist	New York
Union	Union	Methodist	New York
Syracuse	Syracuse	Baptist	New York
Oriskany	Oriskany	Baptist	New York
Madisonville	Madisonville	Baptist	New York
Clinton	Clinton	Baptist	New York
Lowell	Lowell	Presbyterian	New York
Poughkeepsie	Poughkeepsie	Baptist	New York
.....	.....	Unitarian	New York
.....	.....	Lutheran	New York
.....	.....	Presbyterian, Old School	New Jersey
.....	.....	Presbyterian Reformed Dutch	New Jersey
.....	.....	Episcopal	New Jersey
.....	.....	Episcopal	Pennsylvania
.....	.....	.....	Pennsylvania
.....	.....	Methodist	Pennsylvania
.....	.....	Presbyterian, Old School	Pennsylvania
.....	.....	Presbyterian, Old School	Pennsylvania
.....	.....	Methodist	Pennsylvania
.....	.....	Lutheran	Pennsylvania
.....	.....	Lutheran	Pennsylvania
.....	.....	Lutheran	Pennsylvania
Franklin and Marshall College	Franklin and Marshall College	German Reformed	Pennsylvania
University of Lehigh	Lehigh	Baptist	Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania College	Pennsylvania	.....	Pennsylvania
St. Vincent's College	Lafayette, Westmoreland co.	Roman Catholic	Pennsylvania
St. Joseph's College	Scranton co.	Roman Catholic	Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh Female College	Pittsburgh	Methodist	Pennsylvania
Delaware College	Delaware	.....	Delaware
St. Mary's College	Washington	Roman Catholic	Delaware
St. John's College	Annapolis	.....	Maryland
St. Charles College	Elkton's Mills	Roman Catholic	Maryland
Mount St. Mary's College	near Hagerstown	Roman Catholic	Maryland
St. James' College	Washington co.	Episcopal	Maryland
Washington College	Chambersburg	.....	Maryland
St. John's College	Frederick	Roman Catholic	Maryland
Loyola College	Baltimore	Roman Catholic	Maryland
Baltimore College	Phenixville, Baltimore co.	Roman Catholic	Maryland
Baltimore Female College	Baltimore	Methodist	Maryland
Georgetown College	Georgetown	Roman Catholic	St. Colum.
Columbia College	Washington	Baptist	St. Colum.
Columbia College	Washington	Roman Catholic	St. Colum.
William and Mary	Williamsburg	Episcopal	Virginia
Randolph Macon	Prince Edward co.	.....	Virginia
University of Virginia	Lexington	Presbyterian	Virginia
Randolph Macon College	near Charlottesville	.....	Virginia
Henry and Mary College	Waynes	Methodist	Virginia
Richmond College	Washington co.	Methodist	Virginia
Richmond College	Richmond	Disciples (Campbellites)	Virginia
Richmond College	Richmond	Baptist	Virginia
Richmond College	Richmond	Lutheran	Virginia

## The Colleges of the United States in 1882.—Continued.

President.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Students.	Number of Alumni.	No. of Alumni who are Cherymen.	Date of Organization.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds, and Endow- ment.	Annual current Expenses.	Number of Volumes in all Libraries.	Comments.
Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D.	18	281	1,422	280	1792	.....	.....	20,505	1st Wednesday in August.
Rev. James T. Champlin, D.D.	6	122	440	.....	1826	.....	.....	16,500	2d Wednesday in August.
Rev. Nathan Lord, D.D.	20	230	3,257	200	1700	225,000	.....	25,002	Last Thursday but one in July.
Rev. Joseph Torrey, D.D.	5	60	732	200	1791	110,000	.....	12,000	1st Wednesday in August.
Rev. Benjamin Laharee, D.D.	7	92	.....	.....	1808	.....	.....	12,000	2d Wednesday in August.
Rev. Edward Bouras, LL.D.	4	60	.....	.....	1834	.....	.....	2,000	2d Thursday in August.
Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D.	37	808	7,170	1,566	1840	2,867,434	.....	160,000	2d Wednesday in July.
Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., LL.D.	12	212	1,800	.....	1790	.....	.....	21,000	1st Wednesday in August.
Rev. Wm. A. Stearns, D.D., LL.D.	16	225	1,433	.....	1821	200,000	.....	20,000	2d Thursday in July.
Rev. A. A. Miner, A.M.	6	55	57	.....	1852	225,000	.....	8,000	2d Wednesday in July.
Rev. James Clark, S.J.	12	60	.....	.....	1843	.....	.....	10,000	2d Tuesday in July.
Rev. John Bepet, S.J.	8	45	.....	.....	1860	500,000	.....	6,000	July 7, 1862.
Rev. Barnas Sears, D.D., LL.D.	9	214	2,106	.....	1784	715,000	.....	27,000	1st Wednesday in September.
Rev. Theo. D. Woolsey, D.D., LL.D.	20	500	.....	.....	1700	.....	.....	13,000	July 20, 1862.
Samuel Eliot, M.A.	9	60	534	.....	1823	770,000	.....	16,000	Thursday before 4th July.
Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D.	8	150	707	273	1831	203,771	12,000	14,000	2d Thursday in July.
Charles King, LL.D.	12	190	1,474	.....	1754	1,867,000	19,200	18,000	Last week in June.
Rev. Isaac Ferris, D.D., LL.D.	42	600	.....	.....	1831	216,010	14,011	2,500	2d Thursday before July 4.
Horace Webster, LL.D.	27	647	257	.....	1848	157,036	50,323	8,000	July 14, 1862.
Rev. Joseph Bartholomew, S.J.	15	202	.....	.....	1851	100,000	.....	7,000	July 8, 1862.
Rev. Eliphaz Nott, D.D., LL.D.	15	262	3,817	.....	1795	655,000	22,102	18,000	July 28, 1862.
Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D.D.	10	192	1,037	.....	1817	320,000	19,790	10,000	Thurs. after 2d Wed. in July.
Rev. Geo. W. Eaton, D.D., LL.D.	10	100	520	250	1846	110,000	8,910	8,271	2d Wednesday in August.
Rev. Abner Jackson, D.D.	8	100	305	.....	1825	200,000	10,904	14,000	July 13, 1862.
Rev. M. B. Anderson, LL.D.	7	120	772	.....	1851	320,000	13,000	7,000	2d Wednesday in July.
Rev. A. J. Thoburn, S.J.	27	100	.....	.....	1846	190,000	.....	12,573	10th to 18th July.
R. B. Foster, D.D., pro tem.	7	25	.....	.....	1856	125,000	6,610	1,200	.....
John M. Read, D.D.	5	100	.....	.....	1849	134,500	4,643	3,771	June 25, 1862.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1853	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, A.M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1851	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rev. A. W. Cowles, D.D.	10	100	.....	.....	.....	83,000	17,551	1,000	Last Wednesday in June.
Rev. S. M. Cox, D.D., LL.D.	13	145	.....	.....	1857	32,423	7,400	1,500	4th Wednesday in June.
Rev. Miles F. Jewett, LL.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1861	400,000	.....	.....	1st September, 1864.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1856	100,000	.....	.....	.....
John Maclean, D.D., LL.D.	12	221	2,928	.....	1746	.....	.....	22,200	Last Wednesday in June.
.....	11	105	750	.....	1770	.....	.....	12,500	June 17, 1862.
Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D.D.	11	.....	.....	.....	1846	.....	.....	2,000	Last of September.
Rev. D. R. Goodwin, D.D.	20	136	1,330	.....	1740	208,654	28,844	5,000	July 1, 1862.
Nicholas H. Naguire, A.M.	15	542	770	.....	1830	.....	22,635	.....	July 9, 1862.
William H. Allen, LL.D.	12	600	300	.....	1848	3,200,000	.....	4,000	February 11, 1862.
Rev. H. M. Johnson, D.D.	9	120	1,057	.....	1783	140,000	8,000	24,775	Last Thursday in June.
Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D., LL.D.	10	237	1,700	.....	1802	.....	.....	10,000	1st Wednesday in August.
John W. Scott, D.D.	10	122	800	.....	1806	.....	.....	4,300	1st Wednesday in September.
Rev. George Leomin, D.D.	6	78	346	.....	1817	110,000	5,652	9,000	Last Wednesday in June.
Rev. H. L. Baughman, D.D.	8	150	340	.....	1852	55,000	.....	14,550	2d Thursday in August.
Rev. F. Barn.	6	95	16	.....	1858	15,000	.....	1,500	June 2, 1862.
Rev. C. C. Baughman, A.M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rev. D. V. McLean, D.D.	6	200	55	100	1832	.....	.....	5,000	Last Wednesday in July.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1787	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D.D.	6	201	347	.....	1836	205,000	.....	9,000	Last Wednesday in July.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1853	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. B. Leomin, LL.D.	5	60	140	.....	1846	205,000	.....	4,000	Last Thursday in July.
A. L. Kennedy, M.D.	10	105	43	.....	1853	.....	.....	.....	June.
Rev. Boniface M. King, O.S.B.	17	120	.....	.....	1848	.....	.....	12,000	July 2, 1862.
Very Rev. J. V. O'Reilly.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rev. L. C. Parshing, D.D.	10	248	43	.....	1856	25,000	.....	.....	June 25, 1862.
Edward D. Porter, A.M.	5	70	3,400	.....	1740	30,000	.....	12,000	1st Wednesday in November.
Rev. P. Reilly.	8	102	4	.....	1847	60,000	.....	6,000	Last Thursday in June.
Rev. C. K. Nelson, D.D.	6	120	230	.....	1784	150,000	.....	6,000	1st Wednesday in August.
Rev. Oliver L. Jenkins.	10	110	.....	.....	1840	.....	.....	5,000	1st Monday in September.
Rev. John McCaffrey, D.D.	11	130	.....	.....	1830	.....	.....	.....	Last Wednesday in June.
Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D.D.	14	52	80	.....	1842	.....	.....	10,000	2d Wednesday in July.
.....	5	70	.....	.....	1783	.....	.....	1,200	August 18, 1862.
Rev. A. M. Farwell, S.J.	3	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rev. J. O'Callaghan, S.J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rev. E. Q. B. Waldron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. O. Brooks, LL.D.	11	154	122	.....	1840	75,000	.....	3,500	4th Thursday in June.
Rev. John Early, S.J.	10	145	.....	.....	1792	.....	.....	23,000	1st Thursday in July.
Rev. Geo. W. Samson, D.D.	12	220	.....	.....	1819	175,000	.....	8,000	Last Wednesday in June.
Rev. William F. Clarke, S.J.	7	125	.....	.....	1856	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rev. Benjamin B. Ewell.	6	60	3,000	.....	1803	.....	.....	53,000	Closed on account of the war.
Rev. J. M. P. Atkinson, D.D.	5	120	304	83	1780	.....	.....	7,000	Closed on account of the war.
Rev. George Junkin, D.D.	8	75	808	117	1781	.....	.....	6,200	Closed on account of the war.
S. Maupin, M.D.	14	417	148	.....	1819	.....	.....	20,000	June 29.
Rev. William A. Smith, D.D.	6	120	256	60	1852	.....	.....	8,000	4th Thursday in June.
Rev. Ephraim E. Wiley.	5	54	142	11	1838	.....	.....	8,500	2d Wednesday in June.
Rev. Alexander Campbell, D.D.	10	124	208	80	1841	.....	.....	1,800	July 4.
Rev. Robert Ryland, D.D.	7	98	40	25	1832	.....	.....	2,000	Closed on account of the war.
Rev. D. F. Brittle, D.D.	5	.....	.....	.....	1854	.....	.....	.....	.....

## The Colleges of the United States in 1882.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Location.	Denomination.	State.
	Lexington.....	Lexington.....	Baptist.....	Virginia.....
	Blue Sulphur Springs.....	Blue Sulphur Springs.....	Baptist.....	Virginia.....
	Chapel Hill.....	Chapel Hill.....	Presbyterian, Old School.....	N. Carolina.....
	Macklenburg co.....	Macklenburg co.....	Baptist.....	N. Carolina.....
	Wake Forest.....	Wake Forest.....	Lutheran.....	N. Carolina.....
	Mural Plaquemine.....	Mural Plaquemine.....	Baptist.....	S. Carolina.....
	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	Baptist.....	S. Carolina.....
	Columbia.....	Columbia.....	Baptist.....	S. Carolina.....
	Greenville.....	Greenville.....	Baptist.....	S. Carolina.....
	Newberry.....	Newberry.....	Lutheran.....	S. Carolina.....
	Athens.....	Athens.....	Methodist.....	Georgia.....
	Milledgeville.....	Milledgeville.....	Baptist.....	Georgia.....
	Oxford.....	Oxford.....	Baptist.....	Georgia.....
	Panthers.....	Panthers.....	Baptist.....	Georgia.....
	Griffin.....	Griffin.....	Baptist.....	Georgia.....
	Cassville.....	Cassville.....	Baptist.....	Georgia.....
	Macon.....	Macon.....	Methodist.....	Georgia.....
	Tuscaloosa.....	Tuscaloosa.....	Methodist.....	Alabama.....
	Florence.....	Florence.....	Baptist.....	Alabama.....
	Marion.....	Marion.....	Roman Catholic.....	Alabama.....
	near Mobile.....	near Mobile.....	Methodist.....	Mississippi.....
	Bharon.....	Bharon.....	Baptist.....	Mississippi.....
	Oxford.....	Oxford.....	Baptist.....	Mississippi.....
	Clinton.....	Clinton.....	Baptist.....	Mississippi.....
	De Bote.....	De Bote.....	Baptist.....	Mississippi.....
	New Orleans.....	New Orleans.....	Roman Catholic.....	Louisiana.....
	Grand Coteau, St. Landry Parish.....	Grand Coteau, St. Landry Parish.....	Roman Catholic.....	Louisiana.....
	Jackson.....	Jackson.....	Methodist.....	Louisiana.....
	Washington Parish.....	Washington Parish.....	Baptist.....	Louisiana.....
	Mt. Lebanon.....	Mt. Lebanon.....	Roman Catholic.....	Louisiana.....
	Natchitoches.....	Natchitoches.....	Baptist.....	Louisiana.....
	Goliad.....	Goliad.....	Baptist.....	Texas.....
	Independence.....	Independence.....	Lutheran.....	Texas.....
	Columbus.....	Columbus.....	Roman Catholic.....	Texas.....
	Galveston.....	Galveston.....	Presbyterian, Old School.....	Texas.....
	Nashville.....	Nashville.....	Presbyterian.....	Tennessee.....
	near Nashville.....	near Nashville.....	Presbyterian.....	Tennessee.....
	Knoxville.....	Knoxville.....	Presbyterian.....	Tennessee.....
	Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	Presbyterian.....	Tennessee.....
	Columbia.....	Columbia.....	Presbyterian.....	Tennessee.....
	Murfreesboro.....	Murfreesboro.....	Baptist.....	Tennessee.....
	Greenville.....	Greenville.....	Baptist.....	Tennessee.....
	Lexington.....	Lexington.....	Roman Catholic.....	Kentucky.....
	Bardonia.....	Bardonia.....	Roman Catholic.....	Kentucky.....
	Lebanon, Marion co.....	Lebanon, Marion co.....	Roman Catholic.....	Kentucky.....
	Danville.....	Danville.....	Presbyterian, Old School.....	Kentucky.....
	Georgetown.....	Georgetown.....	Baptist.....	Kentucky.....
	Russellville.....	Russellville.....	Baptist.....	Kentucky.....
	Franklin Springs.....	Franklin Springs.....	Disciples.....	Kentucky.....
	Hartodsbury.....	Hartodsbury.....	Disciples.....	Kentucky.....
	Athens.....	Athens.....	Presbyterian, Old School.....	Ohio.....
	Oxford.....	Oxford.....	Presbyterian, Old School.....	Ohio.....
	New Athens.....	New Athens.....	Presbyterian.....	Ohio.....
	Hudson.....	Hudson.....	Presbyterian.....	Ohio.....
	Gambler.....	Gambler.....	Episcopal.....	Ohio.....
	Granville.....	Granville.....	Baptist.....	Ohio.....
	Marietta.....	Marietta.....	Presbyterian.....	Ohio.....
	Urbana.....	Urbana.....	Congregational.....	Ohio.....
	Delaware.....	Delaware.....	Methodist.....	Ohio.....
	Barva.....	Barva.....	Methodist.....	Ohio.....
	Mount Union.....	Mount Union.....	Methodist.....	Ohio.....
	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	Methodist.....	Ohio.....
	Springfield.....	Springfield.....	Lutheran.....	Ohio.....
	Columbus.....	Columbus.....	Lutheran.....	Ohio.....
	Yellow Springs.....	Yellow Springs.....	United Brethren in Christ.....	Ohio.....
	Waverly.....	Waverly.....	Roman Catholic.....	Ohio.....
	Cincinnati.....	Cincinnati.....	Roman Catholic.....	Ohio.....
	near Somerset, Perry co.....	near Somerset, Perry co.....	Roman Catholic.....	Ohio.....
	Cincinnati.....	Cincinnati.....	Methodist.....	Ohio.....
	Bloomington.....	Bloomington.....	Presbyterian.....	Indiana.....
	South Hanover.....	South Hanover.....	Presbyterian.....	Indiana.....
	Crawfordsville.....	Crawfordsville.....	Methodist.....	Indiana.....
	Greencastle.....	Greencastle.....	Methodist.....	Indiana.....
	Stackwell.....	Stackwell.....	Methodist.....	Indiana.....
	Valparaiso.....	Valparaiso.....	Methodist.....	Indiana.....
	Franklin.....	Franklin.....	Baptist.....	Indiana.....

## The Colleges of the United States in 1862.—Continued.

Summary.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Students.	Number of Alumni.	No. of Alumni who are Clergymen.	Date of Organization.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds, and Endow- ment.	Annual current Expenses.	Number of
Col. F. H. Smith, Superintendent.	13	150	200	8	1839			
David L. Swain, LL.D.	16	430	1,511	30	1798			2
Rev. Drury Lacy, D.D.	7	217	263	57	1840			
W. M. Wingate, A.M.	8	78	43	14	1838			
Rev. D. H. Bliss, A.M.	8	...	...	...	1860			
M. R. Middleton.	6	57	300	13	1766			
A. B. Longstreet, D.D.	8	202	4,008	3	1801			2
James C. Furman, D.D.	...	...	...	...	1851			
Rev. J. P. Smeltzer, A.M.	6	...	...	...	1858			
Alonso Church, D.D.	10	173	600	30	1795			31
Samuel K. Talmage, D.D.	5	100	235	40	1838			
James R. Thomas, D.D.	6	126	262	45	1837			
H. M. Crawford, D.D.	7	140	136	32	1853			1
Thomas Rambaut, A.M.	...	...	...	...	1864			
Rev. J. M. Russell, A.M.	11	180	241	...	1839			
Landon O. Garland, LL.D.	9	130	366	24	1831			2
R. H. Rivers, D.D.	5	212	140	7	1830			
Henry Talbird, D.D.	6	53	55	116	1841			
Very Rev. F. Gastrollet, S.J.	16	...	...	...	1830			
Rev. J. M. Pugh, pro tem.	3	169	33	...	1851			
Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, LL.D.	8	175	241	12	1848			
I. N. Urner, A.M.	7	50	21	7	1851			
William W. Hawkins, A.M.	4	75	...	...	1854			
C. W. Sears	7	...	...	...	1848			
Rev. Aloysius Curran, S.J.	...	...	...	...	...			
Rev. A. Unanue, S.J.	...	150	...	...	1852			
Rev. John C. Miller, A.M.	11	103	180	10	1845			
E. T. Bard, A.M.	3	72	116	38	1795			1
Wm. Carey Crane, A.M.	...	...	...	...	1853			
Rev. F. Le Vezeau.	7	100	...	...	1858			
Rev. J. B. C. Doremus, D.D.	3	75	...	...	1852			
Rufus C. Burdison, A.M.	...	...	...	...	1845			
J. B. Lindsley, D.D.	8	104	445	...	1808			M
Talbert Penning, A.M.	6	106	51	7	1844			
Rev. William D. Carver.	...	120	15	...	1806			
Rev. Thomas O. Anderson, D.D.	11	146	95	37	1844			
H. F. Mitchell, A.M.	5	84	36	11	1832			
Rev. J. M. Pendleton, A.M.	6	150	84	36	1840			
William B. Rankin.	2	20	...	...	1796			
Thomas O'Neil, S.J.	9	168	...	...	1798			1
Rev. P. J. Lavigne.	...	125	...	...	1819			
Rev. D. E. Campbell, LL.D.	5	180	452	114	1828			
Rev. B. T. Stewart, A.M.	8	171	...	...	1829			
Col. E. W. Morgan, Supt.	9	154	123	...	1865			
Robert Milligan.	8	165	...	...	1846			
Solomon Howard, S.T.D., LL.D.	4	118	210	60	1858			
Rev. J. W. Hall, D.D.	8	231	375	200	1803	100,000		
Rev. Robert D. Morris, A.M.	...	...	...	...	1866	100,000		
Rev. A. D. Clark.	4	86	250	130	1834			
Rev. Henry L. Hitchcock, D.D.	7	105	232	87	1828			M
Benjamin L. Lang, A.M., pro tem.	11	120	278	74	1826	200,000		1
Rev. Jeremiah Hall, D.D.	6	108	102	...	1831	20,000		
Rev. Israel W. Andrews, D.D.	5	63	345	61	1833	75,000		31
Rev. C. G. Finney, D.D.	8	110	277	135	1834			
Frederick Merriek, LL.D.	9	207	303	40	1845	175,000	10,000	M
Rev. Park E. Donelson, D.D.	7	194	68	...	1833	40,000		
John Wheeler, D.D.	6	145	19	...	1836	70,000		
O. N. Hartshorn, LL.D.	4	208	...	...	1844	42,000	3,400	
Richard S. Rust, D.D.	6	207	...	...	1856	23,700	2,500	
Samuel Sprecher, D.D.	6	136	74	...	1843	70,000		
Rev. W. F. Lehmann.	6	...	...	...	...			
Rev. Chauncey Giles.	6	21	24	4	1850			
...	12	38	22	3	1853			
...	...	...	60	...	1847			
Rev. Maurice Oakley, S.J.	...	130	...	...	...			
Rev. J. A. Kitchford, O.S.D.	3	...	...	...	1851			
Rev. S. H. Rosecrans, D.D.	...	...	...	...	...			
Rev. Robert Allen, A.M.	13	131	...	...	1842			
Rev. Cyrus Nutt, D.D.	7	180	270	44	1828	110,000		
Rev. James Wood, D.D.	6	79	294	143	1832			
Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D.	7	120	150	65	1833	72,000		10,000 June 25, 1862.
Rev. Thomas Bowman, D.D.	9	229	265	...	1837	60,000	8,000	10,000 June 25, 1862.
Levi Farr, A.M.	5	165	...	...	1859	23,000	1,500	
E. H. Staley, A.M.	6	216	...	...	1856	23,500	2,400	1,000 July 1, 1863.
Rev. Silas Bailey, D.D.	6	46	...	...	1844			Last Wednesday in June.



## The Colleges of the United States in 1862.—Continued.

Location.	Denomination.	State.
Hartsville, Bartholomew co.....	United Brethren in Christ..	Indiana.....
Fort Wayne.....	Lutheran.....	Indiana.....
Centerville.....	Methodist.....	Indiana.....
near South Bend.....	Roman Catholic.....	Indiana.....
Lancaster.....	Baptist.....	Indiana.....
Jacksonville.....	Congregational.....	Illinois.....
Upper Alton.....	Baptist.....	Illinois.....
Chicago.....	Baptist.....	Illinois.....
Lake Forest.....	Presbyterian, New School ..	Illinois.....
Chicago.....	Roman Catholic.....	Illinois.....
Lebanon.....	Methodist.....	Illinois.....
Bloomington.....	Methodist.....	Illinois.....
Evansville.....	Methodist.....	Illinois.....
Evansville.....	Methodist.....	Illinois.....
Quincy.....	Methodist.....	Illinois.....
Galesburg.....	Presbyterian.....	Illinois.....
Springfield.....	Lutheran.....	Illinois.....
St. Louis.....	Roman Catholic.....	Missouri.....
Cape Girardeau.....	Roman Catholic.....	Missouri.....
Ferryville.....	Roman Catholic.....	Missouri.....
Lexington.....	.....	Missouri.....
Columbia.....	.....	Missouri.....
St. Charles.....	Methodist Church South.....	Missouri.....
Mount Pleasant.....	Baptist.....	Missouri.....
Liberty.....	Baptist.....	Missouri.....
Jefferson City.....	Methodist.....	Missouri.....
Ann Arbor.....	.....	Michigan.....
Kalamazoo.....	Baptist.....	Michigan.....
Athens.....	Methodist.....	Michigan.....
Madison.....	.....	Wisconsin.....
Beloit.....	Congregational.....	Wisconsin.....
Appleton.....	Methodist.....	Wisconsin.....
Galesville.....	Methodist.....	Wisconsin.....
Beaver Dam.....	Baptist.....	Wisconsin.....
Surusmawa Mound, Grant co.....	Roman Catholic.....	Wisconsin.....
Milwaukee.....	.....	Wisconsin.....
Waukegan.....	Presbyterian.....	Wisconsin.....
Racine.....	Episcopal.....	Wisconsin.....
Iowa City.....	.....	Iowa.....
Mount Pleasant.....	Methodist.....	Iowa.....
Payette.....	Methodist.....	Iowa.....
Mount Vernon.....	Methodist.....	Iowa.....
Albia, Marshall co.....	Lutheran.....	Iowa.....
Burlington.....	Baptist.....	Iowa.....
Putnam, Linn co.....	United Brethren in Christ.....	Iowa.....
Falls.....	Baptist.....	Iowa.....
Davenport.....	Methodist.....	Iowa.....
Red Wing.....	Methodist.....	Minnesota.....
.....	Baptist.....	Minnesota.....
Baldwin City.....	Methodist.....	Kansas.....
Manhattan.....	Methodist.....	Kansas.....
Lawrence.....	Congregational.....	Kansas.....
Atchison City.....	Roman Catholic.....	Kansas.....
San Miguel.....	Roman Catholic.....	New Mexico.....
Santa Clara.....	Methodist.....	California.....
Santa Clara.....	Roman Catholic.....	California.....
Oakland.....	Congregational.....	California.....
Santa Ines.....	Roman Catholic.....	California.....
Salmon.....	Methodist.....	Oregon.....
McMinnville.....	Baptist.....	Oregon.....
Sublimity.....	United Brethren in Christ.....	Oregon.....

The returns from the distal States are not later than 1860 or 1861, and nearly all of them are closed in consequence of the war. In a few the preparatory schools are still maintained. The other returns are not so complete as desired, especially in the case of the institutions in the extreme West, and in the Pacific States. The number of chartered colleges is, however, much greater than has heretofore been supposed, and in our Almanac for 1864 we shall endeavor to have a definite report from each one.

The effort made to ascertain the necessary annual expenses of each student has not been attended with very satisfactory results,—some colleges giving cost of board, tuition, room-rent, &c.; others adding clothing, and other items of per-

## The Colleges of the United States in 1862.—Continued.

PRESIDENT.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Students.	Number of Alumni.	No. of Alumni who are Clergymen.	Date of Organization.	Value of Build- ings, Grounds, and Endow- ment.	Annual current Expenses.	Number of Volumes in all Libraries.	Commencement.
Rev. R. Lange, Acting.....	4	...	...	...	1849	...	...	...	...
Rev. William H. Barnes, A.M.....	8	100	...	...	1861	...	...	1,200	...
Very Rev. E. Sorin, S.S.C.....	15	...	...	...	1860	10,000	...	...	...
John G. Craven, A.M.....	...	...	...	...	1844	...	...	...	...
Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D.D.....	7	45	150	54	1855	...	...	4,000	Last Thursday but one in June.
Rev. Daniel Read, LL.D.....	6	79	...	...	1836	60,000	...	2,000	June 24, 1862.
Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D.D.....	9	225	8	...	1858	180,000	...	4,000	July 8, 1862.
Rev. William C. Dickinson, A.M..	8	40	...	...	1860	...	...	...	...
Rev. James Dillon.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rev. Nelson E. Cobleigh, D.D.....	6	154	125	20	1836	55,500	2,000	6,000	3d Thursday in June.
Rev. Oliver S. Munsell, D.D.....	4	96	7	...	1860	60,000	3,000	1,200	July 2, 1862.
H. S. Noyes, A.M., Acting.....	7	87	...	...	1856	300,360	5,000	2,200	June 18, 1862.
Rev. W. P. Jones, A.M.....	10	74	...	...	1856	...	...	...	July 2, 1862.
Rev. C. K. Vickers, A.M.....	12	148	19	...	1855	60,000	...	800	July 8, 1862.
...	7	60	47	8	1857	...	...	20,000	4th Thursday in June.
Rev. S. W. Harkey, D.D.....	4	74	...	...	1853	...	...	...	4th Thursday in June.
Rev. Thomas O'Neill, S.J.....	12	200	170	...	1852	...	...	22,000	July 4, 1862.
Rev. J. McGill.....	7	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Very Rev. S. V. Ryan, C.M.....	9	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. T. Davis.....	3	28	19	...	1844	...	...	1,200	Last Thursday in June.
Benjamin B. Minor, LL.B.....	7	168	150	...	1843	218,000	...	5,000	July 4, 1862.
Rev. John W. Robinson.....	6	50	25	8	1837	...	...	1,000	3d Thursday in June.
...	...	...	...	...	1855	...	...	...	...
Rev. William Thompson, LL.D....	6	146	19	...	1849	120,000	...	3,000	4th Thursday in June.
...	...	...	...	...	1857	...	...	...	...
Rev. H. P. Tappan, D.D., LL.D....	27	270	400	...	1837	600,000	40,000	8,000	Last Wednesday in June.
Rev. J. A. B. Stone, D.D.....	8	98	50	...	1833	110,000	...	1,000	June 17, 1862.
Rev. Thomas H. Siney, D.D.....	7	75	98	...	1841	40,000	...	1,000	June 17, 1862.
Rev. J. W. Stanley, A.M.....	6	180	42	...	1849	320,000	25,607	5,000	Last Wednesday in June.
Rev. A. L. Chapin, D.D.....	6	143	74	...	1847	105,000	...	5,000	3d Wednesday in July.
Russell E. Mason, A.M.....	6	58	33	...	1851	78,750	3,000	6,000	June 24, 1862.
Hon. George Gale, A.M.....	6	40	1	...	1850	54,000	600	1,457	July 16, 1862.
H. K. Trask, A.M.....	3	86	...	...	1854	62,000	...	2,000	July 2, 1862.
Rev. L. Power, O.P.....	8	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miss M. E. Chapin.....	6	100	40	...	1852	30,000	...	700	July 1, 1862.
Rev. John A. Savage, D.D.....	6	20	13	...	1850	...	...	1,000	4th Wednesday in July.
Rev. Roswell Park, D.D.....	6	17	36	2	1852	...	...	1,800	4th Wednesday in July.
Rev. O. M. Spencer, A.M.....	7	254	...	...	1855	...	...	1,500	Wed. after last Tues. in June.
Rev. George B. Jocelyn, D.D.....	7	140	70	...	1854	15,000	...	300	June 24, 1862.
William Brush, A.M.....	...	...	...	...	1858	...	...	...	...
B. M. Fellows, A.M.....	8	323	...	...	1859	78,000	2,500	400	June 25, 1862.
Rev. A. M. Geiger, A.M.....	2	...	...	...	1860	...	...	...	...
Rev. Lorenzo B. Allen, D.D.....	3	92	...	...	1850	25,000	...	1,850	Last Wednesday in June.
...	...	...	...	...	1857	20,000	...	...	...
Rev. E. Gunn, A.M.....	...	...	...	...	1854	...	...	...	...
Rev. M. McKinder Tooke, A.M....	6	...	...	...	1857	25,000	...	...	...
Rev. James Brooks, A.M.....	6	80	10	...	1854	34,750	1,500	1,800	June 17, 1862.
...	...	...	...	...	1855	...	...	...	...
Rev. W. R. Davis, D.D.....	3	77	...	...	1858	100,000	...	...	...
Isaac T. Goodman.....	2	62	...	...	1858	28,500	...	2,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rev. Aug. Worth, O.S.B.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
— Rector.....	6	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Bannister, A.M.....	...	...	...	...	1851	...	...	...	...
Very Rev. F. Clecateri, S.J.....	11	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rev. Cyprian Rubio.....	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. M. Gatch, A.M.....	8	147	...	...	...	41,000	...	800	...
Rev. George C. Chandler, D.D....	...	...	...	...	1860	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1860	...	...	...	...

sonal expenditure, always a variable sum. The two highest estimates from the colleges for male students only are Harvard University (\$249), Trinity College, Hartford (\$250), and Rochester University (\$200 to \$300). It is not probable, however, that the actual expenditure in the two latter is much, if at all, greater than that of colleges in cities generally. The estimates of the Eastern colleges usually range from \$120 to \$200 per annum, and of the Western, from \$80 to \$150. Tuition is free in the Free Academy, New York, the Philadelphia High School, Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y., the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich., and the Indiana State University at Bloomington; and all expenses are defrayed to the class admitted to the Girard College for Orphans, in Philadelphia.

## II. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

Name.	Place.	Denomination.	Date of Organization.
Bangor Theological Seminary.....	Bangor, Me.....	Congregational .....	1816
Methodist General Biblical Institute	Concord, N.H. ....	Methodist Episcopal....	1847
Gilmanton Theological Seminary.....	Gilmanton, N.H. ....	Congregational .....	1836
New Hampton Theological School....	New Hampton, N.H. ....	Free-Will Baptist.....	1840
New Hampton Theological Seminary	Fairfax, Vt.....	Baptist .....	1825
Theological Seminary .....	Andover, Mass.....	Congregational .....	1807
Divinity School, Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass.....	Unitarian.....	1816
Theological Institution.....	Newton Centre, Mass.....	Baptist .....	1825
College of Boston.....	Boston, Mass.....	Roman Catholic.....	1800
Theological Department, Yale College	New Haven, Conn.....	Congregational .....	1822
Theological Institute.....	East Windsor Hill, Conn.....	Congregational .....	1834
Berkeley Divinity School.....	Middletown, Conn.....	Protestant Episcopal... ..	.....
Theological Institute of the Episcopal Church .....	New York City.....	Protestant Episcopal... ..	1817
Union Theological Seminary.....	New York City.....	Presbyterian, N.S.....	1826
Theological Seminary.....	Auburn, N.Y.....	Presbyterian, N.S.....	1821
Theological Department Madison University .....	Hamilton, N.Y.....	Baptist .....	1819
Rochester Theological Seminary .....	Rochester, N.Y.....	Baptist .....	1850
Hartwick Theological Seminary .....	Hartwick, Otsego co., N.Y.....	Lutheran .....	1816
Theological Seminary Associate Reformed Church.....	Newburg, N.Y.....	Associate Reformed .....	1836
Theological Seminary of Minor Conventual Fathers.....	Syracuse, N.Y.....	Roman Catholic.....	.....
Diocesan Seminary.....	Buffalo, N.Y .....	Roman Catholic.....	.....
Ecclesiastical Seminary of Our Lady of Angels.....	Suspension Bridge, N.Y.....	Roman Catholic.....	.....
Theological Seminary Reformed Dutch Church .....	New Brunswick, N.J.....	Prot. Reformed Dutch... ..	1784
Theological Seminary .....	Princeton, N.J.....	Presbyterian, O.S.....	1812
Seminary of the General Synod.....	Gettysburg, Pa.....	Lutheran .....	1825
Biblical Department Alleghany College.....	Meadville, Pa.....	Methodist .....	1858
Theological Department Missionary Institute .....	Selinsgrove, Pa.....	Lutheran.....	1850
German Reformed Theological Seminary .....	Mercersburg, Pa.....	German Reformed.....	1825
Theological Seminary .....	Alleghany, Pa.....	Reformed Presbyterian .....	.....
Western Theological Seminary.....	Alleghany City, Pa.....	Presbyterian, O.S.....	1827
Alleghany City Theological Seminary	Alleghany City, Pa.....	United Presbyterian....	.....
Theological School .....	Canonsburg, Pa.....	Associate Church .....	1792
Theological Seminary .....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	Associate Reformed .....	1828
Western Theological School.....	Meadville, Pa.....	Unitarian .....	1844
Theological Department Lewisburg University .....	Lewisburg, Pa.....	Baptist .....	1855
Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo .....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Roman Catholic.....	.....
St. Vincent's Abbey, Benedictine Order	St. Vincent, Westmoreland co., Pa.	Roman Catholic.....	1846
St. Michael's Theological and Preparatory Seminary.....	Near Pittsburg, Pa.....	Roman Catholic.....	.....
Theological Seminary of St. Sulpice..	Baltimore, Md.....	Roman Catholic.....	.....
Mt. St. Mary's Theological Seminary	Near Emmetsburg, Md.....	Roman Catholic.....	.....
Episcopal Theological School of Virginia.....	Fairfax co., Va.....	Protestant Episcopal... ..	1822
Union Theological Seminary Hampden Sidney.....	Prince Edward co., Va.....	Presbyterian, O.S.....	1824
Theological Seminary.....	Columbia, S.C.....	Presbyterian, O.S.....	1828
Seminary of South Carolina.....	Newberry, S.C. ....	Lutheran .....	1829
Warman Theological Seminary .....	Greenville, S.C.....	Baptist .....	1835

IN THE UNITED STATES, 1862.

Value of Buildings, Grounds, and En- dowment.	Estimated annual ne- cessary expenditure for each student.	Number of Professors	Number of Students in 1861-2.	Whole number edu- cated.	Number of Volumes in Library.	President or Senior Professor.	Date of Anniversary.
\$110,000	100	4	67	375	14,000	Rev. Enoch Pond, D.D.....	Last Thursday in July.
29,000	100	3	66	.....	8,500	Bishop O. C. Baker, D.D.....	.....
.....	100	3	23	69	4,300	.....	.....
85,000	100	2	25	225	1,500	Rev. John J. Butler, D.D.....	August 20, 1863.
.....	.....	2	36	.....	2,000	Rev. James Upham, D.D.....	.....
.....	112	6	116	.....	22,000	Rev. Calvin H. Stowe, D.D.....	First Thursday in August.
.....	212	5	17	350	13,000	Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D.....	July 14, 1863.
.....	120	4	31	.....	10,000	Rev. Horatio B. Hackett, D.D....	Last Wednesday in June.
.....	.....	8	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	125	7	27	.....	5,000	Rev. T. D. Woolsey, D.D., LL.D..	Second Wednesday in April.
.....	.....	3	17	151	5,000	Rev. Thomas Vermilye, D.D.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	58	430	11,963	.....	.....
250,000	200	5	100	610	25,000	Rev. Edw. Robinson, D.D., LL.D.	Monday bef. 2d Thurs. in May.
.....	105	5	71	.....	6,000	Rev. Henry Mills, D.D.....	First Tuesday in May.
60,000	105	4	25	359	8,821	Rev. Geo. W. Eaton, D.D., LL.D..	Third Thursday in August.
.....	105	4	52	.....	10,000	Rev. E. G. Robinson, D.D.....	Thursday aft. 2d Wed. in July.
27,000	98	3	100	600	2,000	Rev. Levi Sternberg, A.M.....	Fourth Wednesday in August.
.....	.....	5	11	143	3,200	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	55	190	7,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	162	1690	11,000	Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D.....	.....
54,000	110	3	30	400	10,800	Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D.D.....	Second Wednesday in August.
.....	80	2	19	.....	8,000	Rev. George Loomis, D.D. ....	Last Wednesday in June.
.....	.....	2	21	.....	.....	Rev. B. Kurtz, D.D., LL.D.....	June 8, 1863.
70,000	.....	3	30	400	7,000	Rev. Philip Schaff, D.D.....	Last Wednesday in March.
.....	.....	3	14	.....	1,200	Rev. J. M. Willson.....	.....
185,349	100	5	165	670	10,000	Rev. David Elliott, D.D.....	Wedn'day bef. 4th Tues. in Apr.
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Rev. J. T. Pressly, D.D.....	.....
.....	.....	2	33	135	2,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	35	85	1,500	.....	.....
.....	90	6	21	.....	6,500	Rev. Oliver Stearns, D.D. ....	June 25, 1863.
.....	95	2	5	.....	300	Rev. T. F. Curtis, A.M.....	July 29, 1863.
.....	.....	3	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	120	4	19	.....	12,000	Rev. B. M. King, O.S.B.....	June 30, 1863.
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	27	.....	10,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	47	356	7,500	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	36	192	4,000	Rev. Samuel B. Wilson, D.D.....	.....
.....	.....	6	62	285	17,280	Rev. George Howe, D.D.....	.....
.....	.....	3	12	28	2,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	30	38	1,000	Rev. J. C. Furman, D.D.....	.....

## II. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

Name.	Place.	Denomination.	Date of Organization.
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary	Greenville, S.C.	Baptist	1856
Seminary of St. John the Baptist	Charleston, S.C.	Roman Catholic	1856
Mercer Theological Seminary	Penfield, Ga.	Baptist	1853
Theological Department Howard College	Marion, Ala.	Baptist	1843
Theological Department Mt. Lebanon University	Mt. Lebanon, La.	Baptist	1857
Ecclesiastical Seminary	New Orleans, La.	Roman Catholic	1856
Southwest Theological Seminary	Maryville, Tenn.	Presbyterian	1851
Theological School of Cumberland University	Lebanon, Tenn.	Cumberland Presby't'n	1845
Theological Department Union University	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Baptist	1853
Danville Theological Seminary	Danville, Ky.	Presbyterian, O.S.	1853
Western Baptist Theological Institution	Georgetown, Ky.	Baptist	1840
St. Thomas' Preparatory Seminary	Near Bardstown, Ky.	Roman Catholic	1856
Theological Seminary	St. Louis, Mo.	Lutheran	1860
Theological Department St. Louis University	St. Louis, Mo.	Roman Catholic	1820
St. Vincent's Ecclesiastical College	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Roman Catholic	1856
St. Mary's Seminary	Perryville, Perry co., Mo.	Roman Catholic	1818
Blackburn Theological Seminary	Carlinville, Ill.	Presbyterian, N.S.	1856
Theological Department Illinois State University	Springfield, Ill.	Evangelical Lutheran	1853
Theological Seminary	Monmouth, Ill.	United Presbyterian	1856
Theological Department Lind University	Chicago, Ill.	Presbyterian, N.S.	1850
Theological Seminary of the Northwest	Chicago, Ill.	Presbyterian, O.S.	1853
Northwestern Theological Seminary	Chicago, Ill.	Congregational	1868
Augustana Seminary	Chicago, Ill.	Lutheran	1868
Theological Department of Chicago University	Chicago, Ill.	Baptist	1860
Garrett Biblical Institute	Evanston, Ill.	Methodist	1863
St. Charles Ecclesiastical Seminary	Vincennes, Ind.	Roman Catholic	1856
Theological Seminary	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Lutheran	1857
Lane Theological Seminary	Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, O.	Presbyterian, N.S.	1830
Theological Seminary of Kenyon College	Gambier, O.	Episcopal	1836
Theological Seminary	Xenia, O.	United Presbyterian	1856
Oberlin College Theological School	Oberlin, O.	Congregational	1836
Theological Seminary of Associate Reformed Church	Oxford, O.	Associate Reformed	1830
Theological Department Wittenberg College	Springfield, O.	Evangelical Lutheran	1845
Biblical Department Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware, O.	Methodist	1840
Theological Seminary of Mt. St. Mary's	Near Cincinnati, O.	Roman Catholic	1856
St. Mary's Ecclesiastical Seminary	Cleveland, O.	Roman Catholic	1856
Kalamazoo Theological Seminary	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Baptist	1840
Nashotah Theological Seminary	Delafield P.O., Wis.	Protestant Episcopal	1841
Seminary of Norwegian Synod	Halfway Creek, La Crosse co., Wis.	Lutheran	1850
Ecclesiastical Seminary of St. Francis of Sales	Nojoshing, Milwaukee co., Wis.	Roman Catholic	1856
Theological Seminary	Wartburg, Clayton co., Iowa	Lutheran	1856
Diocesan Seminary of St. Thomas Aquinas	San Francisco, Cal.	Roman Catholic	1856
Preparatory Seminary of San Francisco	Santa Fé, New Mexico	Roman Catholic	1856

UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Estimated annual necessary expenditure for each student.	Number of Professors	Number of Students in 1861-2.	Whole number educated.	Number of Volumes in Library.	President or Senior Professor.	Date of Anniversary.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rev. J. P. Boyce, D.D.....	.....
.....	2	13	.....	2,000	Rev. William Williams, D.D.....	.....
.....	1	6	.....	1,000	Rev. Henry Talbird, D.D.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rev. William Carey Crane, A.M.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	24	90	1,000	.....	.....
.....	2	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	42	67	.....	Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D.....	.....
.....	2	12	180	500	Rev. D. R. Campbell, LL.D.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	Rev. C. F. W. Walther, D.D.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	14	86	4,000	.....	.....
.....	8	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
180	9	70	.....	4,000	Rev. P. McMenemy, C.M.....	About July 1.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	10	18	.....	Rev. S. W. Harkey, D.D.....	Fourth Wednesday in June...
.....	2	22	.....	.....	Rev. Alexander Young, D.D.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	27	11	.....	Rev. Willis Lord, D.D.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Rev. L. P. Esbjourn.....	.....
109,000	4	63	.....	2,500	Bishop M. Simpson, D.D.....	.....
.....	2	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Rev. W. Sihler, D.D.....	.....
100	8	27	.....	10,500	Rev. Lyman Beecher, D.D.....	Second Wednesday in May.
203,000	150	7	39	6,650	Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D.D., D.C.L.	June 25, 1863.
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	Rev. T. Beveridge, D.D.....	.....
.....	3	24	157	500	Rev. C. G. Finney, D.D.....	.....
.....	1	12	81	1,500	.....	.....
.....	1	6	49	.....	Rev. Samuel Sprecher, D.D.....	.....
.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	5	40	73	3,500	Rev. A. D. Cole, D.D.....	St. Peter's day, June 29, 1863.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Rev. F. A. Schmidt.....	.....
.....	7	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Rev. G. Grossman.....	.....
.....	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Includes the endowment of Kenyon College.



## MEDICAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1882.

Name.	Location.	When organized.	Students.					
			Men.	Women.	Total.	Faculty.	Library.	Buildings.
Maine Medical School.....	Brunswick, Me.....	1820	7	0	7	0	0	0
New Hampshire Medical College.....	Hanover, N.H.....	1797	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Castleton Medical College.....	Castleton, Vt.....	1818	7	104	111	0	0	0
Med. Department Univ. of Vermont.....	Burlington, Vt.....	1821	7	0	7	0	0	0
Vermont Medical College.....	Windsor, Vt.....	1820	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical School of Harvard Univ.....	Boston, Mass.....	1783	0	221	221	0	0	0
New England Female Med. College.....	Boston, Mass.....	1848	0	25	25	0	0	0
Berkshire Medical School.....	Pittsfield, Mass.....	1802	0	73	73	0	0	0
Medical Department Yale College.....	New Haven, Conn.....	1813	7	35	42	0	0	0
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	New York City.....	1807	0	200	200	0	0	0
Med. Department of Hobart College.....	Geneva, N.Y.....	1826	7	0	7	0	0	0
Med. Dep't University of City of N.Y.....	New York City.....	1843	7	300	307	0	0	0
Albany Medical College.....	Albany.....	1808	0	0	0	0	0	0
Med. Department Univ. of Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	1847	0	71	71	0	0	0
N.Y. Med. College & Charity Hospital.....	New York City.....	1854	10	73	83	0	0	0
Metropolitan Medical College.....	New York City.....	1857	0	30	30	0	0	0
Berkshire Medical College.....	New York City.....	1854	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bellvue Hospital Medical College.....	New York City.....	1861	13	0	13	0	0	0
Long Island College Hospital.....	Brooklyn, N.Y.....	1860	0	50	50	0	0	0
Med. Depart. University of Penna.....	Philadelphia.....	1765	0	200	200	0	0	0
Jefferson Medical College.....	Philadelphia.....	1826	0	513	513	0	0	0
Medical Department Penna. College.....	Philadelphia.....	1830	0	180	180	0	0	0
Philadelphia Medical College.....	Philadelphia.....	1837	7	75	82	0	0	0
Female Medical College.....	Philadelphia.....	1840	0	0	0	0	0	0
Med. School University of Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	1827	0	100	100	0	0	0
Washington Medical College.....	Baltimore.....	1827	0	25	25	0	0	0
National Medical College, connected with Columbia College.....	Washington, D.C.....	1837	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Dept. Georgetown College.....	Washington, D.C.....	1851	7	10	17	0	0	0
Medical School Univ. of Virginia.....	near Charlottesville, Va.....	1827	0	0	0	0	0	0
Med. Dep. Hampden Sidney College.....	Richmond, Va.....	1828	7	0	7	0	0	0
Winchester Medical College.....	Winchester, Va.....	1828	0	0	0	0	0	0
Med. College of State of S. Carolina.....	Charleston, S.C.....	1828	0	100	100	0	0	0
Medical College of Georgia.....	Augusta, Ga.....	1828	7	115	122	0	0	0
Atlanta Medical College.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	1844	7	0	7	0	0	0
Med. Department Univ. of Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	1824	0	200	200	0	0	0
Med. Department Univ. of Nashville.....	Nashville.....	1828	0	400	400	0	0	0
Med. Department East Tenn. Univ.....	Knoxville.....	1828	0	0	0	0	0	0
Med. Dep. Transylvania University.....	Lexington, Ky.....	1818	0	0	0	1,251	0	0
Med. Department Univ. of Louisville.....	Louisville, Ky.....	1827	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis Medical College.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1828	0	141	141	0	0	0
Med. Department Missouri Univ.....	Columbia, Mo.....	1846	7	100	107	0	0	0
Medical College of Ohio.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1810	0	130	130	0	0	0
Med. Dep't Western Reserve College.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1848	7	0	7	0	0	0
Starling Medical College.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	1847	0	134	134	0	0	0
Med. Dep't University of Michigan.....	Ann Arbor.....	1820	0	210	210	0	0	0
Rush Medical College.....	Chicago.....	1837	7	0	7	1,200	0	0
Med. Department Lind University.....	Chicago.....	1850	15	0	15	0	0	0
Med. Dep't Wisconsin State Univ.....	Madison, Wis.....	1850	0	0	0	0	0	0
Med. Dep't Iowa State University.....	Keokuk, Iowa.....	1851	7	100	107	0	0	0
<b>HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGES.</b>								
Homeopathic Medical College.....	New York City.....	1840	7	0	7	0	0	0
Homeopathic Medical College.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1850	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Homeopathic Med. College.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1850	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SCHOOLS OF DENTAL SURGERY.</b>								
Penna. College of Dental Surgery.....	Philadelphia.....	1800	0	40	40	100	0	0
Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.....	Baltimore.....	1800	0	0	0	0	0	0

## MEDICAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1862.

	Library.	Name of Dean.	Address of Dean.	Commencement of Lecture Course.
.....	3,550	Paul A. Chadbourne, M.D.....	Brunswick.....	February 19, 1863.
.....	1,100	E. R. Peaslee, M.D.....	Hanover.....	August 6, 1863.
000	9,000	S. W. Thayer, J., M.D.....	Burlington.....	Fourth Thursday in August. Second week in June.
.....	2,000	D. Humphreys Storer, M.D....	Boston, Mass.....	First Thursday in March.
,000	.....	George Fabyan, M.D. ....	Boston, Mass.....	First Wednesday in November.
,000	2,000	Pres. of Board of Trustees.	.....	Last Wednesday in February.
,000	1,500	Henry H. Childs, M.D.....	Pittsfield.....	Third Wednesday in November.
,607	1,200	Charles Hooker, M.D.....	New Haven.....	September 17, 1863.
.....	.....	Edward Delafield, M.D.....	New York.....	October 20, 1862.
0,000	None.	John Towler, M.D.....	Geneva.....	First Wednesday in October.
3,300	4,474	John W. Draper, M.D., LL.D..	New York.....	October 20, 1862.
4,000	300	Alden March, M.D.....	Albany.....	First Tuesday in September.
5,000	.....	Sanford Eastman, M.D.....	Buffalo .....	First Wednesday in November.
1,575	.....	B. J. Raphael, M.D.....	New York .....	October 20, 1862.
.....	.....	Adrastus Doolittle, M.D.....	New York.....	November 4, 1862.
.....	.....	Isaac E. Taylor, M.D.....	New York .....	October 15, 1862.
.....	.....	Edwin N. Chapman, M.D.....	Brooklyn .....	March 19, 1863.
.....	.....	R. E. Rogers, M.D.....	Philadelphia .....	Second Monday in October.
.....	.....	Robley Dunglison, M.D.....	Philadelphia .....	October 13, 1862.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Second Tuesday in October.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	October 31.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	John C. Riley, M.D.....	Washington, D.C...	Fourth Monday in October.
.....	.....	Johnson Eliot, D.D.....	Washington, D.C...	October 20, 1862.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Second Monday in November.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Second Monday in November.
.....	.....	J. G. Westmoreland, M.D.....	Atlanta .....	First Monday in May.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Third Monday in November.
.....	.....	.....	.....	First Monday in October.
.....	.....	.....	.....	October.
.....	.....	.....	.....	October.
.....	.....	.....	.....	November.
120,000	1,200	Chas. A. Pope, M.D.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	First week in November.
.....	.....	L. M. Lawson, M.D.....	Columbia, Mo.....	First Monday in November.
25,000	6,000	J. Lang Cassels, M.D., LL.D...	Cincinnati .....	November 3, 1862.
.....	8,000	Moses Gunn, M.D.....	Cleveland, O.....	First Wednesday in November.
.....	.....	Daniel Brainard, M.D.....	Ann Arbor, Mich...	First Monday in November.
.....	1,000	H. A. Johnson, M.D.....	Chicago.....	October 1, 1862.
.....	.....	.....	Chicago.....	November 1, 1863.
.....	1,500	J. C. Hughes, M.D.....	Keokuk.....	November 1, 1863.
.....	.....	.....	.....	November 6, 1862.
.....	1,500	J. Beakley, MD.....	New York.....	October 13, 1863.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	First Monday in November.
.....	.....	C. N. Pierce.....	Philadelphia .....	First Monday in November.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## LAW SCHOOLS.

Name.	Location.	Name of President or Senior Professor.	When founded.	Professors.	Students.	Alumni.	Volumes in library.
Dane Law School, Harvard Univ.	Cambridge, Mass.	J. D.	1817	2	80	1,180	12,000
Law Department Yale College.	New Haven, Conn.	H. D.	1820	2	25	152	2,400
University of Albany.	Albany, N.Y.	A. D.	1851	2	26	442	720
Law School of Univ. of City of N. York	New York, N.Y.	H. D.	1859	2	79	340	1,000
Law School of Columbia College	New York, N.Y.		1869	2	60	112	2,000
Maynard Law School, Hamilton Col.	Ciuten, N.Y.	Ellicott Evans, A.M.	1865	2	4	40	500
N. Y. State and National Law School	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.		1845	4	119		2,000
Law Dept. of Univ. of Penna.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Hon. G. Sharwood, LL.D.	1820	2	54	110	
Law Dept. of William & Mary Col.	Williamsburg, Va.		1783	1			
Law School Univ. of Virginia	Charlottesville, Va.		1820	2	109	247	2,000
Law Dept. of Univ. of N. Carolina	Chapel Hill, N.C.		1846	2	23		
Univ. of Louisiana Law School.	New Orleans, La.	Christian Roselius.					
Univ. of Louisville Law School.	Louisville, Ky.						
Law Dept. Cumberland Univ.	Lebanon, Tenn.		1847		125	79	500
Law School Cincinnati College.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Hon. Belmytzer, LL.D.	1838		30	42	2,000
Law Dept. Indiana University.	Bloomington, Ind.	Hon. George A. Bicknell	1840		9	50	200
Law Dept. Indiana Asbury Univ.	Greencastle, Ind.	Hon. John Cargill.	1853	1	4	58	4,000
Law School Univ. of Michigan.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Hon. James V. Campbell	1820	2	120	44	2,000

\* And State Library.

## NORMAL SCHOOLS.\*

Name.	Location.	Date of organization.	For one or both sexes.	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils.	Number of graduates.	Value of buildings, grounds, & endowment.	Volumes in library.	Annual State appropriation.	Annual expenditure.	Cost per annum to pupils, including board.
State Normal School.	Framingham, Mass.	1839	Females	6	100	1,019	\$20,000	1,000	\$4,375	\$4,421	120
State Normal School.	Westfield, Mass.	1839	Both	8	170	217	20,800	2,900	4,275	4,554	107
State Normal School.	Bridgewater, Mass.	1840	Both	5	122	234	10,000		4,001	4,000	
State Normal School.	Salem, Mass.	1854	Females	10	161	201	22,080	7,000	4,875	4,864	120
State Normal School.	Bristol, N.I.	1854	Both	8	25			2,913	2,405	1,944	
State Normal School.	New Britain, Conn.	1860	Both		220		25,000		4,000		120
State Normal School.	Albany, N.Y.	1844	Both	11	206	1,229	25,000		12,000	15,515	100
State Normal School.	Trenton, N.J.	1855	Both	6	82	150	44,000	7,000	10,000	16,223	100
State Normal School, 1st Dist.	Millersville, Pa.	1838	Both	14	443	8	60,680		5,800	15,000	140
State Normal School, 12th Dist.	Edenboro', Pa.	1860	Both	6	137		24,000		5,800	6,200	90
McNeely Normal School†	Hopedale, Harrison co., Ohio.	1855	Both	4			21,000		None		
A.W. Normal School†	Lebanon, Warren co., Ohio.	1855	Both	6					None		
State Normal School.	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1853	Both	11	333			2,800	9,500	10,800	120
State Normal University.	Bloomington, Ill.	1857	Both	10	250		140,000				
State Normal School.	Winona, Minn.	1855	Both				12,000		1,500		

\* In most of the loyal States which have no normal schools, provision has been made, usually by annual State grants, for the instruction of normal classes in colleges or academies. By means of these appropriations the tuition for those intending to become teachers is either rendered entirely free or reduced to a nominal sum. In Iowa and several of the other Western States, the State universities have a normal class, who are admitted, to the extent of two or four from a county, without charge for tuition. In most of the large cities there are so-called normal schools, which give instruction on Saturdays or evenings to the younger teachers in the primary schools, to qualify them for promotion.

† Neither of these schools are State institutions. The McNeely School was partially founded and endowed by Mr. Cyrus McNeely, and both are sustained by the Ohio State Teachers' Association and their tuition-fee.

## RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

(Prepared by Professor A. J. SCHEM for the "National Almanac.")

## I. SUMMARY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC, THE PROTESTANT, AND THE TOTAL CHRISTIAN POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

Grand Divisions of the World.	Protestant.	Rom. Catholics.	Total Christian Population.	Total Population.
America.....	27,787,000	38,759,000	66,546,000	70,415,000
Europe.....	65,850,000	138,103,000	273,953,000	282,823,000
Asia.....	429,000	4,167,000	12,749,000	729,000,000
Africa.....	719,000	1,113,000	5,023,000	200,000,000
Australasia and Polynesia .....	1,100,000	280,000	1,380,000	2,500,000
Total .....	94,885,000	182,041,000	358,668,000	1,284,738,000

## II. ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF AMERICA.

Country.	Total Population.	Protestant.	Rom. Catholic.	Total Christian.
Russian America* .....	54,400	.....	.....	10,700
British America.....	4,400,913	2,590,000	1,760,000	4,350,000
United States.....	31,429,891	25,000,000	3,000,000	28,000,000
Mexico.....	7,661,000	.....	7,661,000	7,661,000
Central America.....	2,227,000	.....	2,227,000	2,227,000
South America†.....	21,278,743	50,000	21,200,000	21,250,000
French Possessions.....	301,323	.....	289,000	289,000
Dutch " .....	85,792	32,600	30,000	62,600
Danish " .....	47,029	} 55,000	10,000	65,000
Swedish " .....	18,000		.....	.....
Spanish " .....	2,032,062		2,032,000	2,032,000
Haiti.....	560,000	10,000	550,000	560,000
Free Indians.....	319,000	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	70,415,153	27,737,600	38,759,000	66,516,600

\* The 10,700 Christians of Russian America belong to the Greek Church.

† The Protestant population of South America consists of a steadily-increasing number of congregations of German and Swiss immigrants in Brazil, of a colony of Waldensians in Uruguay, of German, English, American, and other foreign residents in all the large towns of South America, and a small number of congregations of native converts to Protestantism.

## III. ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

Country.	Total Population.	Census of	Rom. Catholics.	Protestants.
Portugal.....	3,923,410	1858	3,913,000	7,000
Spain .....	16,560,813	1861	16,550,813	10,000
France.....	37,472,732	1856	35,734,667	1,561,250
Austria (including Venetia) .....	35,019,058	1857	27,505,375	3,233,486
Prussia .....	18,497,458	1861	6,867,574	11,287,448
The other German States (exclusive of Holstein, Lauenburg, Luxemburg, and Limburg).....	17,046,137	1857-1861	5,587,473	11,075,502
Italy (including the Papal Territory and San Marino, but exclusive of Venetia).....	22,430,000	1857-1860	21,350,000	50,000

## ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF EUROPE.—Continued.

Country.	Total Population.	Census of	Rom. Catholics.	Protestants.
Switzerland .....	2,510,494	1860	1,023,430	1,482,848
Holland (inclusive of Luxemburg and Limburg) .....	3,569,456	1861	1,250,000	2,023,030
Belgium .....	4,731,957	1860	4,600,000	25,000
Great Britain .....	29,307,199	1861	6,000,000	23,000,000
Denmark (inclusive of Holstein and Lauenburg, of the Faroe Islands and of Iceland) .....	2,677,278	1860	2,000	2,670,000
Sweden .....	3,856,888	1860	} 4,000	5,463,000
Norway .....	1,617,564	1860		
Russia (incl. of Poland and Finland) ..	65,819,391	1858	7,020,000	3,940,000
Turkey .....	16,440,000	1845	640,000	10,000
Greece .....	1,096,810	1861	15,000	.....
Ionian Isles .....	246,483	1858	40,000	2,000
Total .....	282,823,128		138,103,332	66,850,534

## IV. ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF ASIA.

Country.	Total Population.	Roman Catholics.*	Protestants.†	Total Christian.‡
Asiatic Russia .....	8,203,000	6,000	40,000	4,500,000
China (with Hong-Kong) .....	415,000,000	337,000	30,000	380,000
East India (with Ceylon) .....	171,000,000	1,033,000	} 300,000	2,200,000
Farther India .....	25,000,000	520,000		
Turkey .....	16,050,000	280,000	6,000	3,286,000
Archipelago .....	30,000,000	2,000,000	50,000	2,050,000
Japan .....	35,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Tartary .....	8,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Persia .....	10,000,000	10,000	1,000	350,000
Afghanistan .....	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Beloochistan .....	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Arabia (with Aden) .....	5,000,000	1,000	2,000	3,000
Total .....	729,253,000	4,167,000	429,000	12,749,000

\* In the number of Roman Catholics are included those Eastern Churches which have acknowledged the supremacy of the Pope. Thus, there are in Asiatic Turkey 25,000 United Greeks, 75,000 United Armenians, 20,000 United Syrians, 140,000 Maronites; and in Syria 150,000 Syrian Christians (Christians of St. Thomas), of whom 96,000 (the "United Syrians"), with 97 churches, still follow the old rite of their Church, while the others have entirely identified themselves with the Latin rite.

† The Protestant population of Asia is made up of the Lutherans (mostly Germans) in Siberia, the Protestant Europeans and Americans living in China, India, the Archipelago, and other parts of Asia, and the missionary congregations of converts. The latter class are most numerous in East and Farther India.

‡ Other Christian Denominations.—The Christians of Asiatic Turkey who are not Protestants or Roman Catholics belong to the Greek or Armenian Churches. These two Churches are the most numerous Christian bodies also in Asiatic Turkey, which contains, moreover, adherents of several other Oriental Churches, as Nestorians, Jacobites, &c., the aggregate number of whom may amount to about 200,000. China contains, besides Protestants and Roman Catholics, a few Greek congregations, for the most part descendants of Russian captives. Also in Tartary the Greek Church has already gained root, in consequence of the progress of the Russians. The Christian population of India comprises 70,000 Syrians, 200,000 Jacobites in Malabar and Travancore, several thousand Armenians, and a few Abyssinians. The Christians of Persia are mostly Armenians and Nestorians. The statements about their number greatly differ. That of the Armenians is estimated from 30,000 to 200,000; that of the Nestorians, from 25,000 to 100,000.

V. ECONOMATICAL STATISTICS OF AFRICA.

Country.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Total Christian Population.	Total Population.
English Possessions.....	140,000	660,000	790,000	963,045
French Possessions* .....	160,000	.....	160,000	447,428
Portuguese Possessions*.....	532,000	.....	532,000	1,057,931
Spanish Possessions*.....	12,000	.....	12,000	84,671
Algeria .....	190,000	10,000	200,000	2,999,124
Egypt† .....	27,000	2,000	290,000	3,550,000
Abyssinia‡ .....	30,000	.....	3,000,000	4,000,000
Liberia§ .....	.....	50,000	50,000	300,000
Morocco and Fes.....	200	.....	.....	8,000,000
Tunis and Tripoli.....	10,000	.....	.....	1,700,000
Madagascar .....	6,000	7,000	12,000	300,000
Total .....	1,118,200	719,000	5,023,000	

\* The islands belonging to France, Spain, and Portugal are almost exclusively inhabited by Roman Catholics. In the extensive Portuguese possessions in Angola and Benguela, where formerly the Roman Catholic Church likewise prevailed, a large portion of the population has relapsed into paganism.

† In the Roman Catholic population of Egypt are included 9000 Latins, 13,000 Catholic Copts, 3000 Melkites (United Greeks), 500 Armenians, 300 Maronites, 200 Syrians, and 100 Chaldeans. The most numerous denomination of Christians in Egypt are the Copts, whose number is estimated by some at 150,000, by others at 250,000. Besides these, there are in Egypt—Syrian Christians, 5000; Greeks, 5000; Armenians, 2000.

‡ The Christian population of Abyssinia belongs to the Abyssinian Church.

§ Liberia, the Cape Colony, and most of the other English Possessions are Protestant countries. The island of Mauritius, which also belongs to England, has, however, a predominantly Roman Catholic population (about 120,000).

VI. RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA.

Denomination.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		VICTORIA.*
	Adults.	Children.	Whole Populat'n.
Church of England .....	23,296	20,292	205,696
Roman Catholics .....	9,606	6,988	109,829
Wesleyan Methodists.....	7,629	6,693	46,511
German Lutherans.....	6,230	5,006	10,043
Independents, or Congregationalists .....	3,839	2,929	12,777
Church of Scotland .....	2,766	2,055	} 87,108
Free Church of Scotland.....	2,222	1,915	
Bible Christians .....	2,135	2,081	.....
Baptists.....	1,859	1,565	9,001
Primitive Methodists.....	1,841	1,831	.....
Christians.....	886	772	.....
United Presbyterians .....	875	697	.....
Unitarians .....	304	189	1,430
Hebrews (Jews) .....	210	150	.....
Moravians.....	132	85	.....
New Church (Swedenborgians).....	106	86	.....
Society of Friends .....	84	40	.....
Other denominations.....	339	234	.....
Jews.....	.....	.....	2,903
Mohammedan and Pagan .....	94	18	26,412
Religion not specified.....	668	722	1,392
Combined total .....	117,967		513,096
Omissions and travellers.....	1,033		
Total population.....	119,000		

\* The entire population of Victoria in 1861 was 540,322,—an increase of 129,546, or 31.54 per cent. since 1857. The 27,226 not specified is made up of adherents to the smaller religious bodies, of which almost every one has some representative in the colony.



VII. ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA.

Total Population.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Total Christian.
2,500,000	1,100,000	280,000	1,380,000

NOTE.—The Roman Catholics number about 240,000 in the English Possessions, 20,000 in the French Possessions, 20,000 in the Sandwich Islands, and 10,000 in other islands.

The number of Protestants is about 1,030,000 in the English Possessions, 8000 in the French Possessions, 40,000 in the Sandwich Islands, 22,000 in other islands.

VIII. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1862.

D., Diocese; Con., Conference; Cl., Classis; S., Synod; A., Association; E., Elderships; Y.M., Yearly Meeting.

Denomination.	Dioceses, Conferences, Elderships, Synods, or Associations.	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.
African Methodist Episcopal Church .....	.....	.....	.....	*20,000
“ “ “ Zion Church.....	.....	.....	.....	*6,200
Baptists:				
Regular.....A.	588	12,648	9,058	1,037,576
Anti-Mission .....	180	1,800	850	60,000
Seventh-Day.....A.	4	66	81	6,686
Six Principle.....A.	.....	18	16	3,000
Free-Will .....	80	1,285	1,219	58,055
River Brethren.....	.....	80	65	7,000
Winebrennarians.....E.	.....	275	132	14,000
Dunkers .....	.....	150	150	8,200
Mennonites .....	.....	312	260	37,300
Disciples (Campbellites).....	.....	2,000	2,000	*350,000
Christian Connexion .....	.....	2,200	1,500	*180,000
Congregationalists:				
Orthodox.....A.	24	2,856	2,592	259,110
Unitarian.....	.....	839	263	*30,000
Episcopalians.....D.	83	2,045	2,045	150,508
Friends:				
Orthodox.....Y.M.	6	.....	.....	*54,000
Hicksite .....	6	.....	.....	*40,000
German Evangelical Union of the West.....	.....	.....	.....	*3,000
German Reformed.....Cl.	26	1,122	421	100,001
Jews.....	.....	170	.....	*200,000
Lutherans .....	40	2,487	1,366	200,136
Methodists:				
Episcopal .....	51	9,922	†6,934	968,523
Church South.....Con.	26	1,122	†2,501	480,004
Protestant .....	.....	.....	.....	90,000
Evangelical Association.....Con.	8	.....	.....	45,000
Wesleyan.....Con.	.....	.....	.....	21,000
Other small Methodist bodies.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Mormons.....	.....	.....	.....	61,000
Presbyterians:				
Old-School .....	35	3,684	2,767	300,874
New-School.....S.	22	1,466	1,706	135,454
Cumberland.....S.	24	1,270	1,150	123,000
Reformed Presbyterian Ch., General Synod	7	91	56	*10,000
“ “ Synod .....	6	78	59	6,650
United Presbyterian Church.....S.	.....	474	444	57,567
United Synod of Presbyterian Church.....	.....	193	116	12,934

\* Estimated. † Besides 8359 local preachers.  
‡ Besides 4984 local preachers. The returns of the Methodist Church South are not of later date than 1860.

## ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Denominations.	Dioceses, Conferences, Synods, or Associations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Population.
Presbyterians:				
Associate Synod of North America.....	.....	14	34	1,130
Associated Reformed Synod of New York	.....	14	16	1,431
"    "    "    the South	.....	13	4	1,000
Free Presbyterian Synod of the U. States..	.....	40	41	*4,000
Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.....Cl.	81	419	429	51,523
Roman Catholics†.....D.	49	2,517	2,317	.....
Second-Adventists.....	.....	.....	.....	*20,000
Shakers.....	.....	.....	.....	4,700
Swedenborgians (New Jerusalem Church).....	.....	57	49	*5,000
United Brethren (Moravians).....	.....	32	46	8,275
United Brethren in Christ.....Con.	33	1,113	1,477	102,583
Universalists†.....	.....	1,202	693	.....

\* Estimated.

† Estimated population adhering to the Roman Catholic Church, 2,177,140; to the Universalists, 600,000.

## IX. ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA.—Census of 1861.

Denomination.	Lower Canada.	Upper Canada.	United Canada.	Nova Scotia.*	New- found- land.	Prince Edward's Island.
Church of England.....	63,322	311,565	3	14	44,258	8,787
Church of Rome.....	942,724	268,141	1,2	31	57,214	37,767
Established Church of Scotland.....	23,688	108,063	1	12	302	10,834
Free Church of Scotland.....	14,770	143,043	1	.	236	.....
United Presbyterians.....	8,140	51,378	.	.	.....	.....
Presbyterians of the Lower Provinces.....	.....	.....	.	56	.....	15,501
Wesleyan Methodists.....	25,270	218,427	2	15	20,229	8,904
Episcopal Methodists.....	2,557	71,815	.	.	.....	.....
New Connection Methodists.....	1,292	25,200	.	.	.....	.....
Other Methodists.....	874	23,300	.	.	.....	.....
Baptists.....	7,751	61,559	.	36	44	3,402
Lutherans.....	887	24,399	.	33	.....	.....
Congregationalists.....	4,927	9,857	.	36	347	.....
Quakers.....	121	7,383	.	58	.....	.....
Bible Christians.....	184	8,501	.	12	.....	2,051
Christians.....	295	5,913	.	01	.....	.....
Second-Adventists.....	1,806	1,059	.	.	.....	.....
Protestants.....	2,684	7,514	.	.	.....	.....
Disciples.....	5	4,147	.	12	.....	.....
Jews.....	897	614	.	.	.....	.....
Mennonites and Tankers.....	.....	8,965	.	.	.....	.....
Universalists.....	2,280	2,234	.	46	.....	.....
Unitarians.....	650	634	.	.	.....	.....
Mormons.....	3	74	.	27	.....	.....
No religion.....	1,477	17,373	.	.	.....	.....
No creed given.....	5,728	8,121	.	14	.....	.....
Other creeds, not classed.....	678	14,284	.	22	.....	1,083
	1,110,564	1,296,091	2,506,755	830,867	.....	.....

\* There were, besides, in Nova Scotia,—Free-Will and Free-Christian Baptists, 6704; Reformed Presbyterians, 336; Sandemanians, 46; Evangelical Union, 143; Swedenborgians, 13; Deists, 3.

## X. ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—CENSUS OF 1851.

Denomination.	Places of worship.	Number of sittings.	Attendance in the morning.	Attendance in the afternoon.	Attendance in the evening.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>					
Church of England .....	14,077	5,317,915	2,371,732	1,764,641	803,141
Wesleyan Methodists .....	6,579	1,447,580	482,753	376,202	654,349
Church of Scotland.....	18	13,789	6,949	960	3,849
Presbyterian Church.....	76	41,552	22,607	3,345	10,664
United Presbyterian.....	66	81,351	17,088	4,931	8,551
Congregationalists.....	3,244	1,067,760	515,071	228,060	448,847
General Baptists.....	93	20,539	5,228	7,865	8,253
Particular Baptists .....	1,947	582,953	286,944	172,145	287,205
Seventh-Day Baptists .....	2	390	27	43	16
Scottish Baptists.....	15	2,547	649	986	312
New Connection .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Baptists .....	182	52,604	23,688	15,545	24,381
Undefined .....	550	96,310	36,525	22,826	37,417
Lady Huntingdon's Connection .....	109	38,727	19,966	4,099	17,929
Friends .....	371	91,599	14,016	6,458	1,450
Moravians.....	32	9,305	4,681	2,312	3,202
New Connection .....	297	96,964	36,428	22,391	39,222
Primitive Methodists.....	2,871	414,030	95,001	172,684	229,646
The Association.....	419	93,813	31,922	29,888	40,170
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>					
Wesleyan Methodists.....	70	19,951	8,409	2,669	3,610
Episcopal Church .....	134	40,023	26,966	11,578	4,300
Established Church .....	1,183	767,065	351,454	184,192	30,763
Free Church.....	889	495,835	292,308	198,583	64,811
United Presbyterian.....	465	288,100	159,191	146,411	30,810
Reformed.....	30	16,969	8,739	7,460	2,180
Original Secession .....	36	16,424	6,562	5,724	1,629
Congregationalists.....	192	76,342	26,392	24,866	7,273
Baptists.....	119	26,066	9,206	7,736	4,015
Friends .....	7	2,152	196	142	.....
Moravians .....	1	200	16	.....	55
Glassites .....	6	1,069	429	554	106
Evangelical Union.....	28	10,319	3,896	4,504	2,171

NOTE.—1. EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—As no official census of the membership of the several denominations in Great Britain is taken, it is doubtful how large a portion of the population belongs to the Episcopal Church. From a careful comparison of the marriage, educational, and other statistics, it is, however, probable that in England proper from 65 to 70 per-cent. of the population are connected with the Established Church.

ENGLAND.—*Archbishops*, 2: Canterbury, York. *Bishops*, 26: Bangor, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Durham, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, London, Manchester, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Ripon, Rochester, St. Asaph's, St. David's, Salisbury, Sodor and Man, Winchester, Worcester.

SCOTLAND.—*Bishops*, 7: 1. Edinburgh (Primus); 2. Brechin; 3. Argyle and the Western Isles; 4. Moray and Ross; 5. St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane; 6. Aberdeen; 7. Glasgow.

IRELAND.—*Archbishops*, 2: Armagh, Dublin with Kildare. *Bishops*, 10: 1. Meath; 2. Killaloe, Kilmacnaght, Clonfert, and Kilmacdnagh; 3. Tuam, Killybeg, and Achonry; 4. Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin; 5. Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore; 6. Down, Connor, and Dromore; 7. Derry and Raphoe; 8. Limerick, Ardfer, and Aghadoe; 9. Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh; 10. Cork, Ross, and Cloyne.

2. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—16 synods, 84 presbyteries, and 1204 congregations (including 204 parish churches and *quoad sacra* chapels).

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (originated in the disruption from the Church of Scotland, in 1843).—17 synods, 71 presbyteries, and 889 churches; 3 colleges for the education of students for the ministry,—Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow.

3. CONGREGATIONALISTS.—Churches: England, 1600; Wales, 636; Scotland, 101; Ireland, 30; colonies, 208; islands of the British seas, 14: total, 2589; ministers and missionaries throughout the British Empire, 2780; associations of churches in Great Britain and Ireland, 63; periodicals, 36; colleges and theological academies, 17.

4. BAPTISTS.—The English Baptists are divided into General (mostly Unitarian) Baptists, Particular Baptists (Calvinistic), and the New Connection of General Baptists (Arminian).

PARTICULAR BAPTISTS.—2000 churches, 200,000 members; population about 1,000,000; 1600 ministers.

## WESLEYAN METHODIST CONNECTION (1862).

	Members.	Increase.	Decrease.	Members on trial.
I. British Conference.....	325,256	5,476	.....	25,608
Great Britain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland and Irish Missions.....	22,741	.....	810	728
Foreign Missions.....	68,349	4,809	.....	5,175
II. French Conference.....	1,586	77	.....	155
III. Australasian Conference.....	36,307	2,343	.....	6,514
IV. Canada Conference.....	50,341	2,060	.....	4,064
V. Eastern British American Conference .....	15,389	.....	108	1,448
Totals.....	519,969	14,765	918	48,692
Last year .....	506,122	918.....	Decrease.	
Net increase.....	13,847	13,847		

## OTHER METHODIST BODIES.

	Preachers.	Local Preachers.	Members.	On trial.	Increase.
New Connection .....	220	1,222	82,480	8,680	1,966
Primitive Methodists.....	776	12,414	141,185	.....	5,791
Bible Christians.....	200	1,584	25,392	584	1,782
United Free Churches.....	211	2,871	60,880	8,229	4,253
Reformed Union.....	19	635	11,355	1,078	1,118

## XI. RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF IRELAND.—CENSUS OF 1861.

Provinces.	Population.	Episcopa- lians.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyte- rians.
Leinster .....	1,439,596	171,234	1,246,253	10,911
Munster .....	1,503,200	76,592	1,416,171	3,685
Ulster.....	1,910,408	390,180	963,687	511,371
Connaught.....	911,339	40,601	864,472	3,025
	5,764,543	687,661	4,490,583	528,992

NOTE.—Of the 32 counties in Ireland, 28 show a Roman Catholic preponderance,—the 4 counties in which Protestants are in a majority being Antrim, Down, Armagh, and Londonderry, the returns for which are as follows:—

Counties.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Majority.
Antrim .....	274,026	102,968	161,058
Down.....	202,632	97,234	103,378
Armagh.....	97,282	92,200	5,182
Londonderry .....	99,709	83,428	16,281

County Down contains the largest number of Presbyterians, 136,013; county Antrim ranks next, with 133,440; county Londonderry, 66,014. Armagh has 40,000, Tyrone, 43,000, and Donegal, 26,000, while in Fermanagh it appears there are only 1857 Presbyterians. The county of Down also contains the largest number of Episcopallians, 60,516; Armagh next, 58,643; Antrim, 45,087, Tyrone, 52,433. and Fermanagh, 40,676; while the smallest number in any county is 3371, in the county of Clare. Cork is the premier Roman Catholic county in Ireland, there being 424,589 Roman Catholics in that county, the smallest number of that body in any county being in Carlow, 50,613; and, next, Fermanagh, 59,490.

XII. ECCLIASTICAL STATISTICS OF AUSTRIA.—CENSUS OF 1857.

Provinces.	CATHOLICS.			NON-UNITED.		EVANGELICAL.		Unita- rians.	Israelites.	Other Re- ligionists.
	Latin.	Greek.	Armenian.	Greeks.	Arme- nians.	Confession of Augs- burg (Lu- therans).	Helvetic Confession (Reform'd)			
Austria (Upper).....	1,350,684	78	86	1,170	466	8,045	1,495	20	6,999	57
" (Lower).....	678,404	1	.....	2	.....	14,826	56	1	4	.....
Salzburg.....	140,182	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	7	.....	.....	.....
Styria.....	1,004,919	3	1	13	19	4,977	185	1	6	2
Carinthia.....	307,642	3	.....	1	.....	16,666	13	.....	.....	.....
Carniola.....	466,768	278	.....	294	.....	76	25	.....	.....	1
Littoral.....	502,729	118	33	856	22	820	188	1	3,713	1
Tyrol and Vorarlberg.....	864,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	41	1	648	.....
Bohemia.....	4,601,835	16	3	14	23	34,139	56,797	22	86,839	6
Moravia.....	1,784,593	23	.....	6	4	17,188	34,677	9	41,529	.....
Silesia.....	396,843	3	1	1	4	61,872	45	1	3,280	1
Galicia.....	2,072,633	2,077,112	2,809	153	98	26,960	6,140	95	448,973	393
Bukowina.....	42,726	9,118	989	352,079	1,824	7,982	751	.....	29,187	2,989
Dalmatia.....	337,800	341	.....	77,139	5	17	8	.....	318	.....
Venetia.....	2,446,973	80	1	90	8	81	55	13	6,423	11
Hungary.....	5,188,013	827,211	491	1,105,869	719	795,980	1,553,368	904	393,105	97
Croatia and Slavonia.....	720,993	1,827	17	129,720	17	885	4,425	31	5,041	.....
Transylvania.....	228,096	546,513	5,481	622,780	275	195,861	265,976	48,040	14,152	.....
Military Frontier.....	448,703	5,533	2	537,269	19	15,864	4,274	4	404	.....
Army.....	438,912	58,696	324	40,670	510	16,411	37,359	1,667	9,850	447
Total .....	23,968,686	3,526,952	9,737	2,918,126	3,513	1,218,831	1,986,785	50,870	1,049,871	3,955

**XIII. ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF THE MINOR GERMAN STATES, EXCLUSIVE OF AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, HOLSTEIN, LAUNBURG, LIMBURG, AND LUXEMBURG.**

States.	Total Pop- ulation.	Census of	Roman Catholic.	Protestant
Anhalt-Dessau Köthen .....	119,515	1858	1,400	116,000
Anhalt-Bernburg .....	56,031	1861	200	55,000
Baden .....	1,369,291	1861	892,000	458,000
Bavaria .....	4,689,000	1861	3,280,000	1,280,000
Bremen .....	88,856	1855	2,000	86,000
Brunswick .....	274,069	1855	2,458	269,858
Frankfort .....	83,380	1861	7,000	69,000
Hamburg .....	229,941	1860	3,200	217,000
Hanover .....	1,888,070	1861	220,000	1,640,000
Hesse-Cassel .....	726,686	1858	110,000	607,000
Hesse-Darmstadt .....	856,250	1861	219,000	610,000
Hesse-Homburg .....	25,746	1858	3,000	21,000
Lichtenstein .....	7,150	.....	7,150	.....
Lippe-Schaumburg .....	30,144	1858	100	30,000
Lubeck .....	55,423	1857	200	54,600
Lippe-Detmold .....	106,086	1858	1,700	104,000
Mecklenburg Schwerin .....	548,449	1861	899	543,000
Mecklenburg Strelitz .....	99,060	1861	100	98,000
Nassau .....	449,050	1860	207,725	234,337
Oldenburg .....	294,359	1858	72,939	219,860
Reuss Greitz .....	39,397	.....	.....	39,000
Reuss Schleitz .....	81,806	.....	.....	81,000
Saxe-Weimar .....	273,242	1861	10,600	260,000
Saxe-Meiningen .....	172,341	1861	900	169,000
Saxe-Altenburg .....	137,162	1860	220	136,500
Saxe-Coburg Gotha .....	153,879	1861	2,460	150,000
Saxony .....	2,255,240	1861	41,000	2,180,000
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt .....	70,030	1858	160	69,806
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen .....	62,972	1858	60	62,000
Waldeck .....	57,550	1858	1,071	55,679
Württemberg .....	1,785,952	1859	519,942	1,159,868
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>17,046,137</b>		<b>5,587,473</b>	<b>11,075,502</b>

Besides the above countries, the aggregate population of which is given in our table of the population of Europe, the following territories, included under other heads, form part of the German Confederacy :—

Provinces.	Total Pop- ulation.	Census of	Roman Catholic.	Protestant
German provinces of Austria .....	12,813,263	.....	12,094,583	252,351
German provinces of Prussia .....	14,139,315	.....	5,220,890	8,763,341
Luxemburg* .....	197,281	.....	196,804	.....
Limburg .....	216,560	.....	218,727	.....
Holstein .....	544,419	.....	.....	544,419
Launenburg .....	50,147	.....	.....	50,147
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>44,998,755</b>		<b>23,318,477</b>	<b>20,685,760</b>

\* There are a few Protestants in Luxemburg and Limburg, and a few Catholics in Holstein and Launenburg, but their exact number, which we are unable to ascertain, would not materially vary the totals above given.



## XIV. ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF PRUSSIA.—CENSUS OF 1861.

Provinces.	Evangelical.	Roman Catholic.	Mennonite.	Free Congregations and German Catholics.	Jews.
Prussia.....	2,047,404	766,612	12,107	1,887	37,744
Posen.....	464,593	880,072	8	277	72,198
Pomerania.....	1,301,479	14,401	40	1,228	12,589
Silesia.....	1,670,317	1,074,777	7	4,542	41,100
Brandenburg.....	2,380,730	55,004	19	952	30,945
Saxony.....	1,842,352	125,089	15	3,134	5,336
Westphalia.....	713,230	887,427	129	598	16,686
Rhine Province.....	782,723	2,395,823	1,398	1,543	31,430
Hohenzollern.....	1,896	62,321	.....	.....	958
District of Yahde.....	867	88	.....	.....	.....
Military persons out of the kingdom.....	8,639	5,965	.....	.....	116
Total.....	11,273,730	6,867,574	13,718	14,166	252,592

Besides, there were 1186 Greek Catholics, of whom 1064 were in the province of Prussia, 109 in the province of Brandenburg, and 15 in other provinces.

## XV. THE GREEK CHURCH.

Countries.	Numb. of Members.	Countries.	Numb. of Members.
Austria.....	2,918,000	Greece.....	900,000
Prussia.....	1,300	Montenegro.....	125,000
Russia*.....	59,000,000	Ionian Isles.....	180,000
Turkey.....	11,500,000		
Total.....			74,633,300

\* Inclusive of a large number of sects which substantially agree with the doctrine of the Russian State Church, but keep up a separate organization. Their membership is estimated at from five to fifteen millions.

**NOTE.**—The Greek Church consists of ten independent bodies, viz.:—I. The Church of Constantinople, under the Patriarch of Constantinople, with 136 bishops, of whom there are 11 in the Danubian Principalities (4 in Wallachia, 3 in Moldavia, 4 in Servia), 7 in the Ionian Isles, 1 in Veaka. II. The Church of Alexandria, under the Patriarch of Alexandria and 5 bishops. III. The Church of Antioch, under the Patriarch of Antioch, with 17 bishops. IV. The Church of Jerusalem, under the Patriarch of Jerusalem, with 14 bishops. V. The Russian Church, under the Holy Synod of St. Petersburg and 66 bishops. VI. The Church of Cyprus counts 4 bishops, under the Bishop of New Justinian. VII. The Church of Austria, under the Archbishop of Carlowitz (who in 1848 assumed the title of patriarch) and 11 bishops. VIII. The Church of Mount Sinai, which has only 1 bishop. IX. The Church of Montenegro, with likewise but 1 bishop. X. The Hellenic Church, with 24 bishops, under the Holy Synod of Athens.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

## I. LIST OF REIGNING MONARCHS OF THE WORLD, 1862.

State.	Name of Monarch.	Title.	Year of birth.	Year of accession.	Religion.
Anhalt Dessau Cöthen .....	Leopold.....	Duke.....	1794	1817	Evangelical.
Anhalt Bernburg.....	Alexander.....	Duke.....	1806	1834	Evangelical.
Austria .....	Francis Joseph I.....	Emperor .....	1830	1848	Roman Catholic.
Baden.....	Frederick .....	Grand Duke	1826	1856	Evangelical.
Bavaria .....	Maximilian II.....	King.....	1810	1848	Roman Catholic.
Belgium.....	Leopold I. ....	King.....	1790	1831	Lutheran.
Brunswick.....	William .....	Duke.....	1806	1831	Lutheran.
Church, States of the.....	Pius IX.....	Pope .....	1792	1846	Roman Catholic.
Denmark .....	Frederick VIII.....	King.....	1808	1848	Lutheran.
France.....	Napoleon III.....	Emperor .....	1808	1851	Roman Catholic.
Greece .....	.....	King .....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain and Ireland.....	Victoria I.....	Queen .....	1819	1837	Prot. Episcopal.
Hanover.....	George V.....	King .....	1819	1851	Evangelical.
Hesse-Cassel .....	Frederick William I.	Electo.....	1802	1847	Reformed.
Hesse-Darmstadt .....	Louis III.....	Grand Duke	1806	1848	Lutheran.
Hesse-Homburg.....	Ferdinand .....	Laudgrave...	1783	1848	Reformed.
Italy.....	Victor Emanuel II...	King .....	1820	1849	Roman Catholic.
Lichtenstein .....	John.....	Prince.....	1840	1858	Roman Catholic.
Lippe .....	Leopold.....	Prince.....	1821	1851	Reformed.
Mecklenburg Schwerin .....	Frederick Francis.....	Grand Duke	1823	1842	Lutheran.
Mecklenburg Strelitz.....	Frederick William ..	Grand Duke	1819	1860	Lutheran.
Monaco.....	Charles III. ....	Prince.....	1818	1856	Roman Catholic.
Nassau.....	Adolph.....	Duke .....	1817	1839	Evangelical.
Netherlands .....	William III. ....	King .....	1817	1849	Reformed.
Oldenburg .....	Peter .....	Grand Duke	1827	1853	Lutheran.
Portugal .....	Luis I.....	King .....	1838	1861	Roman Catholic.
Prussia .....	William I.....	King .....	1797	1861	Evangelical.
Reuss Greiz.....	Henry XXII.....	Prince.....	1846	1859	Lutheran.
Reuss Schleiz.....	Henry LXVII.....	Prince.....	1789	1854	Lutheran.
Russia.....	Alexander II.....	Emperor .....	1818	1855	Greek Church.
Saxe-Weimar Eisenach.....	Charles Alexander....	Grand Duke	1818	1853	Lutheran.
Saxe-Meiningen.....	Bernhard.....	Duke.....	1800	1803	Lutheran.
Saxe-Altenburg .....	Ernest.....	Duke.....	1826	1853	Lutheran.
Saxe-Coburg Gotha.....	Ernest II.....	Duke.....	1818	1844	Lutheran.
Saxony .....	John .....	King.....	1801	1854	Roman Catholic.
Schaumburg Lippe .....	Adolph.....	Prince.....	1817	1860	Reformed.
Schwartzburg Rudolstadt.....	Günther.....	Prince.....	1793	1807	Lutheran.
Schwartzburg Sonderhausen	Günther.....	Prince.....	1801	1835	Lutheran.
Sweden and Norway .....	Charles XV.....	King .....	1836	1859	Lutheran.
Spain .....	Isabella II.....	Queen.....	1830	1833	Roman Catholic.
Turkey .....	Abdul Aziz Khan.....	Sultan .....	1830	1861	Mohammedan.
Waldeck .....	George Victor .....	Prince.....	1831	1845	Evangelical.
Württemberg .....	William I.....	King.....	1781	1816	Lutheran.
Brazil .....	Pedro II.....	Emperor .....	1825	1841	Roman Catholic.
China .....	Hien Fung.....	Emperor .....	1831	1850	Confucian.
Egypt .....	Said Pasha.....	Viceroy .....	18	1854	Mohammedan.
Japan .....	Mina Motto I. ....	Tycoon .....	.....	1861	Buddhic.
Persia.....	Nasser ed Dini .....	Shah .....	1829	1845	Mohammedan.
Sandwich Islands .....	Kamehamaha IV.....	King.....	1834	1854	Protestant.

## II—THE STATES OF EUROPE.

THEIR FORM OF GOVERNMENT, AREA, AND POPULATION, 1882.

States.	Title.	Form of Government.	Square miles.	Population.
Andorra, Pyrenees .....	Republic.....	With two syndics and a council.....	190	7,000
Anhalt-Bernburg .....	Duchy .....	State having limited powers.....	339	56,031
Anhalt-Deessau-Cöthen....	Duchy .....	State having limited powers.....	678	124,013
Austria.....	Empire.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	248,561	35,019,058
Baden.....	Grand Duchy	Limited sovereignty; two chambers.....	5,712	1,360,291
Bavaria .....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	28,435	4,689,000
Belgium.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	11,313	4,671,187
Bremen.....	Free City.....	Republic; senate and assembly.....	112	88,858
Brunswick.....	Duchy.....	Limited sovereignty; one chamber.....	1,525	274,069
Church, States of.....	Popedom .....	Absolute sovereignty .....	4,502	690,000
Denmark .....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; with provincial states	21,856	2,677,273
France.....	Empire.....	Const. monarchy; senate and legislat.body	213,241	37,472,732
Frankfort .....	Free City.....	Republic; senate and assembly .....	39	83,300
Great Britain .....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; lords and commons..	110,846	29,307,190
Greece.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	18,244	1,067,216
Hamburg.....	Free City.....	Republic; senate and assembly.....	135	229,941
Hanover .....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	14,600	1,888,070
Hesse-Cassel .....	Electorate ...	Limited sovereignty; two chambers.....	4,430	728,686
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	Grand Duchy	Limited sovereignty; two chambers.....	3,761	856,000
Hesse-Homburg .....	Landgravate	Absolute sovereignty; one chamber.....	106	25,740
Holland, with Luxemburg	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	13,890	3,521,416
Ionian Islands .....	Republic.....	Under Brit. prot.; council and chambers..	1,006	246,483
Italy.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers .....	95,942	22,430,000
Lichtenstein .....	Principality..	Limited monarchy; with one chamber ..	61	7,160
Lippe-Deimold .....	Principality..	Limited monarchy; with one chamber ..	445	100,086
Lippe-Schaumburg.....	Principality..	Limited monarchy; with one chamber ..	170	30,144
Lubec .....	Free City.....	Republic; senate and assembly.....	142	66,488
Mecklenburg-Schwerin ...	Grand Duchy	Limited sovereignty; with one chamber..	4,701	548,400
Mecklenburg-Strelitz....	Grand Duchy	Limited sovereignty; with one chamber..	997	99,000
Nassau .....	Duchy .....	Limited sovereignty; two chambers.....	1,736	449,060
Oldenburg.....	Grand Duchy	Limited sovereignty; two chambers.....	2,470	294,350
Portugal .....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers .....	34,500	3,917,410
Prussia.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	107,800	18,497,468
Reuss.....	Principalities	Limited sovereignty; one chamber.....	888	121,308
Russia (in Europe).....	Empire .....	Absolute monarchy.....	2,120,397	66,891,400
San Marino.....	Republic.....	Senate and council of ancients .....	21	8,000
Saxony.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	5,706	2,255,200
Saxe-Altenburg.....	Duchy .....	Limited sovereignty; one chamber.....	491	157,100
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha...	Duchy .....	Limited sov.; one chamber for each duchy	790	153,870
Saxe-Meining.-Hildburgh.	Duchy .....	Limited sovereignty; one chamber.....	968	172,341
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach....	Grand Duchy	Limited sovereignty; one chamber.....	1,403	273,243
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt	Principality..	Limited sovereignty; one chamber .....	405	70,000
Schwartzburg-Sondersh...	Principality..	Limited sovereignty; one chamber.....	858	62,972
Spain.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	176,480	16,500,833
Sweden and Norway.....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	202,440	5,224,207
Switzerland .....	Republic.....	Confederation of republics; federal council of states (senate) and national council (house of representatives).....	15,261	2,534,300
Turkey (in Europe).....	Empire .....	Absolute monarchy .....	189,920	16,440,000
Waldeck .....	Principality..	Limited sovereignty; one chamber.....	455	57,500
Württemberg .....	Kingdom.....	Limited monarchy; two chambers.....	7,568	1,785,953
Total.....			3,765,522	282,809,401

## III. Income, Expenditure, Public Domains, and Public Debt of the Principal European States.

States.	Revenues.	Expenditures.		Total Expenditure.	Value of Domain.	State Debt in Dollars.
		For peace purposes.	For war purposes.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
France, 1863.....	346,726,319	318,035,883	100,877,408	41 81	368,723,410	1,902,928,400
Great Britain, 1862....	322,184,000	192,720,197	129,483,803	25 00	44,563,200	3,690,076,387
Russia, 1862.....	245,571,150	180,689,973	101,201,177	22 50	256,200,000	1,248,900,000
Austria, 1862.....	138,436,906	115,433,370	55,090,100	17 70	113,075,920	1,108,267,229
Prussia, 1862.....	94,201,153	.....	.....	4 03	203,151,870	186,296,069
Belgium, 1862.....	27,847,771	20,137,231	8,949,542	1 73	80,887,000	117,300,000
Denmark, 1862.....	11,541,335	.....	.....	1 00	20,159,900	48,990,000
Greece, 1862.....	4,229,1834	2,248,551	1,302,457	15 00	.....	53,357,700
Ionian Islands, 1862..	792,508	.....	.....	53	.....	1,380,000
Italy.....	97,756,440	102,896,617	53,579,543	12 00	.....	536,032,422
States of the Church..	6,900,000	.....	.....	00	.....	60,000,000
Netherlands.....	35,072,700	25,090,568	8,533,132	1 00	15,076,500	292,480,787
Portugal.....	14,673,000	.....	.....	1 00	56,200,000	180,090,000
Sweden.....	7,551,204	3,876,661	3,136,325	23	Unknown	18,800,000
Norway.....	5,003,818	3,419,300	1,584,500	■	Unknown	7,245,000
Switzerland.....	3,553,406	.....	.....	20	1,873,360	.....
Spain.....	107,935,032	.....	.....	2 52	170,532,020	613,287,000
Turkey.....	69,000,000	.....	.....	6 00	Unknown	185,000,000

## IV. GREAT BRITAIN.

## 1. THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Majesty Alexandrina Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; born May 24, 1819, succeeded William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838; married Feb. 10, 1840, to her cousin H.R.H. Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, whose lamented death occurred on the 14th Dec. 1861. The issue of the marriage are—

1. H.R.H. Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa, Princess Royal; born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, to H.R.H. Frederick William, Prince of Prussia.

2. H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Dublin, Baron Renfrew; born Nov. 9, 1841.

3. H.R.H. Alice Maud Mary; born April 25, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse.

4. H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert; born Aug. 6, 1844.

5. H.R.H. Helena Augusta Victoria; born May 20, 1846.

6. H.R.H. Louise Carolina Alberta; born March 13, 1848.

7. H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert; born May 1, 1850.

8. H.R.H. Leopold George Duncan Albert; born April 7, 1853.

9. H.R.H. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora; born April 14, 1857.

## 2. HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

Viscount Palmerston.....*First Lord of Treasury.*

Lord Westbury.....*Lord High Chancellor.*

Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.....*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

Earl Granville, E. G.....*Lord President of the Council.*

Duke of Argyll.....*Lord Privy Seal.*

Rt. Hon. Sir G. Gray, Bt.....*Home Department.*

Earl Russell.....*Foreign Affairs.*

Duke of Newcastle.....*Colonies.*

Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis.....*War.*

Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Wood, Bt.....*India.*

Duke of Somerset.....*First Lord of the Admiralty.*

Rt. Hon. T. M. Gibson.....*President of the Board of Trade.*

Lord Stanley of Alderley.....*Postmaster-General.*

Rt. Hon. Edw. Cardwell.....*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.*

Rt. Hon. C. Pelham Villiers.....*President of the Poor Law Board.*

## 3. AREA AND RATIO OF POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1861.

	Area.	Population in 1861.	Population to the Sq. Mile.
England.....	50,153	18,942,930	377
Wales.....	8,167	1,111,795	136
England and Wales	58,320	20,061,725	343
Islands.....	394	143,779	364
Scotland—S. counties.....	9,000	1,975,315	219
“ N. counties.....	22,324	1,085,935	48
	31,324	3,061,251	94
Ireland—Leinster.....	7,519	1,439,596	188
“ Munster.....	9,476	1,503,200	157
“ Ulster.....	8,555	1,919,408	223
“ Connaught.....	6,862	911,539	133
	32,512	5,764,543	
Total Gr. Br. & Irel.	112,190	28,031,290	248

*Extent and Pop. of other Possessions in Europe.*

	Square Miles.	Population.
Gibraltar (1860).....	1.67	17,647
Malta and Gozo (1860) .....	115	147,683
Helgoland (1858).....	5.25	2,800
Ionian Islands (1856).....	1,041	229,736
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,162.92</b>	<b>397,866</b>

**BRITISH POSSESSIONS OUTSIDE OF EUROPE.**

	Square Miles.	Population.
<b>In Asia—</b>		
East India Company's possessions.....	851,018	185,908,277
Ceylon (1857).....	24,700	1,759,528
Hongkong (1857).....	29	75,503
Labuan (1860).....	50	2,442
<b>Total in Asia</b> .....	<b>875,797</b>	<b>187,745,750</b>
<b>In Africa—</b>		
Gambia (1855).....	.....	6,939
Sierra Leone (1860).....	300	41,624
Gold Coast (1858).....	6,000	151,346
Cape Colony (1856).....	124,930	267,096
Natal (1860) .....	18,000	157,588
St. Helena (1858).....	47	5,940
Mauritius (1857).....	708	313,462
Seychelles and other dependencies of Mauritius.....	.....	9,055
<b>Total of African Col.</b>	<b>149,985</b>	<b>953,045</b>
<b>In America—</b>		
Labrador (1856).....	170,000	5,000
Canada East (1861).....	242,482	{ 1,110,664
Canada West (1861)....		
New Brunswick (1861)..	27,037	252,047

*British Possessions outside of Europe.—Continued.*

	Square Miles.	Population.
<b>In America—Continued.</b>		
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton (1861).....	15,620	330,009
Pr. Edward's Isl. (1861)	2,173	80,857
Newfoundland (1857)...	36,000	122,638
British Columbia.....	222,080	64,000
Vancouver's Island.....	12,766	25,000
<b>West Indies—</b>		
Bermuda (1853).....	20	11,092
Bahama Islands (1855)	3,522	27,619
Turks Island (1850).....	.....	3,256
Jamaica (1853).....	6,400	377,433
Virgin Islands (1859)...	94	6,053
St. Christopher (1855)...	66	20,741
Nevis (1855).....	20	9,571
Antigua (1856).....	108	35,406
Montserrat (1859) .....	47	7,053
Dominica (1860).....	288	25,006
St. Lucia (1860).....	300	27,141
St. Vincent (1861).....	139	31,756
Barbadoes (1861).....	166	152,727
Grenada (1861).....	138	31,900
Tobago (1861).....	97	15,410
Trinidad (1861).....	2,020	84,438
Honduras (1858).....	17,000	19,000
British Guiana (1851).....	76,000	127,006
Falkland Islands (1860)....	13,000	566
<b>Total of Amer. Possess....</b>	<b>847,566</b>	<b>4,400,913</b>
<b>Australia—</b>		
New South Wales (1861)...	478,800	348,546
Queensland (1861) .....	542,000	30,115
Victoria (1859).....	86,944	530,262
South Australia (1861)	300,000	127,000
West Australia (1860)...	45,000	15,227
Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land (1859)....	22,629	80,506
New Zealand (1859).....	95,000	73,343
<b>Total of Australian Colon.</b>	<b>1,570,433</b>	<b>1,211,000</b>

**4. THE ENGLISH ARMY (ACCORDING TO THE BUDGET OF 1861-62).**

	Officers.	Non-Commissioned officers and soldiers.	Total.	Horses.
Cavalry .....	677	111,433	12,110	7,000
Infantry.....	4,078	91,826	98,800	4,000
Artillery.....	848	20,399	21,247	.....
Engineers.....	384	4,151	4,535	120
Colonial troops .....	109	1,800	1,909	906
Army staff.....	249	5,314	5,563	900
	1,048	174	1,222	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>7,888</b>	<b>138,097</b>	<b>145,485</b>	<b>13,642</b>
<b>Troops in the East Indies—</b>				
Cavalry .....	272	4,744	5,016	4,000
Infantry.....	2,038	46,860	48,898	.....
Artillery mounted.....	29	800	829	800
Artillery on foot.....	189	5,109	5,298	2,528
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,528</b>	<b>57,513</b>	<b>60,041</b>	<b>8,022</b>
Indian regiments in England.....	380	6,358	6,688	200
<b>Total of the British army</b> .....	<b>10,371</b>	<b>202,527</b>	<b>212,773</b>	<b>21,904</b>

According to the army estimates in the budget of 1862-63, the total number of the British army was 228,973, of whom 83,583 belonged to the army of the East India.

5. ENGLISH NAVY.

[According to the Navy List, April, 1861.]

	STEAM-VESSELS.				SAILING-VESSELS.		Total Number of Vessels.
	Afloat.		Building.		Afloat.	Build'g.	
	No.	Horse-power.	No.	Horse-power.	No.	No.	
guns.....	4	3,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
to 121 guns.....	3	2,500	.....	.....	1	.....	4
to 104 guns.....	6	4,300	.....	.....	4	.....	10
to 91 guns.....	31	17,400	8	3,200	.....	.....	39
to 86 guns.....	14	5,800	.....	.....	11	.....	25
to 78 guns.....	1	400	.....	.....	11	.....	12
guns.....	9	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
to 51 guns.....	26	13,560	3	1,600	16	.....	45
to 47 guns.....	4	2,810	.....	.....	27	.....	31
to 36 guns.....	7	4,380	6	3,550	1	.....	14
to 28 guns.....	28	12,420	7	3,000	18	.....	53
to 19 guns.....	52	11,152	4	650	34	.....	90
to 10 guns.....	145	30,700	4	560	20	.....	169
out guns.....	42	5,601	1	.....	28	.....	71
Total.....	372	116,923	33	12,560	171	.....	576

total number of guns, 16,411, of which the steamers carry 11,137, and the sailing-vessels 5,274. There are also 170 steam gunboats and 147 coasting-vessels. According to the Navy List, April, 1862, the English fleet consisted of 372 steamers afloat, with 116,923 horse-power, 40 steamers building, with 12,560 horse-power, 144 sailing-vessels afloat: total, with 14,748 guns.

6. AMOUNT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1860.

	Import from.	Export to.
Foreign ports.....	£139,708,200	£108,053,725
British possessions.....	£39,474,155	£47,639,250
Total for the year 1859.....	£179,182,355	£155,692,975
“ “ “ 1858.....	164,583,832	139,782,778
“ “ “ 1857.....	187,844,441	146,174,301
“ “ “ 1856.....	172,544,154	139,220,353
“ “ “ 1855.....	143,542,850	116,591,300

7. ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

*House of Lords.*—Peers, 465; namely, 80 spiritual lords (26 English and 4 Irish bishops and archbishops), and 434 secular lords, viz.: 3 princes of the royal house, 20 dukes, 21 marquises, 112 earls, 13 viscounts, 213 barons, 16 Scottish peers, 28 Irish peers (for life).

*House of Commons.*—Members, 496 English and Welsh, 53 Scottish, and 105 Irish,—in all, 654.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1861.

England—	
London.....	2,803,034
Liverpool.....	443,874
Manchester.....	338,346
Birmingham.....	295,955
Leeds.....	207,153
Bristol.....	154,093
Sheffield.....	185,157
Newcastle-on Tyne.....	109,291

Bradford.....	106,218
Salford.....	102,414
Hull.....	98,994
Portsmouth.....	94,546
Preston.....	82,961
Sunderland.....	80,324
Brighton.....	77,693
Nottingham.....	74,531
Norwich.....	74,414
Oldham.....	72,834
Bolton.....	70,896

Ireland—	
Dublin.....	249,783
Belfast.....	119,242
Cork.....	78,892
Limerick.....	44,626

Scotland—	
Glasgow (1851).....	329,097
Edinburgh (1851).....	160,302



## V. FRANCE.

## 1. POPULATION OF FRANCE.

Census of—	Population.	Increase.	Average annual increase.
1700	19,669,320	.....	.....
1801	27,349,003	.....	.....
1806	29,107,425	1,758,422	351,685
1821	30,461,875	1,354,450	90,205
1826	31,858,937	1,397,062	279,412
1831	32,569,223	710,286	142,057
1836	33,540,910	971,687	194,337
1841	34,230,178	676,809	135,362
1846	35,400,486	1,170,308	254,062
1851	35,783,170	382,684	75,537
1856	36,039,364	256,194	51,238
1861	37,472,132	764,309*	152,862

\* Besides 669,059 by annexation.

Population of Algeria, 2,999,124, of whom 192,746 are Europeans. Total population of France and Algeria in 1861, 40,471,856.

## 2. POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, 1861.

Paris .....	1,096,141
Lyons .....	318,803
Marseilles .....	260,910
Bordeaux .....	162,750
Lille.....	131,827
Nantes.....	113,625
Toulouse .....	113,229
Rouen.....	102,649
St. Etienne.....	92,250
Toulon .....	84,987
Strasburg.....	82,014
Le Havre.....	74,336

## 3. FRENCH COLONIES.

	Hectares.	Population.
<b>Asia—</b>		
India (Pondicherry, Carical, Ganaon, Mahe, Chandernagor).....	48,962	219,878
Lower Cochinchina (6 provinces).....	2,750,000	2,000,000
Total of Asiatic possessions.....	2,798,962	2,219,878
<b>Africa—</b>		
Senegal and dependencies.....	25,000,000	252,600
Reunion .....	213,550	166,558
St. Marie (Madagascar).....	90,975 }	22,570
Mayotte and dependencies.....	53,000 }	
Total of African possessions (besides Algeria).....	25,857,525	447,428
<b>America—</b>		
Martinique .....	98,782	137,455
Guadeloupe and dependencies.....	108,590	130,055
Guiana .....	18,000,000	22,500
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	21,023	2,223
Total of American possessions.....	18,228,395	391,323
<b>Oceanica—</b>		
Marquesas Islands.....	130,000	12,000
New Caledonia and dependencies.....	2,000,000	60,000
Society Islands (Tahiti, &c.).....	150,000	9,000
Islands of Pomotou, Wallis, Gambier, and Toubonai .....	200,000	18,400
Total of possessions in Oceanica.....	2,480,000	99,400
Total of the Colonies.....	48,864,882	3,062,399

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

673

### 4. FRENCH BUDGET.

Budget for the year 1862.

#### *Expenses.*

	Franca.
Ministry of State.....	19,407,000
Ministry of Justice.....	81,584,016
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	11,133,950
Ministry of the Interior.....	170,810,118
Ministry of Finance.....	602,215,602
Ministry of War.....	875,053,218
Ministry of General Government of Algeria.....	17,515,315
Ministry of Marine.....	126,015,419
Ministry of Public Instruction and Worship.....	73,082,548
Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Labors (ordinary and extraordinary expenses).....	189,439,546
<b>Total expense.....</b>	<b>1,969,769,661</b>

#### *Receipts.*

Direct Taxes.....	488,848,169
Indirect Taxes, Domains, &c.....	877,402,416
Ports and Fisheries.....	41,911,000
Monies and Salt.....	227,699,000
Direct Taxes.....	486,539,000
Receipts from Algeria.....	23,708,000
Receipts from the Budget.....	22,030,000
Receipts from Pensions.....	13,577,000
Receipts from the reserve Liquidation Fund.....	142,928,909
Miscellaneous receipts.....	51,250,534
Contributions Trentenaires.....	35,000,000
<b>Total receipts.....</b>	<b>1,974,070,028</b>
<b>Probable surplus, 1862.....</b>	<b>4,300,997</b>

Budget for the year 1863.

Total expenses.....	2,069,507,518
Total receipts.....	2,060,613,362
<b>Surplus.....</b>	<b>8,894,156</b>

### 5. THE FRENCH ARMY, 1861-62.

ARMY.	War.	Peace.
General Staff.....	1,832	1,832
Military Schools.....	2,186	2,186
Invalids.....	2,970	2,864
Armies d'armes.....	26,820	26,820
Infantry.....	515,087	253,036
Cavalry.....	100,221	63,868
Artillery.....	66,007	39,816
Engineers.....	15,443	7,467
Trains.....	83,365	14,263
Artillery.....	4,389	4,216
<b>Total strength of the army.....</b>	<b>767,770</b>	<b>414,868</b>
<b>Horses.....</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>73,850</b>

According to the budget of the Ministry of War for 1863, the total of the army was, on the war footing, 757,725, and on the peace footing, 404,192.

## 6. FRENCH NAVY, 1892.

NAVI.	Screw-Ship				Sailing-Vessels	
	Iron-clad.			Miles per hour	Number.	Guns.
	Number.	Guns.	Horse-power.			
Ships of the line of 120 guns.....	1	1	1	1	1	120
" " 100 ".....	1	1	1	1	1	100
" " 90 ".....	1	1	1	1	1	90
" " 80 ".....	1	1	1	1	1	80
" " 60 ".....	3	180	3,000	1	1	70
Frigates of 60 guns.....	7	7	7	7	7	60
" " 50 ".....	8	8	8	8	8	50
" " 40 ".....	9	9	9	9	9	40
" " 20 to 16 guns.....	10	10	10	10	10	20
Corvettes of 20 guns.....	10	10	10	10	10	20
" " 10 to 4 guns.....	18	18	18	18	18	10
Brigs of 12 and 8 guns.....	18	18	18	18	18	12
Avisos of 2, 4, and 2 guns.....	22	22	22	22	22	4
Ships of 4 to 2 guns.....	22	22	22	22	22	2
Transport ships of 4 and 2 guns.....	30	30	30	30	30	4
Swimming batteries of 18 guns.....	5	90	1,125	1	5	18
" " 16 ".....	14	196	2,100	1	14	16
Gunboats of 4, 2 and 1 guns.....	58	116	3,311	1	58	4
Total.....	94	1,142	21,138	1	111	2,390

Total, 478 vessels, with 9716 guns and 102,456 horse-power. Of the 94 iron-clads, 1 ship, 10 frigates, and 13 floating batteries are building.

## VI. RUSSIA.

## 1. EXTENT AND POPULATION OF RUSSIA.

	Population.	Geographical square miles.
European Russia.....	60,402,844	88,073
Poland and Finland.....	6,463,630	2,164
Total of Russia in Europe.....	66,866,474	90,237
Asiatic Russia—		
Caucasus.....	4,008,766	5,886
Siberia, Western.....	3,994,869	87,489
Siberia, Eastern.....	1,306,123	177,375
Total of Siberia.....	4,199,248	264,864
Total of Russia in Asia.....	8,203,197	342,253
Russian America.....	64,000	24,326
Total of the Russian Empire.....	75,148,600	362,074

## 2. POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN 1888.

St. Petersburg.....	530,181	Kiechinan (Bessarabia).....	66,447
Moscow.....	386,370	Kiev.....	60,893
Odessa.....	104,169	Saratov.....	61,610
Wladiwostok.....	72,136		

3. THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

ard-Corps.....	38,450	Infantry Divisions.....	84,820
-Guard rifle battalions.....	3,387	Rifle Battalion (1st Grenadiers).....	4,732
enadier Corps.....	27,583	Battalions of the line.....	40,811
adier Rifle battalions.....	8,249	Orenburg Corps.....	12,133
lantry-Corps.....	273,730	Siberian Corps.....	17,643
Battalions.....	8,517	Troops in Finland.....	11,030
erve Cavalry Corps.....	19,494	Resident Rifle battalions.....	3,600
		Finnish Rifle battalions.....	1,125
<i>Army of the Caucasus.</i>		Total.....	577,859
enadier Division.....	27,550		

4. THE RUSSIAN NAVY, in 1860.

*Steam-Vessels.*

ps-of-the-line.....	9	Smaller steamers.....	40
gates.....	22	Tenders.....	11
vettes.....	22	Floating Docks.....	3
ppers.....	12		
ew gunboats.....	79	Whole number of steamers.....	242
chts.....	2	Amount of horse-power, 36,935; number of	
ooners.....	25	guns, 2374.	
ansports.....	8		

*Sailing-Vessels.*

ips-of-the-line.....	10	Tenders.....	6
igates.....	6	Transports.....	13
orvettes.....	3	Yachts.....	12
rigs.....	5		
chooners.....	17	Whole number of sailing-vessels.....	71
uggers.....	2	Number of guns.....	1477

The whole number of steam and sailing vessels including those that are building) is 313. They carry 3851 guns. There are also 474 coasting and transport vessels of different kinds.

242, with 37,007 horse-power and 2387 guns; the number of sailing-vessels, 62, with 1304 guns; the number of floating docks, 3; of coasting-vessels, about 300.

On June 1, 1862, the number of steamers was

5. FINANCES.

*The Budget for 1862.*

Rubles.		Rubles.	
Ordinary Receipts:		Trades.....	5,200,000
Capitation Tax.....	28,258,862	Stamps.....	5,784,800
Ground Rent (for transfer of crown		Passports.....	1,943,000
land, <i>obrok</i> ).....	25,256,733	Registration (of sales, &c.).....	4,735,978
Miscellaneous.....	1,740,334	Tobacco.....	2,852,000
From the administration of the		Beet-Sugar.....	513,072
domains, &c.....	11,798,032	Fire Insurance Companies.....	140,000
Beverages.....	123,022,580	Miscellaneous.....	9,634,694
Licenses.....	1,272,000	Collected Deficiencies.....	4,183,030
Salt.....	9,500,000		
Private Gold-Mines.....	2,500,000	Total of ordinary receipts.....	279,352,809
Private Smelting-Works.....	835,512	Receipts for special purposes.....	16,509,030
Customs.....	31,800,000		
Posts.....	7,044,532	Total receipts.....	295,861,839
Roads.....	1,336,600	Total expenditure.....	310,619,739
		Deficit.....	14,757,900

## VII. AUSTRIA.

## 1. POPULATION OF AUSTRIA ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES.

(Census of 1857.)

KINGDOMS AND PROVINCES.	German.	Northern Slavi.	Southern Slavi.	West Rou- manians.	East Rou- manians.	Magyars.	Other races.
Austria below the Enns.....	1,341,770	12,270	6,870	.....	.....	.....	8,789
Austria above the Enns.....	688,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Salzburg.....	140,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Styria.....	640,806	.....	369,246	.....	.....	.....	24
Carinthia.....	231,558	.....	92,767	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carniola.....	29,783	.....	437,058	.....	600	.....	.....
Grätz, Gradisca, Istria, Triest.....	8,150	.....	331,042	162,326	2,300	.....	4,113
Tyrol and Vorarlberg.....	525,092	.....	.....	339,913	.....	.....	548
Bohemia.....	1,766,372	2,925,982	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,339
Moravia.....	483,518	1,351,982	1,000	.....	.....	.....	41,529
Silesia.....	234,843	223,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,289
Galicia.....	114,293	4,067,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	451,466
Bukovina.....	37,855	194,608	.....	.....	175,679	7,400	31,553
Dalmatia.....	.....	.....	369,310	45,000	.....	.....	1,318
Lombardy and Venetia.....	12,250	.....	26,892	2,408,010	.....	.....	6,583
Hungary.....	1,221,714	2,037,817	593,625	.....	1,171,676	4,333,987	456,948
Croatia and Slavonia.....	24,470	6,690	811,757	487	50	12,770	6,732
Transylvania.....	200,364	1,768	830	.....	1,104,322	517,577	102,312
	38,400	9,820	865,377	400	140,826	4,900	2,349
	150,200	213,000	77,000	33,000	47,500	70,500	13,645
Total.....	7,889,925	11,044,872	3,982,774	2,989,136	2,642,953	4,947,184	1,217,532

Among the Northern Slavi are included 6,182,742 Czechs, Moravians and Slovacks, 2,159,648 Poles and 2,752,482 Ruthenians. Among the Southern Slavi are included 1,183,533 Slovenians, 1,337,010 Croats, 1,438,201 Servians, and 24,030 Bulgarians. Among the West Roumanians are included 2,557,913 Italians, 416,725 Friulians, and 14,498 Ladinians. Among the other races are 3175 Albanians, 2255 Greeks and Zinzari, 16,131 Armenians, 146,100 Gypsies, and 1,049,871 Jews.

## 2. AUSTRIAN COMMERCE.

	Guldena.
1861, Total imports.....	240,732,238
" Total exports.....	315,177,981

The Merchant Marine of Austria consisted in 1861 of 9803 vessels with 841,972 tons.

## 3. POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL CITIES (1857).

Vienna.....	476,222	Prague.....	142,588
Pesth.....	131,705	Venice.....	118,172
Triest.....	104,707	Lemberg.....	70,334

## 4. AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Austrian *Reichs-Rath* (Council of the Empire) consists of the House of Nobles and of the House of Deputies.

The House of Nobles consists of the princes of the imperial house who are of age, of heads of noble landed families appointed as hereditary members, of the archbishops and bishops of princely rank, and finally of life-members.

The House of Deputies consists of 343 members, delegated, by direct election, by the diets of the several crown-lands.

## VIII. PRUSSIA.

## 1. ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS OF 1861.

According to the census taken on the 3d of December, 1861, and the results of which have just been published by the Statistical Bureau, the entire population of Prussia amounted, at that

date to 18,491,316 persons. This gives an increase of 751,307, or 4.23 per cent. Of this number 18,222,799 form the civil population, showing an increase of 685,559 heads, or 3.96 per cent. The military population included 268,517 persons, of whom 33,440 were women. Of the civil popu-

77,230 are men, 9,245,569 women, showing excess of 267,087 women over the men. The preponderance of the fair sex occurs chiefly in the northern provinces, Silesia alone having 138,817 women than men, while in the Rhine provinces and Westphalia there are 34,688 men more than women. Disregarding the pedantic distinction of civil and military population, the preponderance of women dwindles down to 66,692. Only as 72 women and 53 men were above 100 years old at the date of the census. The average population is about 156 per English square mile; the density, however, is considerable,—the density being highest in the manufacturing district of the Ruhr, where it is nearly four times the average, and smallest in the district of Cöslin, where it amounts but to three-fifths of the average. The number of families amounts to 3,613,856, and therefore rather more than 20 per cent. of the population, giving nearly five persons to a family. Deaf and dumb numbered 14,228, of which 7,524 were men, 6,368 women; 10,524 were totally blind, 5,496 being men, and 5,028 women. There are therefore on an average one deaf and dumb person to every 1211, and one blind in 1,731 of the population of Prussia. In the religious statistics we find that 11,113,509 are Protestants, 6,824,745 Catholics, 1196 adherents of the Græco-Russian Church, 13,708 Mennonites, 16,170 members of the Free German Catholic Church, and 253,457 Jews. Regarding the distinction between Low and High German, there are as many as ten different native languages spoken in Prussia. 15,718,600 Prussians speak German as their native tongue; 973,880 Polish (in the provinces of Prussia, Posen, and Silesia); 233,341 speak Massuric (near Gumbinnen and Königsberg); 7652 Kassubic (near Marienwerder, Königsberg, and Cöslin); Lithuanian is spoken by 136,990 persons (in the districts of Gumbinnen and Königsberg, where likewise 414 persons still speak the old Kuric or Kurish language); the Wendish is spoken by 82,232 persons (in the provinces of Prussia and Silesia); Bohemian by 10,317 persons (in Silesia); Moravian by 48,554 persons (in the district of Oppeln). Finally, Walloon is spoken by 10,502 persons, chiefly in the neighborhood of Aix-la-Chapelle.

## 2. POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, 1861.

Berlin .....	547,571	Cologne .....	120,568
Breslau .....	145,589	Königsberg .....	94,579

## 3. PRUSSIAN NAVY IN 1862.

The navy consists of 26 steamers, which carry 109 guns, 9 sailing-vessels, which carry 158 guns, and 40 gunboats, which carry 76 guns. There are building 2 corvettes, with 28 guns, 2 with 17, and 4 screw gunboats with 3 guns.

## Merchant Marine, 1860.

	No.	Tons.	Men.
Sea-going vessels .....	1,044	162,667	10,026
Coasting vessels .....	661	8,457½	1,579
Total .....	1,695	171,124½	11,605

Of the sea-going vessels, 48 were steamers; of the coasting vessels, 20.

## 4. ARMY OF PRUSSIA, 1861.

The Prussian army consists of one general field-marshal, one general feldzeugmeister, 31 generals, 36 lieutenant-generals, 69 major-generals, 77 colonels of infantry, 18 colonels of cavalry, 15 colonels of artillery, 6 colonels of engineer corps, and one colonel of trains.

The organization of the corps is as follows:—

	Number of men in peace times.	Number of men in war times.
<b>Field Troops—</b>		
Guard-Infantry, 9 regiments	16,991	27,054
Line-Infantry, 72 regiments	116,208	216,432
Chasseurs and Rifles, 10 battalions .....	5,840	10,020
<b>Total of Infantry .....</b>	<b>138,539</b>	<b>253,506</b>
Guard-Cavalry, 8 regiments	4,813	4,813
Line-Cavalry, 40 regiments.	24,000	24,000
Landwehr-Cavalry, 12 reg...	216	7,200
<b>Total of Cavalry .....</b>	<b>29,029</b>	<b>36,013</b>
<b>Artillery—</b>		
9 brigades .....	18,194	42,502
Guns .....	432	864
Pioneers, 9 battalions .....	5,400	9,018
Train, 9 battalions .....	2,097	29,034
<b>Total Field-troops .....</b>	<b>193,259</b>	<b>376,073</b>
<b>Garrison Troops—</b>		
Infantry, 36 regiments .....	1,972	116,232
Cavalry .....	.....	800
Artillery .....	4,995	16,200
Pioneers .....	350	1,950
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,317</b>	<b>135,182</b>
<b>Total strength of the army..</b>	<b>200,576</b>	<b>609,669</b>

## Reserve Troops.

81 reserve battalions .....	8,162 men.
10 companies Jäger reserves .....	1,692 "
60 reserve squadrons .....	12,000 "
9 companies Pioneer reserves .....	2,225 "
<b>Total reserves .....</b>	<b>104,114 men.</b>



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## PETROLEUM OIL

WITHIN the past three years a vast and rapidly-rearing traffic has sprung up in a mineral product whose existence, though long known, had attracted little previous attention,—the rock or petroleum oil. Efforts had been made since 1846—with moderate success—to supply an oil for illuminating and lubricating purposes distilled from the softer or, as they were usually called, the fatty coals. The English cannel coals, the Nova Scotia cannel, the Breckenridge, and some other of the bituminous coals of the western slope of the Appalachian range, produced these oils in considerable quantity. The oils—or rather hydrocarbons—thus distilled were less dense than ordinary animal or vegetable oils, but exhaled a peculiar and somewhat unpleasant odor, and burned with abundant smoke, requiring a peculiarly-constructed lamp to consume the excess of carbon. In 1859 there began to be a considerable production of oil from the petroleum wells or pools which had been known to exist in Venango county, Pennsylvania, and its vicinity for more than a century, and from some new ones opened in August of that year at Titusville by Messrs. Bowditch & Drake, and the question of the probability of combining this oil with that distilled from the coal, or of using it alone, after refining, as an illuminating oil, began to be discussed. After careful investigation and experimentation, it was demonstrated that, though possessing less body than the coal-oil, it could be used with satisfactory results for illuminating purposes. But there was still a difficulty. Could a uniform and sufficient supply be procured, or were the wells and pools as yet opened merely limited deposits, liable to be soon exhausted? This question, which need not have occasioned any anxiety, had the history of petroleum deposits been more generally known, was solved in August, 1861, by the discovery—the result of deeper boring—of spontaneous flowing wells, which threw up vast quantities of the oil,—more, indeed, than could be saved at first, with the scanty supply of tanks, vessels, barrels, &c. which had been required by the pumping wells which up to that time had been the only source of supply. An intense excitement followed in the oil-region of Pennsylvania, which lay mainly along the valley of Oil Creek and its tributaries in Venango, Warren, and Crawford counties. Three thousand barrels of oil a day were obtained from a single well, and in every direction new borings were going on, and new discoveries of flowing wells were made almost daily; while other regions of similar geological structure were carefully explored for evidence of their capacity for producing oil. Soon there were oil-wells,—either pumping or flowing,—yielding considerable quantities, in Western Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Canada; and more recently discoveries have been made of the existence of petroleum in large quantities in California and in some of the North-

western States. At first vast quantities of the oil were wasted; but latterly the flowing wells have been fitted with strong tubing and stop-cocks, so that the supply is entirely under control.

The quantity sent to market from the Pennsylvania wells in 1859 did not exceed 20,000 gallons, of which 13,000 gallons went over the Sunbury & Erie road. In 1860 the number of pumping wells had increased, till, at the close of the year, there were nearly 2000: of these, however, only 74 yielded any considerable quantity. The daily yield of these was about 1165 barrels, or 46,600 gallons, and, as the price of the crude oil was then 20 cents per gallon, this amount was worth about \$9320. The total quantity sent to market in 1860 was but little over 2,000,000 gallons. In 1861 the production increased greatly, especially after the discovery of the flowing wells. Not less than 20,000,000 gallons were sent to market, and large quantities retained in the oil-region. Meantime, a considerable export demand for the oil had sprung up in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, South America, and the West Indies. The entire exports of the year—including those to California—were probably not far from 2,500,000 gallons.

In 1862 the traffic met with a still more rapid development. The foreign demand, at first dull, gradually increased, and Liverpool became the great foreign market of the trade, though considerable quantities were shipped to other ports. Nearly 3,000,000 gallons were sent to that port alone, and about 5,000,000 to all the British ports. The exports from the principal ports to foreign countries were as follows:—

New York.....	6,783,563	gallons,	valued at	\$2,037,413
Philadelphia.....	2,607,208	"	"	529,575
Boston.....	891,616	"	"	457,859
Baltimore.....	1,120,000	"	"	500,000
Total.....	11,402,382	"	"	\$3,524,847

The invoices of these shipments are undoubtedly too low, as Mr. Macrae, a leading Liverpool oil-broker, on the 18th October, 1862, estimated, from data in his possession, the receipts of petroleum oils in Great Britain alone from the United States and Canada during the year at over one million pounds sterling (\$5,000,000),—it actually exceeded £3,000,000,—and intelligent brokers in New York assert that the whole foreign export exceeded \$10,000,000. The amount sent to California was large, but is not readily ascertainable. Nor is it practicable to ascertain the entire production, scattered as it was over so extended a region and sent to market by so many routes. If it bore the same proportion to the foreign export as that of the previous year, it must have approached to 100,000,000 gallons; but this is hardly probable. The daily yield from the wells of the Oil Creek region was stated by the "Oil City Register" as

5717 barrels a day, which would be equivalent to an annual product of about 71,000,000 gallons. A railroad has been constructed, 27 miles in length, from Titusville to Oorry, at the junction of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway and the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, for the transportation of the oil, and its freightage is already very heavy. Large quantities are also sent in barges down Oil Creek and the Alleghany River to Pittsburg, which has been the most important point for refining the oil, though now immense quantities are refined in the vicinity of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Cincinnati.

The existence of petroleum springs, pools, and lakes has been long known, and the bitumen and naphtha produced by them have been in use for various purposes for centuries. On the island of Zakanthus, now Zante, there were wells of petroleum in the time of Herodotus, 500 years before Christ, which were minutely described by him, and are still in existence and yield bitumen. Near Ecbatana, in Persia, was a petroleum lake, which Plutarch describes as having been on fire in his time. The perpetual fires of Baku, on a promontory of the Caspian Sea, which have been an object of such devout care among the Parsees for so many centuries, are fed from petroleum springs. In China, in Thibet, and especially in Burmah, near the Irrawadi, are extensive wells or pools of petroleum or naphtha, whose products have afforded a commodity for trade, to a limited extent, for centuries. The Dead Sea, in Palestine, has numerous petroleum springs on its banks, and the bitumen floats upon its waters. In Italy there are several springs of naphtha. In the island of Trinidad there is an extensive lake covered with the products of the hydro-carbons, and known as the Great Pitch Lake,—very fully described in 1855, in the "American Journal of Science," by the late Dr. N. S. Manross, who had visited and explored it; and in Jamaica there are several pools of the same substance. The region near the headwaters of the Genesee River, and along Oil Creek, in Pennsylvania, has long been known as producing this mineral oil, which was used by the Indians in their religious ceremonies and also as a medicament for wounds. Under the name of

Seneca Oil, or Genesee Oil, it has been sold for nearly a century, put up in small bottles, as a remedy for bruises, sprains, &c. The region along the southeast shore of Lake Erie has undoubtedly extensive lakes of it at some distance below the surface. At Fredonia, in Chautauqua county, N.Y., many years ago, bubbles of inflammable gas were observed ascending from the mud at the shore of the lake, and the inhabitants constructed a gasometer, collected the gas which ascended, and utilized it for lighting the streets of their village. Yet, while so widely diffused and so generally known, the idea of its adoption as a substitute for oil in illumination seems not to have been practically acted upon before 1860.

Opinions are divided as to the origin of petroleum. It was at first regarded by geologists as wholly a product of vegetable carbonization; and it was alleged that the marine vegetation of some portions of the carboniferous era was so rich in hydro-carbons that, under the pressure of the superimposed strata, the oil or petroleum was expressed from them, and flowed into reservoirs in the limestone strata of the coal measures; but it has been found of late that the oil, though sometimes found in the cavities of the limestone rocks of the carboniferous period, is also sometimes found above or below them; and the impression is gaining ground that it may have had its origin in the destruction and decomposition of animals as well as vegetables.

The fluctuations in the price of the oil during the year 1862 were extraordinary. In New York and Philadelphia, at the commencement of the year, the crude oil was sold at 22½ to 24 cents a gallon; in May, June, and July, it had fallen to 9, 10, and 11 cents; November 1, it had risen to 18 to 23 cents, and on the 29th of the same month was sold in Philadelphia at 40 and in New York at 55 cents the gallon; while at the close of the year it had fallen again to 25 cents. The fluctuations in the refined oil were equally remarkable. In January, 1862, it brought 40 to 47½ cents, in April, May, and June, 19 to 25 cents, in October, 35 to 50 cents, in November, 95 cents to \$1.10, and in December had fallen to 40 cents.



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## First Regular Congress.—Senate.

Congress met at Richmond, on the second Monday in January, 1863.

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3. James E. Pugh.	6. George P. Hodges.	10. ———	8. William G. Swamp.
4. Jabez L. M. Curry.	7. H. W. Bruce.	11. ———	9. W. H. Tibbs.
5. Wm. R. Smith.	8. S. S. Scott.	12. ———	10. N. S. Gardner.
6. John P. Rawles.	9. E. M. Bruce.	13. ———	11. J. T. Helskell.
7. Thomas J. Foster.	10. R. J. Breckinridge, Jr.		
8. David Clopton.	11. John M. Elliott.		
9. L. F. Lyon.			
ARKANSAS.	LOUISIANA.	NORTH CAROLINA.	TEXAS.
1. Felix J. Batson.	1. *Duncan F. Kenner.	1. Wm. H. N. Smith.	1. John A. Wilcox.
2. G. D. Royster.	2. Charles Villiers.	2. Robert Bridges.	2. Peter W. Gregg.
3. A. H. Garland.	3. John Perkins, Jr.	3. Owen R. Keenan.	3. C. C. Herbert.
4. Thomas B. Hanley.	4. Charles M. Conrad.	4. J. G. McDowell.	4. W. B. Wright.
	5. Henry Marshall.	5. Thomas S. Ashe.	5. Malcolm P. Graham.
	6. Lucien Dupose.	6. Arch. Arrington.	6. S. B. F. Sexton.
FLORIDA.	MISSISSIPPI.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	VIRGINIA.
1. James B. Deskins.	1. John J. McRae.	1. Wm. W. Boyce.	1. John R. Chambliss.
2. R. B. Hilton.	2. J. W. Clapp.	2. W. Porcher Miles.	2. M. R. H. Garnett.
	3. Reuben Davis.	3. M. L. Bonham.	3. James Lyons.
	4. Israel Welsh.	4. John McQueen.	4. — Collier.
	5. H. C. Chambers.	5. L. M. Adger.	5. Thomas S. Bocock.
	6. Otho R. Singleton.	6. James Farran.	6. John Goode, Jr.
	7. E. Barksdale.		7. James F. Holcomb.
GEORGIA.	MISSOURI.	TENNESSEE.	8. D. C. Dejarnette.
1. A. H. Kenan.	1. Wm. H. Cooke.	1. A. G. Watkins.	9. William Smith.
2. Hines Holt.	2. Thomas A. Harris.	2. D. M. Currin.	10. A. R. Boteler.
3. A. R. Wright.	3. Casper W. Bell.	3. J. D. C. Atkins.	11. John B. Baldwin.
4. Julien Hartridge.	4. A. H. Conrow.	4. H. E. Foster.	12. Waller R. Staples.
5. Lucius J. Gartrell.	5. George G. Vest.		13. Walter Preston.
6. William W. Clark.	6. Thos. W. Freeman.		14. Samuel A. Miller.
7. Robert P. Trippe.			15. Robert Johnson.
8. David W. Lewis.			16. Charles W. Russell.
9. J. C. Monnalym.			
10. Hardy Strickland.			
KENTUCKY.			
1. Willis B. Machen.			
2. John W. Crockett.			

\* In Federal custody. † Missouri, under the apportionment, is entitled to thirteen members. The State has not been districted, and the above members—self-elected to the Provisional Congress—hold over. ‡ Taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.



### The so-called Confederate State Governments.

#### ALABAMA.

**Governor**, John Gill Shorter. Term expires December, 1865. Salary, \$4000.

**Legislature**.—Meets at Montgomery, *biennially* (1863, 1865, &c.), on the 2d Monday of November. General election, 1st Monday in August.

#### ARKANSAS.

**Governor**, ——— Flanigan. Term expires November, 1864. Salary, \$2500.

**Legislature**.—Meets at Little Rock, *biennially* (1862, 1864, &c.), on the 1st Monday in November. General election, 1st Monday in August.

#### FLORIDA.

**Governor**, John Milton. Term expires October, 1865. Salary, \$1500.

**Legislature**.—Meets at Tallahassee *biennially* (1863, 1865, &c.), on the 1st Monday in November. General election, 1st Monday in October.

#### GEORGIA.

**Governor**, Joseph E. Brown. Term expires November, 1863. Salary, \$4000.

**Legislature**.—Meets at Milledgeville, *biennially* (1863, 1865, &c.), on the 1st Monday in November. General election, 1st Monday in October *biennially*.

#### LOUISIANA.

**Governor**, Thomas O. Moore. Term expires January, 1864. Salary, \$4000.

**Legislature**.—Meets at Baton Rouge, annually, on the 3d Monday in January. General election, 1st Monday in November.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

**Governor**, Jacob Thompson. Term expires January, 1864. Salary, \$4000.

**Legislature**.—Meets at Jacksonville, *biennially*,

on the 1st Monday in January. General election, 1st Monday in October.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

**Governor**, Z. B. Vance. Term expires January, 1865. Salary, \$3000.

**Legislature**.—Meets at Raleigh, *biennially* (1862, 1864, &c.), on the 3d Monday in November. General election, 1st Thursday in August.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

**Governor**, M. L. Bonham. Salary, \$3000. Term expires December, 1866.

**Legislature**.—Meets at Columbia, annually, on the 4th Monday in November. General election, 2d Monday in October.

The people in this State do not choose either their Presidential electors or their Governor, all being chosen by the Legislature.

#### TENNESSEE.

**Governor**, Isham G. Harris. Term expires October, 1863. Salary, \$3000.

**Legislature**.—Meets *biennially* (1863, 1865, &c.), on the 1st Monday in October. General election, 1st Thursday in August.

#### TEXAS.

**Governor**, Francis R. Lubbock. Term expires December, 1865. Salary, \$3000.

**Legislature**.—Meets at Austin, *biennially* (1863, 1865, &c.), in December. General election 1st Monday in August.

#### VIRGINIA.

**Governor**, John Letcher. Term expires January, 1864. Salary, \$5000.

**Legislature**.—Meets at Richmond, *biennially* (1863, 1865, &c.), on the 1st Monday in December. General election, 4th Thursday in May.

### Confederate Finances.

The Report of the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, presented Jan. 10, 1863, presents the following as the financial condition of the government of the so-called Confederate States on the 31st December, 1862. Receipts from all sources, \$467,855,704, of which \$668,566 was from customs, \$16,664,513 from the war tax, \$431,811,448 from loans of different kinds (bonds, treasury notes, &c.), and the remainder, \$8,711,877, from miscellaneous sources, including patents, refunding of surplus funds by disbursing officers, and \$2,539,799 in coin received from Bank of Louisiana.

The entire expenditures had been \$443,411,307,

and included a balance against the Treasury of \$26,439,572 at the commencement of their permanent organization, Feb. 18, 1862, and \$41,727,322 of principal interest of the public debt. The expenditure of the War Department had been \$341,011,754, of the navy, \$20,559,283, and other expenditures, \$13,673,376. There were outstanding appropriations amounting to \$81,879,913. The entire indebtedness, Jan. 1, 1863, was \$556,105,062; and the Secretary estimates the amount necessary for the support of the government to July 1, 1863, the end of the fiscal year, as \$357,939,229.

### The Confederate Army—September, 1862.

Those with an asterisk [\*] affixed to their names are graduates of West Point.

#### General-in-Chief. Appointed from

\*Robert E. Lee.....Virginia.

#### Adjutant and Inspector General.

\*Samuel Cooper.....Virginia.

#### Quartermaster-General.

\*A. C. Myers.....Louisiana.

\*Larkin Smith (Assist.)

#### Chief of Ordnance.

\*Benjamin Huger.....South Carolina.

#### Generals—Regular Army. Appointed from

\*Samuel Cooper.....Virginia.

\*Joseph E. Johnston.....Virginia.

\*Robert E. Lee.....Virginia.

\*P. G. T. Beauregard.....Louisiana.

\*Braxton Bragg.....Louisiana.

#### Major-Generals—Provisional Army.

\*Leonidas Polk.....Louisiana.

\*Earl Van Dorn.....Mississippi.

\*Gustavus W. Smith.....Kentucky.

\*Theo. N. Holmes.....North Carolina.

	Appointed from
Am J. Hardee.....	Georgia.
Huger (rel'd).....	South Carolina.
Longstreet.....	Alabama.
Magruder.....	Virginia.
J. Jackson.....	Virginia.
Field Lovell.....	Dist. Columbia.
Irby Smith.....	Florida.
Am W. Loring.....	North Carolina.
Ing Price.....	Missouri.
P. McCown.....	Tennessee.
el H. Hill.....	North Carolina.
ard S. Ewell.....	Virginia.
C. Pemberton.....	Virginia.
rose P. Hill.....	Virginia.
J. Breckinridge.....	Kentucky.
S. Cheatham (prisoner).....	Tennessee.
as C. Hindman.....	Arkansas.
ard H. Anderson.....	South Carolina.
es E. B. Stewart.....	Virginia.
on B. Buckner.....	Kentucky.
es M. Withers.....	Alabama.

### Brigadier-Generals.

B. Floyd (rel'd).....	Virginia.
ry A. Wise.....	Virginia.
gust R. Lawton.....	Georgia.
. Pillow (rel'd).....	Tennessee.
niel S. Donelson.....	Tennessee.
vid R. Jones.....	South Carolina.
in H. Winder.....	Maryland.
hbel A. Early.....	Virginia.
nold Elzey.....	Maryland.
muel Jones.....	Virginia.
nry H. Sibley (killed).....	Louisiana.
m. H. C. Whiting.....	Georgia.
niel Ruggles.....	Virginia.
urles Clark.....	Mississippi.
swell S. Ripley.....	South Carolina.
aac R. Trimble.....	Maryland.
ul O. Hebert.....	Louisiana.
lchard C. Gatlin.....	North Carolina.
Pope Walker.....	Alabama.
lbert B. Blanchard.....	Louisiana.
ab. J. Rains (killed).....	Kentucky.
afayette McLaws.....	Georgia.
thomas F. Dayton.....	South Carolina.
loyd Tilghman.....	Kentucky.
at. G. Evans.....	South Carolina.
admus C. Wilcox.....	Tennessee.
chard E. Rodes.....	Alabama.
chard Taylor.....	Louisiana.
ames H. Trapier.....	South Carolina.
manuel G. French.....	Mississippi.
m. H. Carroll.....	Tennessee.
ugh W. Mercer.....	Georgia.
umphrey Marshall.....	Kentucky.
Alex. P. Stuart.....	Tennessee.
N. Mont. Gardner.....	Georgia.
Richard B. Garnett.....	Virginia.
William Mahone.....	Virginia.
aw. O'B. Branch (killed).....	North Carolina.
Maxcy Gregg (killed).....	South Carolina.
Robert Toombs.....	Georgia.
Geo. H. Stewart.....	Virginia.
Wm. W. Mackall.....	Dist. Columbia.
Henry Heth.....	Virginia.
Johnson K. Duncan.....	Louisiana.
ohn R. Jackson.....	Georgia.
Edward Johnson.....	Virginia.
Iowell Cobb.....	Georgia.
Joseph L. Hogg.....	Texas.
Wm. S. Featherston.....	Mississippi.
Roger A. Pryor.....	Virginia.

	Appointed from
*John H. Forney.....	Alabama.
*John B. Villepigue (dead).....	Georgia.
*Bush. R. Johnson.....	Tennessee.
*Thomas K. Jackson.....	Virginia.
*Thomas Jordan.....	Virginia.
*John S. Bowen.....	Missouri.
*John B. Hood.....	Texas.
*Geo. B. Anderson (killed).....	North Carolina.
*Thomas M. Jones.....	Virginia.
J. J. Pettigrew.....	South Carolina.
Albert Rust.....	Arkansas.
James J. Ramsey.....	Georgia.
Hamilton P. Bee.....	Texas.
Henry McCulloch.....	Texas.
Wm. Preston.....	Kentucky.
*Henry Little (killed).....	Missouri.
*R. Ransom.....	North Carolina.
Martin E. Greene.....	Missouri.
Thomas R. R. Cobb (killed).....	Georgia.
— Wood.....	Alabama.
— Kemper.....	South Carolina.
— Kershaw.....	South Carolina.
*D. Leadbeater.....	Tennessee.
— Armstrong.....	Kentucky.
John S. Williams.....	Kentucky.
N. B. Forrest.....	Tennessee.
Robert E. Garland.....	Virginia.
*A. W. Reynolds.....	Virginia.
— Jenkins.....	South Carolina.
*— Pender.....	North Carolina.
Edward W. Gantt.....	Arkansas.
Solon Borland.....	Arkansas.
*M. L. Smith.....	Mississippi.
Wm. B. Taliaferro.....	Virginia.
*Geo. E. Pickett.....	Virginia.
— Wright.....	Georgia.
— Helm.....	Kentucky.
George Maury.....	Tennessee.
Blanton Duncan.....	Kentucky.
*L. A. Armistead.....	Virginia.
— Semmes.....	Georgia.
— Maxey.....	South Carolina.
S. R. Gist.....	South Carolina.
*D. M. Frost.....	Missouri.
Bev'ly R. Robertson.....	Virginia.
J. B. S. Roane.....	Arkansas.
C. L. Stevenson.....	South Carolina.
Wade Hampton.....	South Carolina.
A. G. Jenkins.....	Virginia.
— Fields.....	North Carolina.
— Martin.....	North Carolina.
*Fitz-Hugh Lee.....	Virginia.
John R. Jones.....	Virginia.
James E. Slaughter.....	Louisiana.
Henry Hayes.....	Louisiana.
Henry W. Hilliard.....	Alabama.
*Abraham Buford.....	Kentucky.

This list, numbering 137 generals, is divided among the several States as follows:—Virginia, 31; South Carolina, 14; Georgia, 14; Kentucky, 11; Tennessee, 11; Louisiana, 9; North Carolina, 9; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 5; Missouri, 5; Arkansas, 5; Texas, 4; Maryland, 3; District of Columbia, 2; Florida, 1; Unknown, 6.

The following were born in the North:—General S. Cooper, New York; Major-General John C. Pemberton, Pennsylvania; Brigadier-Generals H. C. Whiting, A. B. Blanchard, Daniel Ruggles, Massachusetts; Johnson K. Duncan, Pennsylvania; R. S. Ripley, Ohio; D. Leadbeater, Maine; S. G. French, New Jersey; Martin L. Smith, D. M. Frost, New York.



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